

GHT Holdings Pty Ltd

M

Proposed Seniors Living Village East Maitland

LGA: Maitland

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment

1 August 2018

McCARDLE CULTURAL HERITAGE PTY LTD

ACN 104 590 141 • ABN 89 104 590 141

PO Box 166, Adamstown, NSW 2289

Mobile: 0412 702 396 • Fax: 4952 5501 • Email: mcheritage@iprimus.com.au



Report No: 18038 ACHA

Approved by: Penny McCardle

Position: Director

Signed: 

Date: 1 August 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH) has been commissioned by GHT Holdings Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed Seniors Living Village located along Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland. Including Lot 141 DP1125076 Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland, the project is for a proposed senior living village.

Located in the Central Lowlands of the Hunter Valley, the project area consists of a gentle south western facing slope that overlook two drainage channels immediately west of the project area that drain west outside the project area into wetlands. Situated on the Maitland Permian group of Tomago Coal Measures consisting of shale, mudstone, sandstone, tuff and coal, the project area consists of the Hunter soil landscape that is characterised by alluvium (stream laid deposits) and consists of Brown Cracking Clays (brownish black to brown light medium clay topsoils to a gradual change to dark brown medium clay subsoils). Located approximately 1 kilometre south of Wallis Creek, one 1st order drainage depression is located to the south west of the project area and a 2nd order is situated immediately south of the 1st order, both draining west outside the project and continues to form part of a wetland area to the south-west of the project area. Thus, the western portion of the project area may be considered well-resourced in terms of freshwater availability during wet seasons or after continuous heavy rain when water was available. The specific project area has been cleared and primarily used for pastoral purposes (grazing) and agricultural activities, involving the wholesale clearance of native vegetation and the introduction of pasture grass, power easement, fencing and a dam, all of which would have impacted on the landscape and associated cultural materials, although this was assessed as being low.

A search of the OEH AHIMS register has shown that 118 known Aboriginal sites are currently recorded within five kilometres of the project area and of those, 12 have been destroyed (10 AFT, 1 AFT/ARG and 1 PAD) and 3 partially destroyed (2 AFT and 1 PAD). The majority of site types are artefacts (72%) followed by PADs (14%) and the remainder are a variety of site types. Insite Heritage undertook an assessment for the proposed rezoning of the project area in 2012. A review of archaeological assessments conducted in close proximity indicated that the landscape features of the study area was consistent with those of previously identified archaeological sites. Thick grass cover, vegetation, leaf litter and garbage from the adjacent waste depot limited surface visibility to animal tracks, farm tracks and erosion exposures. The survey Area of 33.38 hectares provided approximate 4% surface visibility suitable for artefact detection. This amounted to 5% visibility within the 13.54 hectares of Lot 1012 and 3% visibility within the 19.84 hectares of Lot 42.

No items aboriginal sites were identified during the survey and the survey identified one sensitive landform (PAD) adjacent to the wetland was as having high potential for containing subsurface Indigenous archaeological deposits. This landform and proximity to the wetlands was consistent with the predictive model of indigenous archaeological potential. The PAD is the subject of this investigation.

A total of 62 test pits were completed and included an area of 60 metres in width from the development south and south western border. Disturbances across the PAD were consistent across the site and included wholesale clearing, evidence of previous agricultural activity (deteriorated ridges and furrows, significant densities of small, medium and large rocks throughout that increased with depth throughout the deposit mixing the A and B horizons), grazing and fencing. The B horizon was mixed with the lower sections of the A horizon, with no sharp change to the B horizon. A moderate amount of insect bioturbation was noted throughout the deposit and was consistent across the site and included curl grubs, worms, spiders and beetles. The soil stratigraphy of all excavated test pits was constant with changes in depth only and all included topsoil that consisted of a loamy/clayey A horizon that mixed with the B horizon at depth of a similar colour.

The test excavation identified a highly disturbed and distributed artefact scatter across the PAD. Referred to as East Maitland Site 01 the site consisted of 6 artefacts manufactured predominantly from mudstone and two silcrete. Five test pits contained very low-density artefacts and due to land use impacts and disturbances, it is not possible to identify if the artefacts represent one site or multiple isolated sites and as such for ease of management, the artefacts have been assessed as representing one site. Artefact types included three broken flakes, one microlith and two bladettes, five flake pieces, three bladettes (preform blades). Being highly disturbed through past land uses, the site and PAD have no potential for in situ cultural materials. Based on the evidence of the test excavation, the following can be inferred from the evidence:

- the time at which occupation may be inferred is derived from both artefact typological relative dating and geomorphological evidence, which places the site as being within the last 4,000 years BP. Within a given year, the timing of occupation may have been related to the availability of specific food resources;
- a number of episodes of occupation are likely to have occurred within the investigation area, and may have involved either individuals and/or very small groups of people and for short durations of time;
- the duration of each episode is unknown. However, the quality and quantity of the evidence suggests a range of short term hunting/gathering (one or several days). Transitory movement is also likely to have occurred, but not possible to identify;
- the primary activities represented by the small sample of artefacts recovered during the test excavation was hunting/gathering of local resources and tool manufacturing/maintenance; and
- proximity to water and associated resources was a primary factor influencing the nature and extent of past occupation of the investigation area.

The results are also consistent with other similar sites across the region and similarities across the local and regional area include:

- types of raw materials are consistent throughout the locality;
- stone artefact types are consistent throughout the locality;
- evidence relating to non-specific knapping, tool manufacturing and maintenance are consistent throughout the region;
- probable relative dating of evidence to the mid to late Holocene period; and
- the historical and modern large-scale clearance and development of the land may have removed evidence associated with this site.

Based on the evidence, the limited range of artefacts and stone types, evidence of both casual knapping (broken flakes) and tool manufacturing/maintenance (bladettes and microlith), and the apparent absence of labour/energy/time intensive evidence (hearths, grinding grooves, heat treatment pits etc) indicate that the nature of occupation within the investigation area could represent evidence of hunting and gathering and, or camping by small groups of people, likely undertaken in infrequent episodes over the past 4,000 years or so.

Taking the environmental and archaeological contexts into consideration as well as the highly disturbed nature of East Maitland Site 01, the site is assessed as being of low scientific significance and high cultural significance.

The results of the assessment indicate that the artefact scatter will be impacted upon by the development. The very low-density artefact scatter is a highly disturbed site spread throughout the

PAD area with no in situ deposits remaining. This site type is very well represented both locally and regionally and are highly disturbed with little to no research or scientific potential. The cumulative impact to Aboriginal heritage in the area is limited given that:

- the net development footprint (i.e. the area of direct impact) is small and does not affect a high proportion of any particular landform present within the region;
- a comparable suite of landforms that are expected to, and do contain a similar archaeological resource occur in multiple contexts both within the local area and throughout the Hunter Valley;
- the PAD has been subject to long term past land uses (impacts) that have resulted in a highly disturbed landscape and as a consequence of these disturbances the representative value of the archaeological resource is lessened. Such impacts include clearing, agricultural practices, dam and tracks;
- the low-density artefact scatter identified during the test excavation has been highly disturbed and dispersed throughout the PAD area with no site integrity remaining;
- the high-density deposits identified to date occur outside the development footprint; and
- the placement of the development within this area, in particular within the disturbed context, ensures the cumulative impacts are focused in the areas of lower potential and therefore are kept to a minimum.

The following recommendations are provided;

- 1) The persons responsible for the management of onsite works will ensure that all staff, contractors and others involved in construction and maintenance related activities are made aware of the statutory legislation protecting sites and places of significance. Of particular importance is the National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010, under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974;
- 2) Should any Aboriginal objects be uncovered during works, all work will cease in that location immediately and the Environmental Line contacted;
- 3) A project based AHIP that will include site East Maitland Site 01 will be required prior to works commencing within the PAD area.

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values: traditional values of Aboriginal people, handed down in spiritual beliefs, stories and community practices and may include local plant and animal species, places that are important and ways of showing respect for other people.

Aboriginal Place: are locations that have been recognised by the Minister for Climate Change and the Environment (and gazetted under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*) as having special cultural significance to the Aboriginal community. An Aboriginal Place may or may not include archaeological materials.

Aboriginal Site: an Aboriginal site is the location of one or more Aboriginal archaeological objects, including flaked stone artefacts, midden shell, grinding grooves, archaeological deposits, scarred trees etc.

Artefact: any object that is physically modified by humans.

Assemblage: a collection of artefacts associated by a particular place or time, assumed generated by a single group of people, and can comprise different artefact types.

Axe: a stone-headed axe usually having two ground surfaces that meet at a bevel.

Backed artefact: a stone tool where the margin of a flake is retouched at a steep angle and that margin is opposite a sharp edge.

Background scatter: a term used to describe low density scatter of isolated finds that are distributed across the landscape without any obvious focal point.

Blade: a flake that is at least twice as long as it is wide.

Bondi point: a small asymmetrical backed artefact with a point at one end and backing retouch.

Core: a chunk of stone from which flakes are removed and will have one or more negative flake scars but no positive flake scars. The core itself can be shaped into a tool or used as a source of flakes to be formed into tools.

Debitage: small pieces of stone debris that break off during the manufacturing of stone tools. These are usually considered waste and are the by-product of production (also referred to as flake piece).

Flake: any piece of stone struck off a core and has a number of characteristics including ring cracks showing where the hammer hit the core and a bulb of percussion. May be used as a tool with no further working, may be retouched or serve as a platform for further reduction.

Flaked piece/waste flake: an unmodified and unused flake, usually the by-product of tool manufacture or core preparation (also referred to asdebitage).

Formation processes: human caused (land uses etc) or natural processes (geological, animal, plant growth etc) by which an archaeological site is modified during or after occupation and abandonment. These processes have a large effect on the provenience of artefacts or features.

Grinding stone: an abrasive stone used to abrade another artefact or to process food.

Hammer stone: a stone that has been used to strike a core to remove a flake, often causing pitting or other wear on the stone's surface.

Harm: is defined as an act that may destroy, deface or damage an Aboriginal object or place. In relation to an object, this means the movement or removal of an object from the land in which it has been situated

Holocene: the post-glacial period, beginning about 10,000 B.P.

In situ: archaeological items are said to be "in situ" when they are found in the location where they were last deposited.

Pleistocene: the latest major geological epoch, colloquially known as the "Ice Age" due to the multiple expansion and retreat of glaciers. Ca. 3,000, 000-10,000 years B.P.

Retouched flake: a flake that has been flaked again in a manner that modified the edge for the purpose of resharpening that edge.

Stratified Archaeological Deposits: Aboriginal archaeological objects may be observed in soil deposits and within rock shelters or caves. Where layers can be detected within the soil or sediments, which are attributable to separate depositional events in the past, the deposit is said to be stratified. The integrity of sediments and soils are usually affected by 200 years of European settlement and activities such as land clearing, cultivation and construction of industrial, commercial and residential developments.

Taphonomy: the study of processes which have affected organic materials such as bone after death; it also involves the microscopic analysis of tooth-marks or cut marks to assess the effects of butchery or scavenging activities.

Traditional Aboriginal Owners: Aboriginal people who are listed in the Register of Aboriginal owners pursuant to Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Land Register Act (1983)*. The Registrar must give priority to registering Aboriginal people for lands listed in Schedule 14 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or land subject to a claim under 36A of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

Traditional Knowledge: Information about the roles, responsibilities and practices set out in the cultural beliefs of the Aboriginal community. Only certain individuals have traditional knowledge and different aspects of traditional knowledge may be known by different people, e.g. information about men's initiation sites and practices, women's sites, special pathways, proper responsibilities of people fishing or gathering food for the community, ways of sharing and looking after others, etc.

Typology: the systematic organization of artefacts into types on the basis of shared attributes.

Use wear: the wear displayed on an artefact as a result of use.

ACRONYMS

ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. Data base of recorded sites across NSW managed by OEH
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage

OEH AHIMS SITE ACRONYMS

ACD	Aboriginal ceremonial and dreaming
AFT	Artefact (stone, bone, shell, glass, ceramic and metal)
ARG	Aboriginal resource and gathering
ART	Art (pigment or engraving)
BOM	Non-human bone and organic material
BUR	Burial
CFT	Conflict site
CMR	Ceremonial ring (stone or earth)
ETM	Earth mound
FSH	Fish trap
GDG	Grinding groove
HAB	Habitation structure
HTH	Hearth
OCQ	Ochre quarry
PAD	Potential archaeological Deposit. Used to define an area of the landscape that is believed to contain subsurface archaeological deposits.
SHL	Shell
STA	Stone arrangement
STQ	Stone quarry
TRE	Modified tree (carved or scarred)
WTR	Water hole

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH) has been commissioned by GHT Holdings Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed Seniors Living Village located along Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland.

The assessment has been undertaken to meet the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010), the OEH Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011), the DECCW Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010b), and the brief.

1.2 PROPONENT DETAILS

GHT Holdings Pty Ltd

1.3 THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is defined by the proponent and comprises of Lot 141 DP1125076 Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland. The location and extent of the project area is illustrated in Figures 1.1 to 1.3.

Figure 1.1 Regional location of the project area

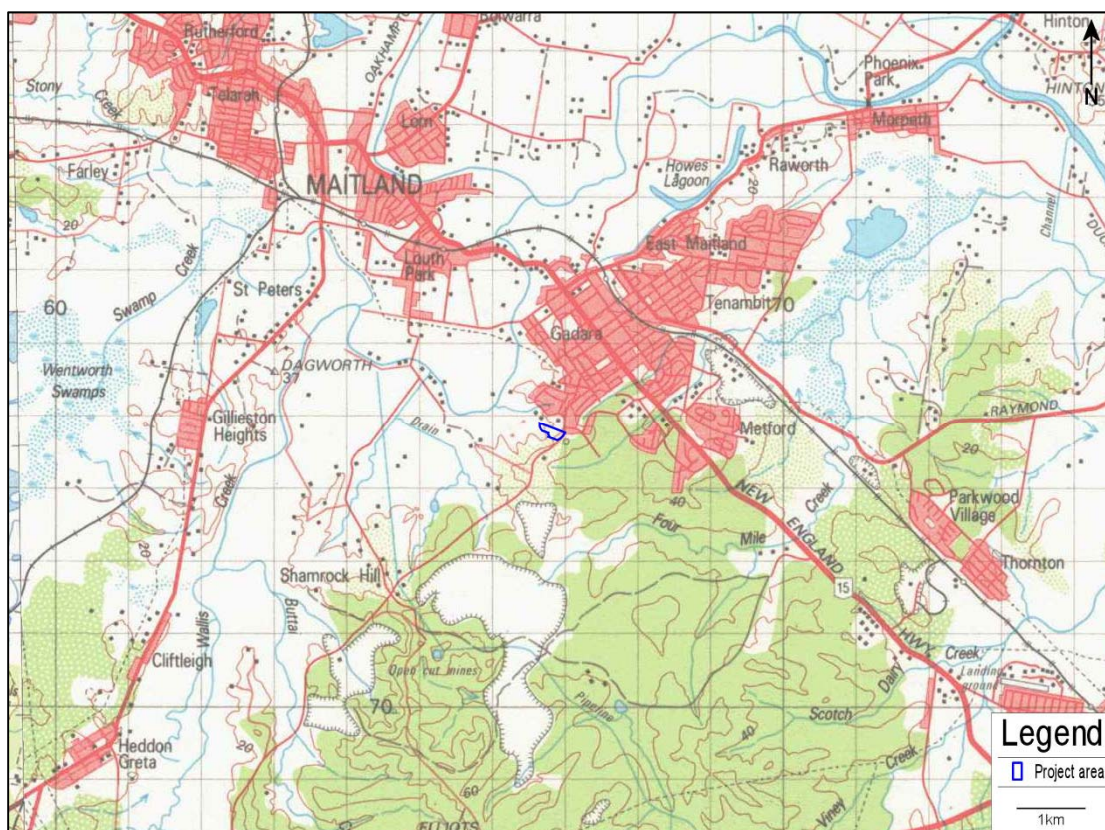


Figure 1.2 Local location of the project area

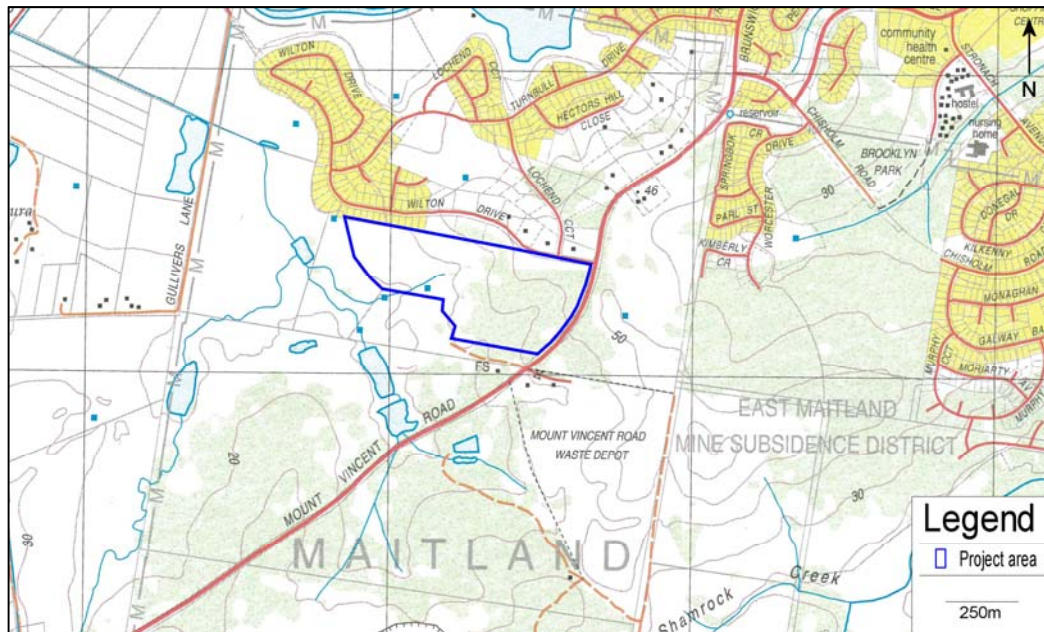


Figure 1.3 Aerial location of the project area



1.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPPMENT

The project is for a proposed senior living village and the proposed plans are provided in Figure 1.4.

OVERALL SITE PLAN
1:2500

Areas & Ratios:

Area	Area	Ratio
Site area	=102,071.0m ²	Floor Space Ratio MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FSR = 0.17:1
Community Centre Floor Area	=1,456.0m ²	
Total Gross Floor Area	=17,399.6m ²	Site Coverage Ratio MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE COVERAGE = 70% @ 0.7:1
Community Centre Building Area	=1,456.0m ²	
Total Building Area	=24,938.6m ²	
Total Hardstand Area (Driveways & Road)	=23,220.2m ²	
Total Coverage Area	=49,616.8m ²	

PRELIMINARY
Preliminary Draft - Not for Construction

ocm LANDMARK
LAND DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS
Suite 101 Maitland NSW 2323
Tel: 08 8331 1234 Fax: 08 8331 1235
www.ocm.com.au

CLIENT: GHT HOLDINGS PTY LTD
DATE: 10/09/2017
DESIGN: RL
ENGINEER: RL

OVERALL SITE PLAN
SHEET NO. 1 OF 2
DATE OF 2017
DRAWING NO. 222-001

PROJECT: Hunter Grange Lifestyle Village
Part Lot 141, DP-1225076 & Lot 8, 8552
Mount Vincent Road & Wilton Drive
EAST MAITLAND NSW 2323

- clearing and demolition of any existing structures
- site remediation
- bulk earthworks
- roads
- services reticulation: WW, PW, NBN, Electrical and Gas
- landscaping

1.5 PURPOSE OF THE ARCAHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

1.6 OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT

The objective of the assessment is to identify areas of indigenous cultural heritage value, to determine possible impacts on any indigenous cultural heritage identified (including potential subsurface evidence) and to develop management recommendations where appropriate. The assessment employs a regional approach, taking into consideration both the landscape of the project

area (landforms, water resources, soils, geology etc) and the regional archaeological patterning identified by past studies.

1.7 PROJECT BRIEF/SCOPE OF WORK

The following tasks were carried out:

- a review of relevant statutory registers and inventories for indigenous cultural heritage including the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) for known archaeological sites, the State Heritage Register, the Australian Heritage Database (includes data from the World Heritage List UNESCO, National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List, Register of the National Estate) and the Maitland City Councils Local Environmental Plan;
- a review of local environmental information (topographic, geological, soil, geomorphological and vegetation descriptions) to determine the likelihood of archaeological sites and specific site types, prior and existing land uses and site disturbance that may affect site integrity;
- a review of previous cultural heritage investigations to determine the extent of archaeological investigations in the area and any archaeological patterns;
- the development of a predictive archaeological statement based on the data searches and literature review;
- identification of human and natural impacts in relation to the known and any new archaeological sites archaeological potential of the project area;
- consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010);
- undertake a site inspection with the participation of the registered Aboriginal stakeholders, and
- the development of mitigation and conservation measures in consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders.

1.8 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The following overview of the legislative framework, is provided solely for information purposes for the client, and should not be interpreted as legal advice. MCH will not be liable for any actions taken by any person, body or group as a result of this general overview and MCH recommends that specific legal advice be obtained from a qualified legal practitioner prior to any action being taken as a result of the general summary below.

Land managers are required to consider the affects of their activities or proposed development on the environment under several pieces of legislation. Although there are a number of Acts and regulations protecting Aboriginal heritage, including places, sites and objects, within NSW, the three main ones include:

- National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974, as amended)
- National Parks and Wildlife Regulation (2009)
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)

1.8.1 NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT (1974, AS AMENDED)

The National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974), Amended 2010, is the primary legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales. The NPW Act protects Aboriginal heritage (places, sites and objects) within NSW and the Protection of Aboriginal heritage is outlined in s86 of the Act, as follows:

- “A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object” s86(1)
- “A person must not harm an Aboriginal object” s86(2)
- “A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place” s86(4)

Penalties apply for harming an Aboriginal object, site or place. The penalty for knowingly harming an Aboriginal object (s86[1]) and/or an Aboriginal place (s86[4]) is up to \$550,000 for an individual and/or imprisonment for 2 years; and in the case of a corporation the penalty is up to \$1.1 million. The penalty for a strict liability offence (s86[2]) is up to \$110,000 for an individual and \$220,000 for a corporation.

Harm under the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974, as amended) is defined as any act that; destroys defaces or damages the object, moves the object from the land on which it has been situated, causes or permits the object to be harmed. However, it is a defence from prosecution if the proponent can demonstrate that;

- 1) harm was authorised under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) (and the permit was properly followed), or
- 2) the proponent exercised due diligence in respect to Aboriginal heritage.

The ‘due diligence’ defence (s87[2]), states that if a person or company has applied due diligence to determine that no Aboriginal object, site or place was likely to be harmed as a result of the activities proposed for the Project Area, then liability from prosecution under the NPW Act 1974 will be removed or mitigated if it later transpires that an Aboriginal object, site or place was harmed. If any Aboriginal objects are identified during the activity, then works should cease in that area and OEH notified (DECCW 2010:13). The due diligence defence does not authorise continuing harm.

The archaeological due diligence assessment and report has been carried out in compliance with the NSW DECCW 2010 Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW.

1.8.2 NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE REGULATION (2009)

The National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 provides a framework for undertaking activities and exercising due diligence in respect to Aboriginal heritage. The Regulation (2009) recognises various due diligence codes of practice, including the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW which is pertinent to this report, but it also outlines procedures for Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) applications and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements (ACHCRs); amongst other regulatory processes.

1.8.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & ASSESSMENT ACT 1979 (EP&A ACT)

EP&A Act establishes the statutory framework for planning and environmental assessment in NSW and the implementation of the EP&A Act is the responsibility of the Minister for Planning, statutory

authorities and local councils. The EP&A Act contains three parts which impose requirements for planning approval:

- Part 3 of the EP&A Act relates to the preparation and making of Environmental Planning Instruments (EPIs), State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs).
- Part 4 of the EP&A Act establishes the framework for assessing development under an EPI. The consent authority for Part 4 development is generally the local council, however the consent authority may be the Minister, the Planning Assessment Commission or a joint regional planning panel depending upon the nature of the development.
- Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act establishes the assessment pathway for State significant development (SSD) declared by the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (NSW). Once a development is declared as SSD, the Director-General will issue Director-General Requirements (DGRs) outlining what issues must be considered in the EIS.
- Part 5 of the EP&A Act provides for the control of 'activities' that do not require development consent and are undertaken or approved by a determining authority. Development under Part 5 that are likely to significantly affect the environment is required to have an EIS prepared for the proposed activity.
- Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act establishes the assessment pathways for State significant infrastructure (SSI). Development applications made for SSI can only be approved by the Minister. Once a development is declared as SSI, the Director-General will issue DGRs outlining what issues must be addressed in the EIS.

The applicable approval process is determined by reference to the relevant environmental planning instruments and other controls, LEPs and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs).

This project falls under Part 4.

1.9 QUALIFICATIONS OF THE INVESTIGATOR

Penny McCardle: Principal Archaeologist & Forensic Anthropologist has 10 years experience in Indigenous archaeological assessments, excavation, research, reporting, analysis and consultation. Six years in skeletal identification, biological profiling and skeletal trauma identification.

- BA (Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology, University of New England 1999
- Hons (Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology): Physical Anthropology), University of New England 2001
- Forensic Anthropology Course, University of New England 2003
- Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Forensic Anthropology Course, Ashburn, VA 2008
- Analysis of Bone trauma and Pseudo-Trauma in Suspected Violent Death Course, Erie College, Pennsylvania, 2009
- Currently completing a PhD, University of Newcastle, 2018

1.10 REPORT STRUCTURE

The report includes Section 1 which outlines the project, Section 2 provides the consultation, Section 3 presents the environmental context, Section 4 presents ethno historic context, Section 5 provides

the archaeological background, Section 6 provides the results of the fieldwork, analysis and discussion; Section 7 presents the development impact assessment, Section 8 presents the mitigation strategies and Section 9 presents the management recommendations.

2 CONSULTATION

As per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (April 2010), MCH followed the four stages of consultation as set out below. All correspondences for each stage are provided in Appendix A.

In relation to cultural significance, MCH recognises and supports the indigenous system of knowledge. That is, that knowledge is not 'open' in the sense that everyone has access and an equal right to it. Knowledge is not always definitive (in the sense that there is only one right answer) and knowledge is often restricted. As access to this knowledge is power, it must be controlled by people with the appropriate qualifications (usually based on age seniority but may be based on other factors). Thus, it is important to obtain information from the correct people: those that hold the appropriate knowledge of those sites and/or areas relevant to the project. It is noted that only the Aboriginal community can identify and determine the accepted knowledge holder(s) may be not archaeologists or proponents. If knowledge is shared, that information must be used correctly and per the wishes of the knowledge holder. Whilst an archaeologist may view this information as data, a custodian may view this information as highly sensitive, secret/sacred information and may place restrictions on its use. Thus, it is important for MCH to engage in affective and long-term consultation to ensure knowledge is shared and managed in a suitable manner that will allow for the appropriate management of that site/area. MCH also know that archaeologists do not have the capability nor the right to adjudicate on the spirituality of a particular location or site as this is the exclusive right of the traditional owners who have the cultural and hereditary association with the land of their own ancestors. For these reasons, consultation forms an integral component of all projects and this information is sought from the registered stakeholders to be included in the report in the appropriate manner that is stipulated by those with the information.

2.1 STAGE 1: NOTIFICATION & REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

The aim of this stage is to identify, notify and register Aboriginal people and/or groups who hold cultural knowledge that is relevant to the project area, and who can determine the cultural significance of any Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area. In order to do this, the sources identified by OEH (2010:10) and listed in Table 2.1, to provide the names of people who may hold cultural knowledge that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places were contacted by letter on 20 March 2018. A reply was requested by the 2 April 2018 and it was stipulated that if no response was received, the project and consultation will proceed. Information included in the correspondence to the sources listed in Table 2.1 included the name and contact details of the proponent, an overview of the proposed project including the location and a map showing the location.

Table 2.1 Sources contacted

Organisations contacted	Response
Office of Environment and Heritage	38 groups
MLALC	No response
Maitland City Council	12 groups
Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	MLALC
National Native Title Tribunal	NSD1680/2013
Native Title Services Corporation Limited	no response
Hunter Local Land services	no response

Following this, MCH compiled a list of people/groups to contact (Refer to Appendix A). As per the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (April 2010), archaeologists and proponents must write to all those groups provided asking if they would like to register their interest in the project. Unfortunately some Government departments written to requesting a list of groups to consult with do not differentiate groups from different traditional boundaries and provide an exhaustive list of groups from across the region including those outside their traditional boundaries.

MCH wrote to all parties identified on 30th March 2018, and an advertisement was placed in the Maitland Mercury on 30th March 2018. The correspondence and advertisement included the required information as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (April 2010) and requested to nominate the preferred option for the presentation of information about the proposed project: an information packet or a meeting and information packet (Refer to Stage 2). The Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) are listed in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Registered Aboriginal Parties

RAP	Contact
Culturally Aware (CA)	Tracey Skeen
Wonnarua Heritage Cultural Services	Gordon Griffith
	Steve Talbott
Divine Diggers	Deidre Perkins

2.2 STAGE 2: PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

The aim of this stage is to provide the RAPs with information regarding the scope of the proposed project and the cultural heritage assessment process.

As the RAPs opted for an information packet to be forwarded to them instead of a meeting, an information packet was sent to all RAPs and included the required information as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (April 2010). The pack included the required information as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (April 2010). A written response to the proposed methods and the preferred method of sharing traditional knowledge was due no later than 12 May 2018.

The information pack also stipulated that consultation was not employment, and requested that in order to assist the proponent in the engagement of field workers, that the groups provide information that will assist in the selection of field staff who may be paid on a contractual basis). This included, but was not limited to, experience in field work and in providing cultural heritage advice (asked to nominate at least two individuals who will be available and fit for work) and their relevant experience; and to provide a CV and insurance details.

The information pack also noted that failure to provide the required information by the date provided will result in a missed opportunity for the RAPs to contribute to their cultural heritage and the project will proceed.

2.3 STAGE 3: GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The aim of this stage is to facilitate a process whereby the RAPs can contribute to culturally appropriate information gathering and the research methodology, provide information that will enable the cultural significance of any Aboriginal objects and or/places within the proposed project area to be determined and have input into the development of any cultural heritage management options and mitigation measures. In order to do this, included in the information pack sent for Stage 2, was information pertaining to the gathering of cultural knowledge. This included the following information;

- MCH noted that information provided by RAPs may be sensitive and MCH and the proponent will not share that information with all RAPs or others without the express permission of the individual. MCH and the proponent extended an invitation to develop and implement appropriate protocols for sourcing and holding cultural information including any restrictions to place on information, as well as the preferred method of providing information;
- request for traditional/cultural knowledge or information associated with ceremonial, spiritual, mythological beliefs, traditions and known sites from the pre-contact period;
- request for traditional/cultural knowledge or information regarding sites or places with historical associations and/or cultural significance which date from the post-contact period and that are remembered by people today (e.g. plant and animal resource use areas, known camp sites); and
- request for traditional/cultural knowledge or information in relation to any sites or places of contemporary cultural significance (apart from the above) which has acquired significance recently.

During this process, the RAPs did not disclose any specific traditional/cultural knowledge or information of sites or places associated with spiritual, mythological, ceremonies or beliefs from the pre-contact period within the project area or surrounding area. The stakeholders did not disclose any information pertaining to sites or places of cultural significance associated with the historic or contemporary periods within the project area or surrounding area. However, it must be noted that traditional/cultural knowledge and/or information regarding sites and/or places of cultural significance may exist that were not divulged to MCH by those consulted.

2.4 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

All RAPs were invited to participate in the test excavation that commenced on 18th June 2018. The survey of the project area was undertaken in 2012 with Jocelyn Clifford (archaeologist from Insite Heritage) and Ricky-Jo Griffiths (MLALC). The Lower Hunter Wonnarua Council was also invited to participate but did not attend. Test excavation of the PAD was undertaken by representatives from the registered Aboriginal stakeholders and the archaeologist in accordance with the proposed methodology provided to the stakeholders for review and approved.

The proponent engaged their own workers to assist with the shovelling and heavy lifting. The RAPs were pleased with this as they could focus on the sieving and artefact identification. When one of the proponent's workers also worked on the sieve, the RAPs were encouraging as they had the opportunity to discuss and teach someone new about their cultural heritage and how to identify artefacts.

During the test excavation it became apparent that the project area was highly disturbed. The excavation continued along the creek line for a width of 60 metres from the creek. A total of 6 artefacts were recovered from 62 pits. The highly disturbed nature of the deposits was discussed with the RPAs who all acknowledged and agreed that the deposits were highly disturbed and the cultural material would have been highly disturbed and disbursed throughout the area. As the nature of the PAD was determined (highly disturbed) through the test excavation along the creek for 60 metres in width, there was no justification to continue the test excavation and as per the OEHL Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, as the nature of the PAD was established, the ceasing of the test excavation was discussed with the RPAs.

This was discussed with the RPAs who understood and MCH stated they would contact OEHL to discuss with them. MCH rang and left 2 messages with OEHL. As OEHL could not be reached, MCH again discussed the Code of Practice, the results of the test excavation undertaken and the fact that the nature of the site was known, that any cultural materials present would be highly disturbed and that the area with the highest potential had been excavated (60 metres in width along the creek). All present acknowledges this, two RPAs verbally agreed and supported the decision to cease the test excavation, one RAP raised the possibility of artefacts being spread throughout the project area and that the entire project area should be subject to test excavation and one RAP did not disagree. MCH agreed that there may be artefacts spread throughout but they would be highly disturbed and identifying where they were was not possible due to the nature of the PAD (highly disturbed) and the RAP understood this. As there were no objections to ceasing the test excavation.

OEHL rang MCH back a week later and MCH outlined the process, findings, area excavated, the nature of the site and decision to cease the excavation. OEHL were understood the process and decision made and asked MCH to include the information in the final report. The RPAs who participated in the test excavation are listed in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 RPAs who undertook the test excavation

RAP	Site Officer	25/6/18	26/6/18
Culturally Aware	Tracey Skeen	X	
	Maree Waugh		X
Wonnarua Heritage Cultural Services	G. Griffiths	X	X
Steve Talbott	Allan Talbott	X	X
Divine Diggers	Deidre Perkins		X

During the test excavation, the RPAs were also asked of their traditional knowledge and of any areas of cultural significance within the project area and if they felt comfortable in sharing that information. Discussions centred on places associated with ceremonial, spiritual, mythological beliefs, traditions and known sites that date from the pre-contact period. Sites or places with historical associations and/or significance which date from the post-contact period and that are remembered by people today (e.g. plant and animal resource use areas, known camp sites) were discussed as well as sites or places of contemporary significance (apart from the above) which has acquired significance recently. There were no known areas of cultural significance although areas along creek were known to contain evidence of past Aboriginal land uses.

2.5 STAGE 4: REVIEW OF DRAFT CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

A copy of the DRAFT report was forwarded to all RAPs for their review and were asked to provide a written or verbal response no later than 6 August 2018. The comments from the RAPs is presented below:

- Wonnarua Heritage Cultural Services agreed to and supported the report, results and recommendations.
- Divine Diggers, Culturally Aware and Steve Talbott provided a combined reply and raised the following:
 - That the project area lies within none of their cultural landscapes being within close proximity of a wetland and not much of that landscape remains today;
 - Unsatisfied with the coverage of the test excavation (60 metres in width along the creek);
 - The artefacts are of high cultural significance not low scientific significance
 - Claimed to have no input into the methods and if the area was fully covered and investigated thoroughly;
 - Disagree with a project based AHIP as the RAPs should be satisfied on cultural grounds rather than scientific and that the RAPs are happy that the proposed impact areas have been thoroughly investigated;
 - Not satisfied that all areas were included in the test excavation;
 - The words of the determination of scientific level of being low significance/too disturbed does not sit right with Aboriginal propels beliefs;
 - Recommended further test excavations to ensure they could retrieve all their cultural heritage from the project area to be able to have a better understanding of their beliefs in that location; and
 - Unsatisfied with the assessment due to lack of coverage and reduced number of days undertaking the excavation and feel they did not get a full cultural study of the area and get all their cultural information from what remains of this cultural landscape;

All comments received from the RAPs were considered in the final report, all submissions responded to and the draft report altered to include their comments. All RAPs were provided a copy of the final report. All documentation regarding the consultation process is provided in Appendix A.

3 LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The nature and distribution of Aboriginal cultural materials in a landscape are strongly influenced by environmental factors such as topography, geology, landforms, climate, geomorphology, hydrology and the associated soils and vegetation (Hughes and Sullivan 1984). These factors influence the availability of plants, animals, water, raw materials, the location of suitable camping places, ceremonial grounds, burials, and suitable surfaces for the application of rock art. As site locations may differ between landforms due to differing environmental constraints that result in the physical manifestation of different spatial distributions and forms of archaeological evidence, these environmental factors are used in constructing predictive models of Aboriginal site locations.

Environmental factors also effect the degree to which cultural materials have survived in the face of both natural and human influences and affect the likelihood of sites being detected during ground surface survey. Site detection is dependent on a number of environmental factors including surface visibility (which is determined by the nature and extent of ground cover including grass and leaf litter etc) and the survival of the original land surface and associated cultural materials (by flood alluvium and slope wash materials). It is also dependant on the exposure of the original landscape and associated cultural materials (by water, sheet and gully erosion, ploughing, vehicle tracks etc), (Hughes and Sullivan 1984). Combined, these processes and activities are used in determining the likelihood of both surface and subsurface cultural materials surviving and being detected.

It is therefore necessary to have an understanding of the environmental factors, processes and activities, all of which affect site location, preservation, detection during surface survey and the likelihood of in situ subsurface cultural materials being present. The environmental factors, processes and disturbances of the surrounding environment and specific project area are discussed below.

3.2 TOPOGRAPHY

The topographical context is important to identify potential factors relating to past Aboriginal land use patterns. Story et al (1963) divided the Hunter Valley into eight main sub-regions including the Southern Mountains, Central Goulburn Valley, Merriwa Plateau, Liverpool and Mt Royal Ranges, Barrington tops, North-Eastern Mountains, Central lowlands and the Coastal Zone.

The project area is located within the Central Lowlands, (a broad lowland belt of lowlands approximately 15 kilometres wide) which lies at the centre of the region extending from Murrurundi to Newcastle. It is bounded on all sides by steep rugged country except in the far west where the Cassilis Gate provides access to the interior. To the south is dissected plateau country; to the north and west are the Liverpool Range and Barrington Uplands. This area contains much alluvial land consisting of open undulating grassland and level alluvial plains. Formerly rural, open cut mining has developed throughout on a large scale, especially around Singleton and Muswellbrook. The specific project area consists of a gentle south western facing slope that overlook two drainage channels immediately west of the project area that drain west outside the project area.

3.3 GEOLOGY

The underlying regional geology plays a major role in the structure of the surrounding environment (landforms, topography, geomorphology, vegetation, climate etc), and also influences patterns of past occupation and their manifestation in the archaeological record. This is primarily relevant to

past Aboriginal land use in regard to the location of stone resources or raw materials and their procurement for the manufacturing and modification of stone tools.

The geology of the Sydney Basin sandstones is the dominant factor affecting both the natural and cultural landscape including vegetation, soils, topography, hydrology and past Aboriginal land use. The Sydney Basin is a major structural basin containing thick Permian-Triassic succession. While most of the sediments were laid down during the Permian and Triassic periods, the area was uplifted during the mid to late Triassic forming the dry-land erosional environment evidenced today (Branagan and Packham 2000). The uplifted Hawkesbury and Narrabeen group geologies have been actively eroding since the Mid Triassic, thus creating the current topography within the region.

The Hunter Valley consists of four major geological provinces: The New England Geosyncline in the northeast, the Sydney Basin in the centre and south, the Great Artesian Basin in the northwest, and the eastern Australian Tertiary Volcanic Province in the north and west (Hughes 1984). The Central Lowlands are situated on the Sydney Basin, on Permian rocks that are folded and consist of shales, tuffs, sandstone, mudstones, and conglomerate, with some lava beds in the basal portion, and contain the extensive coal measures that are mined throughout the region. Generally, the Permian rocks are only moderately resistant, consequently forming the lowlands. The project area is situated on the Maitland Permian group of Tomago Coal Measures consisting of shale, mudstone, sandstone, tuff and coal (Newcastle Geological Map 1966).

The processes of sedimentation, uplift, ongoing physical and chemical weathering, re-deposition and volcanic activity have resulted in the formation of a complex landscape in the regional area that incorporates diversity in topography, vegetation and wildlife. For its Aboriginal inhabitants, these processes have resulted in landforms suitable for camping and deposits of raw materials essential to the manufacture of stone tools. Materials most dominant in stone tool manufacture throughout the Central Lowlands are indurated mudstone/tuff and silcrete (Kuskie 2000) and are commonly found in creek line deposits, such as those observed at Black Hill and Woods Gully (Kuskie and Kamminga 2000:183). Others include quartz, chert, porcellanite, quartzite and basalt.

3.4 GEOMORPHOLOGY

Geomorphology is the study of landscapes, their evolution and the processes operating within earth systems. Cultural remains are part of these systems, having being deposited on, and in part, resulting from interactions within landscapes of the past. An understanding of geomorphological patterning and alterations is therefore essential in assess and interpreting the archaeological record.

The geomorphology of the Hunter Valley is complex and is summarised below based upon studies undertaken by Galloway (1963) and Hughes (1984). The Hunter Valley contains a variety of landforms ranging from rugged mountains to plains and varying in elevation from sea level to over 1500 metres (AHD). It is surrounded on all sides by mountainous terrain with the exception of the western portion where a low rise divides it from the Darling River drainage area and the south eastern zone where it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean.

Four major elements are distinguished in the drainage pattern. The western half of the valley is drained by the Goulburn River and its tributaries that flow east to Denman. The north-eastern part is drained by the upper Hunter River, which flows southwest to unite with the Goulburn River at Denman. The combined rivers then flow east-south-east as the lower Hunter River, opening to the ocean at Newcastle. The Williams and Paterson Rivers drain the high country of the Barrington Tops in the east and join the Hunter River near its mouth. The watershed of the Goulburn River coincides with the Great Dividing Range, where it swings west in a vast loop.

The CSIRO (Story et al 1963) conducted a study of the Hunter Region and classified the landforms into nine sub-regions (Mt Royal Range, Liverpool Ranges, Northeast Mountains, Barrington Tops, Merriwa Plateau, Central Goulburn Valley, Southern Mountains, Central Lowlands and the Coastal Zone). The project area lies within the Central Lowlands, which is a belt of lowlands developed on the weak sedimentary rocks that extend from Murrurundi to Newcastle.

The soils throughout the region reflect the influence of a range of factors including the parent geological material, topography, climate, organisms and length of formation time. Differences between these elements are reflected in variation in soil types across the Hunter Valley. Texture contrast soils mantle the undulating to hilly landscapes on Permian and Carboniferous rocks and the older alluvial terraces and valley fills. The two major groups of texture contrast soils include solonetzic and podzolic soils. These soils consist of an upper soil Horizon A and underlying B (referred to as duplex soils). The upper A unit consists of grey to buff silts and sand with gravels, is usually no greater than one metre in depth (usually shallower), has a weakly developed soil profile and is typically discontinuous, especially along hill slopes. The underlying B unit consists of brown-red gravel rich clays with evidence of deep weathering and strongly contrasting horizons.

Unit A and Unit B are interpreted as being Holocene and Pleistocene in age respectively. Within the region, sites tend to occur on or within soil Horizon A or are often present at the interface of the A and B horizons. Within the A horizon the lowermost (in terms of vertical positioning) artefact assemblages tend to contain artefacts that are typically attributed to the mid-Holocene, as characterised by an increase in the number of backed artefacts. Given the lack of detailed information regarding artefact sequences and chronologies in the Hunter Valley, this assumption should not be accepted without question. However, on geomorphological grounds, A horizon soils in this context are generally considered as dating to the mid-late Holocene (Dean-Jones and Mitchell 1993:76).

In contrast, the underlying weathered nature of the clayey B-horizon indicates that its parent material is much older. Evidence of earlier occupation of the region was identified at Warkworth West (AMBS 2002) where a limited artefact assemblage is present within deposit older than 14,000 years. It is also suggested that materials from Fal Brook and Carrington date to the Pleistocene period (Koettig 1987). The B-horizon parent material in hill slope formations is typically composed of weathered, in-situ bedrock whereas soils along the valley floors are generally alluvial or colluvial in origin.

The archaeological importance of foot slopes and valley floors with soils of this type is enhanced by the fact that the interaction between alluvial and colluvial deposition can result in the formation of sealed deposits. However, landforms of this type area also prone to erosion which may broadly reveal previously buried archaeological evidence. Extensive sheet and gully erosion occurs throughout the area, potentially resulting in artefacts that were originally deposited on or within the A-horizon being exposed as highly visible lag. Thus, although erosion greatly increases the visibility of artefacts, it also disturbs and damages them.

Similarly, the impacts of bioturbation upon the archaeological record must also be addressed. Focussed studies regarding bioturbation have primarily been conducted outside Australia (e.g. Armour-Chelu and Andrews 1994; Fowler et al 2004; Peacock and Fant 2002). Therefore, whilst the subsequent findings are broadly applicable within the Australian context, further research is certainly warranted. In general, it appears that, within duplex soils, the burrowing activities of fauna including earthworms can often cause the lateral and horizontal movement of artefacts through the soil profile, eventually resulting in the formation of a stone layer at the interface of the A and B horizons. The other important element to address is the differential movement of artefacts according to size/weight. In this respect, bioturbation has the potential to artificially conflate and separate

artefacts according to size grouping as opposed to depositional context (Fowler et al 2004; Armour-Chelu and Andrews 1994).

As duplex soils are the dominant soil type within the Hunter Valley, the inherent properties of these soils must be taken into consideration in regard to the likelihood of site detection (through exposure by erosion), the stratigraphic context and age of sites, potential site location in relation to past use of the landscape and landscape instability. Certain land systems and types of deposit are however, considered to have greater potential to contain stratified and/or older archaeological sites. This does not imply that older sites are intrinsically more significant than more recent sites, rather, the more important issue in scientific terms is the level of integrity within the site. In broad terms, windblown sand sheets/dunes (such as those at Warkworth), alluvial fan deposits and foot slopes with the potential to have colluvial deposits should be considered as archaeologically sensitive landforms (refer to Dean-Jones and Mitchell 1993; Hughes 1984).

3.5 SOILS

The nature of the surrounding soil landscape also has implications for Aboriginal land use and site preservation, mainly relating to supporting vegetation and the preservation of organic materials and burials. The deposit of alluvial and aeolian sediments and colluvium movement of fine sediments (including artefacts) results in the movement and burying of archaeological materials. The increased movement in soils by this erosion is likely to impact upon cultural materials through the post-depositional movement of materials, specifically small portable materials such as stone tools, contained within the soil profiles.

The project area is situated on the Hunter soil landscape that is characterised by alluvium (stream laid deposits) and consists of Brown Cracking Clays (brownish black to brown light medium clay topsoils to a gradual change to dark brown medium clay subsoils) for the topsoil (30cm). Black Earths also occur (very dark brown silty clay with a depth of 15cm, and a gradual change to brownish black light medium clay subsoils) on prior stream channels and tributary flats (Kovac and Lawrie 1991:212-214). Alluvial soils, including loams (black to brownish black fine sandy loam for topsoils with a depth of 50 cm and a gradual change to greyish brown sandy loam) and sands (brownish black fine sandy loam and grades into a dark brown clayey sand with depth) are typically layered and found on levees and flats adjacent to the present river channel. Red Podzolic Soils and Lateritic Podzolic Soils (topsoils are brownish black clay loam to 25 cm in depth with a sharp change to dark reddish brown medium clay and brown mottles) are found on old terraces (former floodplains eroded and aggraded by channelling by overbank stream flow) with non-calcic Brown Soils and yellow Solodic Soils found in some drainage lines (Kovac and Lawrie 1991:212-214).

3.6 CLIMATE

Climatic conditions would also have played a part in past occupation of an area as well as impacted upon the soils and vegetation and associated cultural materials. The climatic zone is characterised by temperatures ranging from an average minimum of below 5°C to an average maximum of 28°C. Winter rainfall levels are somewhat variable and generally average 30 millimetres per month. Summer rainfalls are more stable at approximately 55-60 millimetres per month, giving a mean annual rainfall of 740 millimetres. During summer, the increased rainfall rate and reduced ground cover is reflected in a proportionately higher risk of erosion.

3.7 WATERWAYS

One of the major environmental factors influencing human behaviour is water as it is essential for survival and as such people will not travel far from reliable water sources. In those situations where people did travel far from reliable water, this indicates a different behaviour such as travelling to obtain rare or prized resources and/or trade. Proximity to water not only influences the number of sites likely to be found but also artefact densities. The highest number of sites and the highest density are usually found in close proximity to water and usually on an elevated landform. This assertion is undisputedly supported by the regional archaeological investigations carried out in the region where by such patterns are typically within 50 metres of a reliable water source.

The main types of water sources include permanent (rivers and soaks), semi-permanent (large streams, swamps and billabongs), ephemeral (small stream and creeks) and underground (artesian). Stream order assessment is one way of determining the reliability of streams as a water source. Stream order is determined by applying the Strahler method to 1:25 000 topographic maps. Based on the climatic analysis, the project area will typically experience comparatively reliable rainfalls under normal conditions and thus it is assumed that any streams above a third order classification will constitute a relatively permanent water source.

The Strahler method dictates that upper tributaries do not exhibit flow permanence and are defined as first order streams. When two first order streams meet they form a second order stream. Where two-second order streams converge, a third order stream is formed and so on. When a stream of lower order joins a stream of higher order, the downstream section of the stream will retain the order of the higher order upstream section (Anon 2003; Wheeling Jesuit University 2002).

The study area is located approximately 1 kilometre south of Wallis Creek. One 1st order drainage depression is located to the south west and a 2nd order is situated immediately south of the 1st order, both draining west outside the project and continues to form part of a wetland area to the south-west of the project area (Figure 3.1). Thus, the western portion of the project area may be considered well-resourced in terms of freshwater availability during wet seasons or after continuous heavy rain when water was available.

When assessing the relationship between sites and water sources it must be noted that the Australian continent has undergone significant environmental changes during the past 60,000 years that people have lived here and that Pleistocene sites (older than 10,000 years) would have been located in relation to Pleistocene water sources that may not exist today. Stone tool type will assist with the age of sites (Pleistocene or Holocene).

3.8 FLORA AND FAUNA

The availability of flora and associated water sources affect fauna resources, all of which are primary factors influencing patterns of past Aboriginal land use and occupation. The assessment of flora has two factors that assist in an assessment including a guide to the range of plant resources used for food and medicine and to manufacture objects including nets, string bags, shields and canoes which would have been available to Indigenous people in the past. The second is what it may imply about current and past land uses and to affect survey conditions such as visibility, access and disturbances.

European settlers extensively cleared the original native vegetation in the 1800's and the present vegetation within the investigation area consists of pasture grasses in the western half and open woodland in the eastern half of the project area. The drainage throughout the project area would have supported a range of faunal populations including kangaroo, wallaby, goanna, snakes and a variety of birds.

Typically, due to vegetation cover, most artefacts identified through surface inspection are identified when they are visible on exposures created by erosion or ground surface disturbances (Dean-Jones and Mitchell 1993; Kuskie and Kamminga 2000). The grass ground cover throughout the project area expected to result in limited visibility, hence reducing the detection of surface cultural materials.

3.9 LAND USES AND DISTURBANCES

Based upon archaeological evidence, the occupation of Australia extends back some 40,000 years (Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999) whilst Aboriginal people have been present within the Hunter Valley for at least 20,000 years (Koettig 1987). Although the impact of past Aboriginal occupation on the natural landscape is thought to have been relatively minimal, it cannot simply be assumed that 20,000 years of land use have passed without affecting various environmental variables. The practice of 'firestick farming' whereby the cautious setting of fires served to drive game from cover, provide protection and alter vegetation communities significantly influenced seed germination, thus increasing diversity within the floral community.

Following European settlement of the area in the 1820s, the landscape has been subjected to a range of different modifactory activities including extensive logging and clearing, agricultural cultivation (ploughing), pastoral grazing, residential developments and mining (Turner 1985). The associated high degree of landscape disturbance has resulted in the alteration of large tracts of land and the cultural materials contained within these areas. The specific project area has been cleared and primarily used for pastoral purposes (grazing) and agricultural activities, involving the wholesale clearance of native vegetation and the introduction of pasture grass, power easement, fencing and a dam.

Although pastoralism is a comparatively low impact activity, it does result in disturbances due to vegetation clearance and the trampling and compaction of grazed areas. These factors accelerate the natural processes of sheet and gully erosion, which in turn can cause the horizontal and lateral displacement of artefacts. Furthermore, grazing by hoofed animals can affect the archaeological record due to the displacement and breakage of artefacts resulting from trampling (Yorston et al 1990). Pastoral land uses are also closely linked to alterations in the landscape due to the construction of dams, fence lines and associated structures. As a sub-set of agricultural land use, ploughing typically disturbs the top 10-12 centimetres of topsoil (Koettig 1986) depending on the method and machinery used during the process. Ploughing increases the occurrence of erosion and can also result in the direct horizontal and vertical movement of artefacts, thus causing artificial changes in artefact densities and distributions. In fact, studies undertaken on artefact movement due to ploughing (e.g. Roper 1976; Odell and Cowan 1987) has shown that artefact move between one centimetre up to 18 metres laterally depending on the equipment used and horizontal movement. Ploughing may also interfere with other features and disrupt soil stratigraphy (Lewarch and O'Brien 1981). Ploughing activities are typically evidenced through 'ridges and furrows' however a lengthy cessation in ploughing activities dictates that these features may no longer be apparent on the surface.

Whilst the impacts of vehicular movements on sites have not been well documented, based on general observations it is expected that the creation of dirt tracks for vehicle access would result in the loss of vegetation and therefore will enhance erosion and the associated relocation of cultural materials. Dumping of rubbish would have impacted on site through vehicular access (tracks) and movement of surface artefacts through the actual 'dumping' of rubbish.

Excavation works required for dam construction and the laying of infrastructure (water, telephone) would require the removal of soils thus displacing and destroying any cultural materials that may have been present. As fence construction and the erection of telegraph poles require the removal of

sols for the holes, this would also have resulted in the disturbance and possible destruction of any cultural materials. All of which result in loss of vegetation and erosion to some extent.

3.10 NATURAL DISTURBANCES

It must be recognised that the disturbance of cultural materials can also be a result of natural processes. The patterns of deposition and erosion within a locality can influence the formation and/or destruction of archaeological sites. Within an environment where the rate of sediment accumulation is generally very high, artefacts deposited in such an environment will be buried shortly after being abandoned. Frequent and lengthy depositional events will also increase the likelihood of the presence of well-stratified cultural deposits (Waters 2000:538,540).

In a stable landscape with few episodes of deposition and minimal to moderate erosion, soils will form and cultural materials will remain on the surface until they are buried. Repeated and extended periods of stability will result in the compression of the archaeological record with multiple occupational episodes being located on one surface prior to burial (Waters 2000:538-539). Within the duplex soils artefacts typically stay within the A horizon on the interface between the A and B horizons.

If erosion occurs after cultural material is deposited, it will disturb or destroy sections of archaeological sites even if they were initially in a good state of preservation. The more frequent and severe the episodes of erosional events, the more likely it is that the archaeological record in that area will be disturbed or destroyed (Waters 2000:539; Waters and Kuehn 1996:484). Regional erosional events may entirely remove older sediments, soils and cultural deposits so that archaeological material or deposits of a certain time interval no longer exist within a region (Waters and Kuehn 1996:484-485).

The role of bioturbation is another significant factor in the formation of the archaeological record. Post-depositional processes can disturb and destroy artefacts and sites as well as preserve cultural materials. Redistribution and mixing of cultural deposits occurs as a result of burrowing and mounding by earthworms, ants and other species of burrowing animals. Artefacts can move downwards through root holes as well as through sorting and settling due to gravity. Translocation can also occur as a result of tree falls (Balek 2002:41-42; Peacock and Fant 2002:92). Depth of artefact burial and movement as a result of bioturbation corresponds to the limit of major biologic activity (Balek 2002:43). Artefacts may also be moved as a result of an oscillating water table causing alternate drying and wetting of sediments, and by percolating rainwater (Villa 1982:279).

Experiments to assess the degree that bioturbation can affect material have been undertaken. In abandoned cultivated fields in South Carolina, Michie (summarised in Balek 2002:42-43) found that over a 100-year period 35% of shell fragments that had been previously used to fertilise the fields were found between 15 and 60 centimetres below the surface, inferred to be as a result of bioturbation and gravity. Earthworms have been known to completely destroy stratification within 450 years (Balek 2002:48). At sites in Africa, conjoined artefacts have been found over a metre apart within the soil profile. The vertical distribution of artefacts from reconstructed cores did not follow the order in which they were struck off (Cahen and Moeyersons 1977:813). These kinds of variations in the depths of conjoined artefacts can occur without any other visible trace of disturbance (Villa 1982:287).

However, bioturbation does not always destroy the stratigraphy of cultural deposits. In upland sites in America, temporally-distinct cultural horizons were found to move downwards through the soil as a layer within minimal mixing of artefacts (Balek 2002:48).

3.11 DISCUSSION

The regional environment provided resources, including raw materials, fauna, flora and water, that would have allowed for sustainable occupation of the area. Within the project area, the landforms of a simple slope overlooking a number of drainage channels, indicates the western portion may have been suitable for low to moderate scale camping during times of heavy rain whilst the remainder of the project area may have been utilised for hunting and gathering as well as travel.

In relation to modern alterations to the landscape, the use of the majority of the project area for farming purposes can be expected to have had low impacts upon the archaeological record. European land uses such as clearing and grazing may have displaced cultural materials, however in less disturbed areas, it is likely that archaeological deposits may remain relatively intact.

4 ETHNO-HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Unfortunately, due to European settlement and associated destruction of past Aboriginal communities, their culture, social structure, activities and beliefs, little information with regards to the early traditional way of life of past Aboriginal societies remains.

4.1 USING ETHNO-HISTORIC DATA

Anthropologists and ethnographers have attempted to piece together a picture of past Aboriginal societies throughout the Hunter Valley. Although providing a glimpse into the past, one must be aware that information obtained on cultural and social practices were commonly biased and generally obtained from informants including white settlers, bureaucrats, officials and explorers. Problems encountered with such sources are well documented (e.g. Barwick 1984; L'Oste-Brown et al 1998). There is little information about who collected information or their skills. There were language barrier and interpretation issues, and the degree of interest and attitudes towards Aboriginal people varied in light of the violent settlement history. Access to view certain ceremonies was limited. Cultural practices (such as initiation ceremonies and burial practices) were commonly only viewed once by an informant who would then interpret what he saw based on his own understanding and then generalise about those practices.

4.2 HUNTER VALLEY ETHNO-HISTORIC ACCOUNTS

Brayshaw (1987) examined early ethnographic literature relating to the Aboriginal occupation and European settlement of the Hunter Valley in order to determine the manner in which past Aboriginal communities adapted to their environment, the extent to which they utilised the available resources, and to assess the comparability of the described material culture (ethno-historic documentation) with the archaeological evidence.

In relation to the limitations inherent within the ethno-historic documentation, Brayshaw (1987) notes that the early records of settlers, explorers and surveyors provide the only picture of past Aboriginal life in the Hunter Valley, as it was prior to the impact of contact and white settlement and therefore worthy of consideration. Dawson (1830; in Brayshaw 1987) and Fawcett (1898; in Brayshaw 1987) suggest that fire was used to deter Europeans, to attract game for hunting and to signal to other tribes for both hunting and ceremonial purposes. It is also commonly known that firestick farming was used to modify the environment throughout Australia (Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999). Floral resources were also utilised in many ways. Bark appears to have been widely used as huts or 'gunyahs', canoes, string, baskets, drinking containers and in burial practices. Vegetable and bark fibres were also used for fishing lines, nets and sewing. Wood was used for clubs, yam sticks, boomerangs, spears, spear throwers and hatchets, and both wood and bark were used to make shields (Paterson 1801; Barrallier 1802). Shells were used as scrapers to sharpen spears (later replaced by glass) and ground into shape for fishhooks (Caswell 1841 and Gunson 1974, both in Brayshaw 1987:67). There is no apparent ethnographic reference to stone being used as tools. However, physical evidence indicates stone was utilised as tools. Kangaroo bones were made into awls and used to repair canoes and in sewing possum and kangaroo skins for clothing (Boswell 1890; Fawcett 1898 in Brayshaw 1987). Dawson (1830:115-116) notes that kangaroo bone also functioned as a comb. Dietary staples included a variety of plant foods, shellfish and other animal foods (Grant 1803:161; Wood 1972:44). Animal foods may have included kangaroos, wallabies, echidna, emus, possums, birds, goannas, snakes and honey from native trees. The occurrence of these resources would have depended largely on seasonality and geographic location. Little is known of past ritual life, as access to these rites was restricted.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

A review of the archaeological literature of the region, and more specifically the Branxton area and the results of a OEH AHIMS search provide essential contextual information for the current assessment. Thus, it is possible to obtain a broader picture of the wider cultural landscape highlighting the range of site types throughout the region, frequency and distribution patterns and the presence of any sites within the project area. It is then possible to use the archaeological context in combination with the review of environmental conditions to establish an archaeological predictive model for the project area.

5.1 REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The majority of archaeological surveys and excavations throughout the region have been undertaken in relation to environmental assessments for the coal mining and power industries of the Central Lowlands. A review of the most relevant investigations (Dyall 1979, 1980; Davidson et al 1993; Dean-Jones and Mitchell 1993; Koettig and Hughes 1984; McDonald 1997; Haglund 1999; Kuskie 2000; HLA-Envirosciences 2002; AMBS 2002; MCH 2004a, b) illustrates consistency in site type and location across the region as well as a possible bias in the results due to a focus on specific landforms. The corpus of recorded sites is described and assessed qualitatively in MCH (2004b) and these findings are summarised and supplemented below.

Based on the available information it is possible to identify a number of trends in site location and patterning within the local area. Open campsites are by far the most common site type with isolated finds also comparatively well represented. A variety of other site types have been identified in far lower concentrations and include grinding grooves, scarred trees, rock shelters, shelters with art and burials. The high representation of sites containing stone artefacts is to be expected due to the durability of stone in comparison to other raw materials. In relation to stone artefact raw materials, it is important to note that there is a potential for discrepancies in the way in which archaeologists classify lithic materials. This will consequently affect the proportional representation of raw materials within the recorded assemblages. However, as a whole mudstone is the most common lithic artefactual material found in the region, followed by silcrete. Chert, tuff, quartz, quartzite, petrified wood, porcellanite, hornfels, porphyry, basalt, limestone, sandstone, rhyolite, basalt, European glass and other non-specific lithic types also occur in smaller quantities. Variation in the classificatory definitions employed by archaeologists will again significantly influence the range of artefact types identified within a project area. Due to differences in recording techniques it is difficult to determine how many of each artefact type is represented across the region though types include flakes, broken flakes, retouched flakes, multi-platform cores, single platform cores, bipolar cores, flaked pieces, 'waste' pieces, 'chips', debitage, 'geometric microliths', 'backed blades', 'bondi points', 'scrapers', 'eloueras', 'burrins', 'blades', 'hatchets', 'unifacial choppers', 'bifacial choppers', 'pebble tools', a 'slice', edge-ground axes, anvils, hammer stones and heat. Due to variations in both the amount of data that is included in reports, and the terms different archaeologists used to describe artefact types, it is not practicable to provide a count of the different artefact types.

For example, the distinction between a waste flake, a debitage flake and a flaked piece may be heavily subject to the perspective of the recorder. Thus, it is not productive to attempt to quantify the proportionate representation of artefact types identified in previous studies. That said, based on the information collated from previous regional studies (refer to MCH 2004b) it is apparent that the most common artefact types are flakes, flake fragments and flaked pieces. Cores, edge ground axes, millstones, grindstones, hammer stones and backed artefacts including backed blades, bondi points, geometric microliths and eloueras also occur though in lower frequencies. In general, the stone artefact assemblage in the area has been relatively dated to what was previously known as the Small

Tool Tradition (10,000 years BP). On the basis of stone tool technology, the overwhelming majority of Aboriginal open sites within the region are attributed to the Holocene period. However, at Glennies Creek, north of Singleton, based on radiocarbon dated charcoal and geomorphological evidence it is suggested that artefacts found in the B-horizon may have been deposited between 10,000 and 13,000 BP (Koettig 1986a, 1986b).

An analysis of sites according to the number of artefacts present, the distance from water and the landform type may allow for the identification of a number of trends. However, that there are various factors influencing these results, including, but not limited to:

- the fact that the landform on which a site area is observed may not necessarily be its origin, for example, artefacts from a crest may be relocated by erosion such that they are recorded further down a slope;
- effects of biased sampling of landforms due to decisions made by archaeologists and as a result of development area boundaries, levels of exposure on different landforms and variable recording by archaeologists. For example, the large percentage of sites found along creek lines may be (at least partially), a result of the biased focus of many cultural heritage surveys towards this landform. In addition, it was not possible to obtain sufficient information from a large number of site cards and reports; and
- artefact counts can be skewed due to factors such as the differing fragmentation levels of discrete stone types and levels of ground surface visibility. Typically, a very large number of sites/artefacts are located on exposures and yet no, or very few artefacts are visible away from these exposures.

When assessing sites in terms of distance to water, in the Hunter Valley there is a clear pattern of past land uses whereby the majority of sites are situated within 50 metres of water. This pattern is echoed in relation to site size with the large and medium density sites being situated within 50 metres of water, dropping significantly in density over 50 metres from water. Thus, it is apparent that open campsites/isolated finds are most concentrated in number and size within 50 metres of water.

As is to be expected, the majority of sites within 50 metres of water are present on elevated landforms in association with creek lines whilst slopes and crest/ridge formations are also common site locations. The frequent presence of sites on crest/ridges and slopes is also noticeable for sites located over 50 metres from water. Due to the importance of water in the grinding process, it is not surprising that sites of this type are situated close to water.

5.1.1 SUMMARY OF REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PATTERNING

In summary, despite the recognised limitations of utilising previous studies as the basis for generalisations regarding archaeological patterning, the following broad predictions can be made for the region:

- a wide variety of site types are represented in the project area with open campsites and isolated artefacts by far the most common;
- lithic artefacts are primarily manufactured from mudstone and silcrete with a variety of other raw materials also utilised but in smaller proportions;
- sites in proximity to ephemeral water sources or located in the vicinity of headwaters of upper tributaries (1st order streams) have a sparse distribution and density and contain little more than a background scatter;

- sites located in the vicinity of the upper reaches of minor tributaries (2nd order streams) also have a relatively sparse distribution and density and may represent evidence of localised one-off behaviour;
- sites located in the vicinity of the lower reaches of tributaries (3rd order creeks) have an increased distribution and density and contain evidence that may represent repeated occupation or concentration of activity;
- sites located in the vicinity of major tributaries (4th and 5th order streams/rivers) have the highest distribution and densities. These sites tend to be extensive and complex in landscapes with permanent and reliable water and contain evidence representative of concentrated activity; and
- sites located within close vicinity at the confluence of any order stream may be a focus of activity and may contain a relatively higher artefact distribution and density.

5.2 OEHL ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

MCH note that there are many limitations with an AHIMS search. Firstly, site coordinates are not always correct due to errors and changing of computer systems at OEHL over the years that failed to correctly translate old coordinate systems to new systems. Secondly, OEHL will only provide up to 110 sites per search, thus limiting the search area surrounding the project area and enabling a more comprehensive analysis and finally, few sites have been updated on the OEHL AHIMS register to notify if they have been subject to a s87 or s90 and as such what sites remain in the local area and what sites have been destroyed, to assist in determining the cumulative impacts, is unknown.

In addition to this, other limitations include the number of studies in the local area. Fewer studies suggest that sites have not been recorded, ground surface visibility also hinders site identification and the geomorphology of the majority of NSW soils and high levels of erosion have proven to disturb sites and site contents, and the extent of those disturbances is unknown (i.e. we do not know if a site identified at the base of an eroded slope derived from the upper crest, was washed along the bottom etc: thus, altering our predictive modelling in an unknown way). Thus, the OEHL AHIMS search is limited and provides a basis only that aids in predictive modelling.

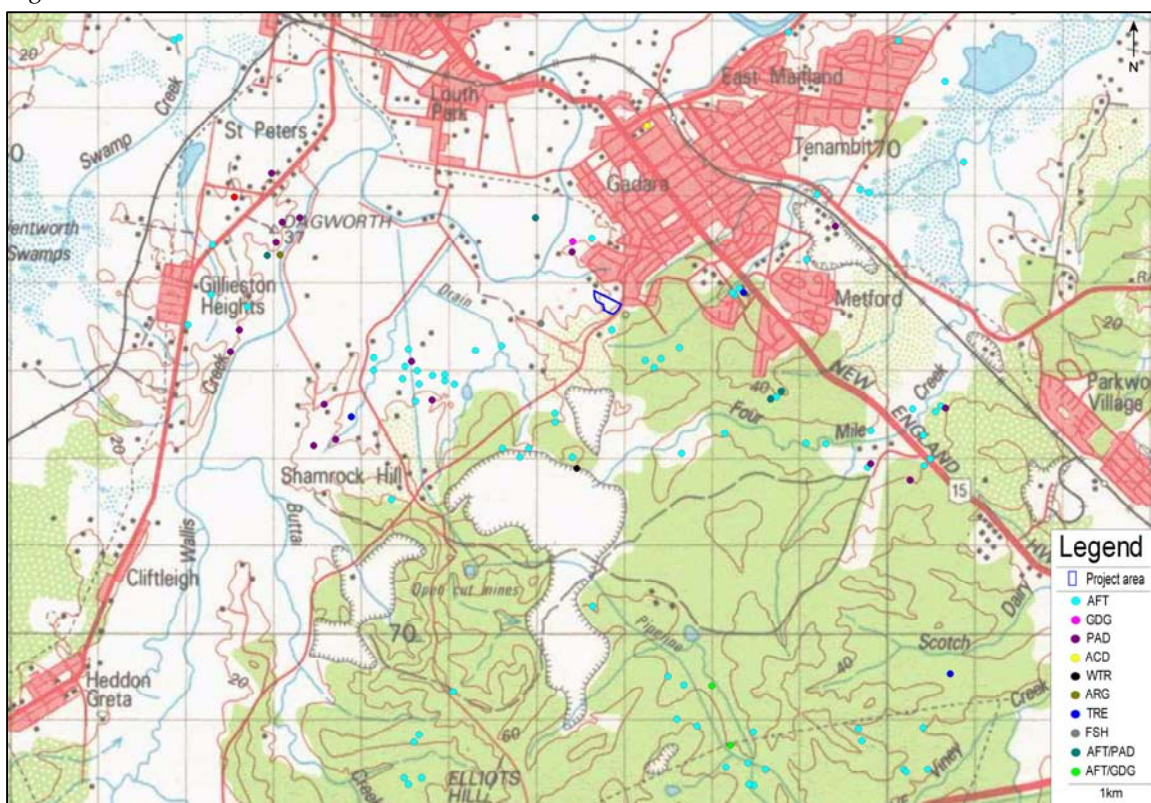
The new terminology for site names including (amongst many) an 'artefact' site encompasses stone, bone, shell, glass, ceramic and/or metal and combines both open camps and isolated finds into the one site name. Unfortunately, this greatly hinders in the predictive modelling as different sites types grouped under one name provided inaccurate data.

A search of the OEHL AHIMS register has shown that 118 known Aboriginal sites are currently recorded within five kilometres of the project area (Table 5.1). Of those, 12 have been destroyed (10 AFT, 1 AFT/ARG and 1 PAD) and 3 partially destroyed (2 AFT and 1 PAD). The AHIMS results are provided in Appendix B and the location of sites is shown in Figure 5.1.

Table 5.1 Known sites

Site type	Frequency	Percent
FSH	1	1%
TRE	3	3%
ARG	1	1%
AFT	85	72%
ARG/AFT	1	1%
PAD	17	14%
GDG	1	1%
ACD	1	1%
ACD	1	1%
AFT/GDG	2	2%
AFT/PAD	4	3%
WTR	1	1%
Subtotal	118	100%

Figure 5.1 Known sites

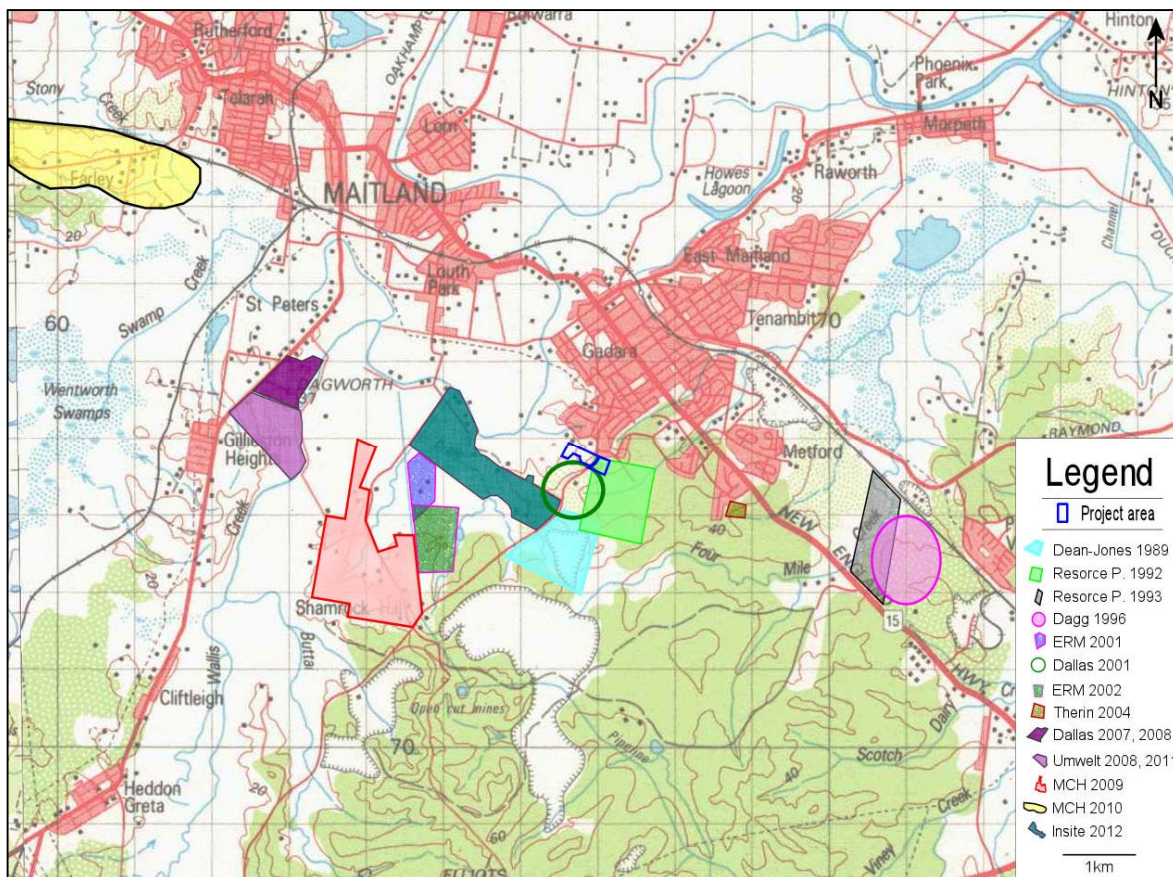


5.3 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

All archaeological surveys throughout the local area have been undertaken in relation to environmental assessments for developments (ACM Landmark 2007; Dallas 2001, 2007, 2008; Dagg 1996; Dean-Jones 1989; ERM 2001, 2002; MCH 2009, 2010; Resource Planning 1992, 1993; Ruig 1993; Therin 2003, 2004; Umwelt 2003, 2008, 2011, 2012). These investigations indicate differing results and observations based on surface visibility and exposure, alterations to the landscape (including mining, industrial and residential development), proximity to water sources and geomorphology.

The reports available from OEH are discussed below and their location (where clear maps were provided) illustrated in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2 Previous assessments



Dean-Jones (1989) undertook an assessment for the proposed redevelopment of the Old Delta Colliery as a waste disposal facility. The north east of the study area had been extensively disturbed by coal mining activities, including stockpiles of washery waste and overburden, dams and old washery buildings. Very little natural land surface existed in this portion of the study area. The western portion of the study area contained bushland where logging was likely to have been carried out. The terrain was undulating with Shamrock Creek located at the northeast of the study area, and the headwaters of a tributary of Wallis Creek located to the northwest. It was noted that drainage channels were incised up to 1.5 metres into the alluvial/colluvial deposits, with considerable recent alluvial accretion within the channel. Although the construction of the colliery destroyed much of the vegetation across the study area, some stands of Eucalyptus and grey ironbark occurred in the western portion of the study area, with lesser numbers of melaleuca occurring on lower slopes, indicating poor subsoil drainage. All species appeared to be regrowth and the understorey consisted of a variety of native shrubs common in the lower Hunter. An AHIMS database was not included and Dean-Jones notes that the construction of the mine predates legislation protecting Aboriginal archaeological sites, and that no sites were known to have been recorded within the old Delta Colliery site. However, a review of previous archaeological investigations in the Maitland area demonstrated the prevalence of open camp sites, scarred trees and grinding grooves within the Maitland area. No predictive model was developed for the study area. The survey focused on areas of high visibility, such as tracks and other exposures and visibility was described as poor due to

dense vegetation and effective coverage was not assessed. Six sites were identified and are summarised in Table 5.2. In an addendum to the report, a further survey was conducted in 1992 in order to satisfy consultation requirements by DEC and an additional site was identified and is included in the table below.

Table 5.2 Summary of sites (Dean-Jones 1989)

Site	Site type	Landform	Distance to water	Stream order	Artefacts /features	Disturbance	Subsurface potential
Site 1	open camp	foot slope	0-10m	not given	3	erosion, track	not assessed
Site 2	isolated find	foot slope	not given	not given	1	erosion, track	not assessed
Site 3	open camp	lower slope	40m	not given	2	erosion, track	not assessed
Site 4	open camp	lower slope	40m	not given	23	erosion, track	not assessed
Site 5	isolated find	foot slope	not given	not given	1	erosion, track	not assessed
Site 6	open camp	crest	not given	not given	6	erosion, track	not assessed
Site 7	well	ridge	not given	not given	circular well	erosion, vehicle track	not assessed

Dean-Jones indicated that sites 1-5 were outside the impact zone, and therefore no further action is needed. Sites 3-4 and 6-7, however, were within the impact zone and as there was some scientific significance to these sites, they will be fenced off in order to protect them from the construction of the waste disposal facility. It was recommended further that a consent to destroy be sought with regards to site 2.

Resource Planning (1992) undertook an archaeological survey of an area of land proposed to be rezoned for residential development. The study area comprised of Site 12821, a 70-hectare area of Crown Land located in East Maitland. The topography included gently sloping foot slopes, a gentle rise, a number of drainage lines and was crossed by Two Mile Creek and Shamrock Creek. Past disturbances included extensive vegetation clearance through logging, dumping of refuse ranging from household rubbish and garden waste to old cars, and the use of tracks across the area for motor vehicles and trail bikes. Vegetation did not include many mature trees due to past clearance activities and species in the study area included Spotted Gum, Broad-leaved Ironbark as well as native shrubs, grasses and weeds. No search results were included in this report for a NPWS sites register search, however a review was included of past archaeological surveys that had been undertaken in the vicinity of the study area. It was concluded based on this review that open artefact scatters were the most common site type in the Maitland area, with scarred trees, burials and grinding grooves also noted as present. Landforms identified as likely to contain sites included level, low lying areas near creeks and elevated areas such as spur lines dividing drainage lines. No predictive model was included in this report. A survey was undertaken with a focus on tracks as areas with suitable visibility to identify artefacts. Four sites and one historic feature were identified and summarised in Table 5.3. The historic feature was a brick and mortar structure tentatively identified as either a dump pit or a wash out area that had been part of a night soil depot.

Table 5.3 Summary of sites (Resource Planning 1992)

Site	Site type	Landform	Distance to water	Stream order	Artefacts/features	Disturbance	Subsurface potential
Site 1	isolated find	modified (eroded track)	75m	Two Mile Creek	1 red silcrete flaked piece	high (eroded track)	no
Site 2	artefact scatter	erosion gully	not noted	Two Mile Creek	2 broken flakes (silcrete & chert) & 2 flaked pieces (silcrete)	moderate (erosion)	no
Site 3	isolated find	modified (eroded track)	not noted	Two Mile Creek	1 red silcrete broken flake	high (eroded track)	no
Site 4	isolated find	modified (eroded track)	not noted	Two Mile Creek	1 red silcrete flaked piece	high (eroded track)	no

It was recommended that prior to development the historic structure be fully recorded and the NSW Heritage Council be notified of its presence. As the extent of the indigenous sites could not be identified based on the available data, it was recommended that a limited program of test pit excavation be undertaken and sites either be preserved or have Consent to Destroy permits sought depending on the outcome of the subsurface testing.

Resource Planning (1993) undertook an assessment of Lot 2 DP 243650 at Thornton was approximately 90 hectares in size and was proposed to be developed as a part of 'Glenwood', a regional industrial estate. Past impacts included the Main Northern Railway line (abutting the edge of the study area), road works along the outer margins of the study area (the New England Highway along one edge), vehicle tracks, erosion and burning (with approximately 30 hectares within the study area recently burnt at the time of inspection). The topography of the study area consisted of slopes with Four Mile Creek crossing the south western corner of the study area. Vegetation in the area included Common Maidenhair, Bracken, Fennel, Variable Groundsel, Purple Twining-pea, Sickle Wattle, Lily Pilly, Smooth-barked apple, Willow Bottlebrush, Narrow-leaved Ironbark, Snow-in-Summer, Blackthorn, Pimpernel, Native Cherry, Lantana, Tall Sedge, Onion grass, Water ribbons, Mat-rush, Barbed-wire grass, Lovegrass and Broad-leaf Cumbungi. A search of the NPWS register identified no previously recorded sites within the study area. A review of previous reports related to the area was utilised to compile a predictive model for the study area. The most common sites predicted to occur within the study area were open sites and scarred trees. It was also predicted that axe grinding grooves may occur. Other site types were considered unlikely. The predictive model proved accurate, with only one open site located during the survey. The survey was undertaken through random sampling of areas with the greatest potential for surface visibility, being vehicle tracks, gullies, erosion banks and the burnt sections of the study area. One artefact scatter was identified on a highly eroding track that included one red silcrete flaked piece and one river pebble core. It was assessed as having no further archaeological potential and it was recommended that a Consent to Destroy permit be applied for site FMC 1.

Ruig (1993) undertook an archaeological survey of a proposed Optic Fibre Cable route between East Maitland and Benuerrin. The route began at East Maitland near the reservoir in Mount Vincent Road and traversed the eastern side of a dirt roadway along the peripheries of the Maitland Garbage Dump. Further south it entered the Bloomfield Coal Authorisation area and crossed two coal haulage roads before running parallel to a maintenance track. The study area crossed a number of landforms, predominantly slopes and flats. Vegetation in the area included ironbark. The Hunter River was the

main water source for the larger area, with its tributaries draining the study area. No NPWS search results or predictive model were included in this report. Two isolated artefacts were identified and both subjected to sheet wash with no subsurface potential (no further information was provided). Ruig recommended that since neither of the newly identified sites were located within the bounds of the study area, that the proposed development be allowed to proceed with no archaeological constraints.

Dagg (1996) undertook an archaeological assessment of an area of land proposed for rural residential subdivision. Proposed works to occur as part of the subdivision were sewer installation and the construction of a wetlands retention basin. The study area was a 276-hectare parcel of land bound by Thornton Road, the Great Northern Railway, the New England Highway and Four Mile Creek. The study area was divided by a private coal railway and had been previously impacted by vegetation clearance, rubbish dumping and vehicle track formation/use. The topography included a knoll summit, ridge crests, slopes, stream channels and banks. The main water source for the area was Four Mile Creek, with an unnamed tributary and other gullies and drainage depressions noted within the study area. Vegetation included Spotted Gum and Ironbark as well as open grasslands. A search of the NPWS sites register identified of 55 sites within a five-kilometre radius of the study area including open campsites, isolated finds, scarred trees, quarries, axe grinding grooves, a fish trap, native wells, rock engravings, a rock shelter with art, burials, bora/ceremonial grounds, contact/mission locations and an Aboriginal place. It was assessed that the most likely site types to occur within the study area would be open campsites and isolated finds. Grinding grooves and scarred trees were assessed as being well represented across the wider area, but less likely to occur due to vegetation clearance and limited suitable water sources within the study area. The dominant raw material type to occur within the area was identified as silcrete. No specific predictive model was included with this report, however the general predictions of isolated finds and open campsites (artefact scatters) proved accurate in the six site types that were identified during the survey. Silcrete was also confirmed to be the dominant raw material type within the six sites identified. A sampling survey was conducted in order to investigate the study area and approximately 15 hectares were surveyed through the walking of 11 transects. A total of six sites were identified during the survey but no PADs were identified. In addition to the new sites located, an isolated find site that had been previously identified by Dagg was reassessed as an artefact scatter (FMC2). The seven sites that were identified and reassessed are summarised in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Summary of sites (Dagg 1996)

Site	Site type	Landform	Distance to water	Stream order	Artefacts/features	Disturbance	Subsurface potential
Four Mile Creek 2 (FMC2)	artefact scatter	modified slope	not noted	alluvial creek flats	11 artefacts (flakes, broken flakes, flaked pieces), 1 mudstone, 10 silcrete	high (vehicle track cut into slope)	no
Four Mile Creek 4 (FMC4)	artefact scatter	break in slope	not noted	not noted	15 artefacts (broken flake, flake, retouched flake, flaked piece) of silcrete, mudstone	high (erosion, track construction & vehicle movement)	no

Four Mile Creek 5 (FMC5)	artefact scatter	modified slope	not noted	unnamed tributary	20 artefacts (flakes, broken flakes, flaked pieces) 1 mudstone, 19 silcrete	high (erosion, track construction vehicle movement)	no
Four Mile Creek 6 (FMC6)	artefact scatter	upper slope/crest	not noted	not noted	1 mudstone broken flake, 1 mudstone flaked piece	low	not noted
Four Mile Creek 7 (FMC7)	isolated find	slope	not noted	gully	1 silcrete flaked piece	low	not noted
Four Mile Creek 8 (FMC8)	artefact scatter	crest of ridge line	not noted	not noted	14 artefacts (flake, flaked pierces, cores), 6 mudstone, 8 silcrete	moderate (track)	not noted
Four Mile Creek 9 (FMC9)	isolated find	slope	not noted	gully	1 silcrete flaked piece	low	not noted

Dagg recommended that a consent to destroy permit be sought for both the identified sites and any undetected sites that may occur within lots 101-150 and 201-240 within the study area. It was recommended that monitoring occur during the installation of the sewer main in Lot 131 and it was advised that works immediately cease and NPWS be notified should Aboriginal artefacts be uncovered during the course of the sewer installation works in Lot 131.

Dallas (2001) undertook an assessment of a parcel of land located at East Maitland was approximately 10 hectares in size and was the subject of a rezoning application to a mixed rural-residential development proposal. The study area was a triangular shaped land parcel bounded by Mount Vincent Road in the west, a Public Reserve in the east and a Waste Depot buffer in the south. The proposed development would entail such works as housing construction and related services infrastructure, as well as two sealed and guttered roads. Past disturbances within the study area included vegetation clearance, farming, ploughing, grazing and dumping. The topography consisted of flats and gentle slopes and the permanent water courses situated in vicinity to the study area were Shamrock Creek and Wallis Creek (both situated outside the study area). The study area was predominantly cleared, with the remaining vegetation including Spotted gum, Broad-leaved Ironbark, Grey Ironbark, Grey gum, Narrow-leaved stringybark and Thin-leaved stringybark. A search of the NPWS sites register revealed that there were no previously recorded sites within the study area and a review of past reports relating to the surrounding area was utilised along with the NPWS search results to formulate site predictions for the study area. Dallas predicted that possible site types included artefact scatters, isolated finds, scarred or carved trees, axe grinding grooves, burials and quarries. It was also stated that manuports could be found in the study area. These predictions are not specifically related to the study area but refer to site types found in the surrounding area. Only one artefact scatter was located within the study area during the survey. The reason that more site types were not found was possibly due to the levels of disturbance from farming, ploughing and vegetation clearance across the study area combined with a low ground surface visibility during the inspection due to grass cover. The artefact scatter was located on a gentle slope, was highly disturbed with no subsurface potential and included one broken silcrete fake piece and one broken mudstone flake. Dallas recommended that no archaeological constraints be placed upon the proposed development and that no further archaeological investigations be required, as

the study area was assessed as having low to moderate potential to contain artefacts. It was recommended that a s90 collection permit be applied for to collect the artefact scatter.

ERM (2001) undertook test excavations within Stage 2 of the Waterforde Estate development over a parcel of land ahead of the proposed development for rural residential purposes and associated infrastructure. Much of the body of this report is missing, therefore environmental and previous archaeological data cannot be reported. The study area included Stage 2 of a multi-stage project and previous archaeological studies in the immediate vicinity found that artefacts were likely to be located in greater densities on ridges and along watercourses and wetlands, and in low densities along lower slopes. As the terrain across the project area included hill slopes and it was predicted that there would be a low potential for low density artefact scatters across the study area. There was a higher potential for stratified deposits along the margins of the back swamp and on flat areas of the ridge top, however this would be dependent upon the level of soil disturbance. It was predicted that the greatest potential existed in the 200m of the back swamp and drainage lines. This report does not give the full details of results of the excavations, nor any further recommendations as a result of the excavation. However, the following comments were made:

- three areas yielded artefacts, known respectively as Waterforde A3, Waterforde A7 and Waterford A10;
- artefacts levels are consistent with background scatter;
- the highest density was 2/m², the overall density was 0.2/m²
- excavation confirmed predictive model.

ERM (2002) undertook a test excavation for Stage 4 of the Waterforde Estate for the proposed development for rural residential and associated infrastructure such as roads, sewer mains extension and minor landscaping. Two PADs were identified within the Stage 4 study area during a survey conducted by ERM in 2001. The purpose of the test excavation was to test the predictive model developed for the study area, which suggested low potential for low density artefact scatters on hill slopes. The results of the test excavations would inform the appropriate cultural heritage management strategies for the development. The study area was characterised by undulating low hills and rises, with slope gradients of 3-15% and elevations of 20-50m AHD. A swamp lies to the north of the study area. Grassland dominates the study area, with few spotted gum, grey box and ironbark. Two of the lots were horse paddocks, with two further lots having residences. Previous land uses included clearing, dairy farming, cultivation and coal mining. These uses had resulted in a highly disturbed landscape, with exacerbated erosion and sheet erosion. A predictive model for the entire project area was developed in 2001, based on previous archaeological reports, previously recorded sites and disturbance noted during survey:

- artefact scatters and isolated finds were the most likely site types to be encountered;
- sites located on flat areas of ridge tops and areas along watercourses and wetlands would have the greatest artefact densities, with lower densities along lower slopes;
- as much of the project area comprises hill slopes, it is likely that there is low potential for low density scatters to occur within the study area, with higher potential for stratified deposits on flat areas of ridge tops.

The methodology for excavation included hand excavation of 1m x 1m or 1.5m x 1.5m test pits, strung and divided into equal quadrants (50cm quadrants for 1m x 1m trenches, 75cm in 1.5m x 1.5m trenches) across the two PADs, with the NW corner of each trench providing the datum point. All soil was to be hand excavated using shovels, mattocks and trowels in 3-5 cm spits, down to the base

of the A horizon, or until sterile soil was encountered. All material was sieved (including the grass layer) through 1-5mm mesh sieves, onto plastic sheeting on the eastern side of each excavation, to be used for backfilling when completed. All artefacts retrieved, whether by excavation or sieving, were placed in ziplock bags, marked with the site details, date, trench number, stratigraphic level, spit number, soil, pH levels, Munsell information and any other relevant data. In addition, shovel test pits (40cm x 40cm = 2 shovel widths) were excavated in areas of great disturbance in order to test subsurface potential. Any artefacts recovered were processed as for the 1m x 1m and 1.5m x 1.5m test pits. A total of 14 1m x 1m trenches were excavated across PAD 1, together with eight 1.5m x 1.5m trenches and four shovel test pits. In PAD 2, 14 1m x 1m trenches were excavated, and seven shovel test pits. No artefacts were recovered in PAD 2 and the results of artefacts recovered from PAD 1 are summarised in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Summary of sites (ERM 2002)

Site	Site type	Landform	Distance to water	Stream order	Artefacts	Disturbance	Subsurface potential
WE4/PAD1/01-02	artefact scatter	hill slope	not given	not given	2	agriculture	N/A
WE4/PAD1/12	artefact scatter	hill slope	not given	not given	2	agriculture	N/A
WE4/PAD1/13	artefact scatter	hill slope	not given	not given	57	agriculture	N/A
WE4/PAD1/18	artefact scatter	hill slope	not given	not given	2	agriculture	N/A

Artefact densities across the study area were extremely low, even in comparison with test excavations across other stages of the Waterforde Estate, but particularly across the region. Artefacts were microliths, and date from 4,000-6,000 BP. ERM noted that as the artefacts were recovered from disturbed terrain, little outside of basic analysis can be gained from the assemblage. All sites were assessed as being of low archaeological research potential, low representativeness value and of low rarity. A consent to destroy was therefore recommended, with no further archaeological testing or salvage deemed necessary within Stage 4 of the development.

Therin (2003) undertook an assessment of an area proposed for the building of Ashtonfield Public School in Ashtonfield. The proposed works were to include the construction of five permanent structures (school buildings) with these structures concentrated in the southeast corner of the study area. The study area was relatively undisturbed, with vegetation clearance and some tracks noted. The topography comprised low rolling hills and a low east-west spur. The Hunter River was located approximately 6 km to the north, with Three Mile Creek located only 10 m north of the study area. The study area was situated on the Beresfield soil landscape. The majority of the study area was covered in closed Eucalyptus forest comprising substantial regrowth and numerous mature trees with an understorey of shrubs and grasses. No AHIMS search results were included in the report, but a review of past surveys in the vicinity of the study area informed the prediction that artefact scatters (ranging from low to high density) could occur in the area, with the presence of scarred trees dependent on old growth trees remaining in the area. Two sites were identified on gentle slopes and are summarised in the table below.

Table 5.6 Summary of sites (Therin 2003)

Site	Site type	Landform	Distance to water	Stream order	Artefacts/features	Disturbance	Subsurface potential
AF1	artefact scatter	gentle hill slope	not noted	Three Mile Creek	2 silcrete artefacts	low to moderate	yes
AF2	artefact scatter	gentle hill slope/creek line	10 m	Three Mile Creek	1 silcrete flaked piece, 1 mudstone flaked piece	not noted	yes

Based on the presence of the two artefact scatter sites the entire study area was designated as a PAD. The 209-hectare PAD consisted of rolling hills, a spur and creek bank (Three Mile Creek) and had low vegetation clearing and few tracks being present. Therin recommended that no development or subsurface disturbance occur within PAD until further subsurface investigation was undertaken. A Section 87 Preliminary Research Permit would be required to undertake further testing, with a Section 90 Heritage Impact Permit required for the study area following the completion of test excavation.

Umwelt (2003) undertook an archaeological study of the mine impact area at the Donaldson Open Cut Coal Mine at Beresfield near Newcastle, NSW. This was undertaken in response to NPWS suggesting that there had been inadequate survey in the proposed impact area, particularly on the slopes. This assessment was approached as a supplementary study designed to reinforce the results of previous investigations. The study area was predominantly composed of slope areas within the proposed impact area for the open cut coal mine. Other identified landforms included creeks, creek banks, terraces, dry slopes and dry crests. Four Mile Creek and Weakleys Flat Creek were the nearest water sources to the study area. The area had been subject to vegetation clearance in the past, with grasses and ironbark (predominantly regrowth) noted in the area. No AHIMS search results or summary of past survey reports was included in this report. It was predicted that isolated artefacts and artefact scatters were the site types most likely to occur within the bounds of the study area. It was predicted that these were most likely to occur on creek banks and terraces, with density increasing in proximity to water. Silcrete was predicted to be the most common raw material. Other site types predicted as possible to occur included scarred trees (if they had survived past vegetation clearance) and grinding grooves (although they were considered unlikely to occur on slopes and crests). The predictive model proved to correlate with the survey results. Some previously recorded sites were unable to be relocated during the survey. A total of three new sites were located and are summarised in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Summary of sites (Umwelt 2003)

Site	Site type	Landform	Distance to water	Stream order	Artefacts/features	Disturbance	Subsurface potential
ISF4	isolated artefact	modified	not noted	Weakleys Flat Creek	1 silcrete core	transmission easement, clearance, erosion	no
ISF5	isolated artefact	modified	not noted	Weakleys Flat Creek	1 silcrete flaked piece	transmission easement, clearance, erosion	no
ISF6	isolated artefact	modified	not noted	Weakleys Flat Creek	1 silcrete flaked piece	gutter, property road	no

It was recommended that a Consent to Destroy permit be sought for the newly identified sites and that the recommendations supplied in the earlier Umwelt report be upheld without variation.

Umwelt (2004) provided a methodology and research design for a Section 87 Permit Application for an area at Four Mile Creek, East Maitland, in association with proposed Beresfield electricity supply augmentation works proposed by EnergyAustralia. HLA had previously undertaken a survey of the study area, identifying no surface archaeological material but assessing the area as having the potential for subsurface deposits. This report consisted of the proposed research design and methodology as part of a S87 research permit application. The study area was within an existing EnergyAustralia easement that ran between Beresfield and East Maitland, approximately seven kilometres in length. Past impacts in the study area included vegetation clearance, bulldozing, easement construction and vehicle tracks. The topography was predominantly gently undulating landform with foot slopes, flood plains and creek terraces within the study area. Water sources that crossed the study area included One Mile Creek, Two Mile Creek, Three Mile Creek, Four Mile Creek and Scotch Dairy Creek. Vegetation had been cleared during the easement construction. No predictive model or AHIMS search were included in this report as they had previously been detailed in the HLA survey study that preceded these proposed test excavations.

Therin (2004) undertook preliminary test excavations of two PADs associated with two artefact scatters at the study area comprising the proposed Ashtonfield Public School at Ashtonfield, NSW. The permit contains background information and a proposed methodology provided by Therin Archaeological Consulting associated with the permit application. The Department of Public Works proposed to construct a school at Ashtonfield, NSW. Two artefact scatters were identified during the initial survey and each site consisted of two artefacts. Based on the distribution of sites across the area and the relative lack of disturbance, the areas associated with the sites were designated as PADs. Based on previous archaeological investigations, the following predictive model was developed for the study area:

- The absence of sites that require the presence of suitable sandstone outcrops: rock shelters, grinding grooves and rock engravings;
- Moderate probability of scarred trees depending on survival of old growth trees;
- Low density artefact scatters in areas greater than 200m from permanent water, and
- Moderate to high density artefact scatters less than 200m from permanent water.

The methodology developed for the investigation involved the mechanical excavation of 36 x 1m² over a standard 20m grid. All pits were to be excavated using a backhoe, and all excavated material was to be wet-sieved through 3mm and 6mm nested sieves. Any artefacts recovered were to be bagged for analysis, particularly with respect to function, residue, and use wear. If available, a sample of 100 artefacts will be examined for this purpose under a low-powered microscope for use-wear and residue. From this sample, a further sample of 30 artefacts were to be examined in further detail under a low-powered microscope to determine the function of the tool, with a view to determining the materials that the tool was used to process. Any suitable organic material retrieved from the excavation was to be submitted to the Waikato Radio Carbon Dating Laboratory for dating.

Dallas (2007) undertook an Aboriginal archaeological survey of an area of land located to the south of Maitland on Cessnock Road to the north of Gillieston Heights. The study area was part of the Dagworth property and had been previously utilised as a cattle farm with homestead. The topography included gentle to moderate slopes, a prominent ridge and floodplain. The main water source for the study area was Wallis Creek and its tributaries. The study area had been previously cleared of vegetation and at the time of inspection was predominantly grassland.

A search of the AHIMS database revealed that no previously recorded sites were located within the study area. It was noted however that two isolated stone artefacts had recently been identified within the study area and were the current subject of a Heritage Impact Permit at the time of this inspection. Reference to previous surveys in the vicinity of the study area informed the compilation of a predictive model for the area. The predictive model stated that open artefact scatters and isolated finds were the most likely site types to be encountered in the study area. Other types of sites known to occur in the region included carved trees, burial sites, stone quarries, stone arrangements and ceremonial grounds, but these sites were considered to be rare. The predictive model proved accurate in that an artefact scatter site was located during the survey. The survey focused on areas of exposed ground investigated for signs of archaeological material and all mature trees examined for signs of modification or scarring. One site was identified and is summarised in Table 5.8 and three PADs also identified (Table 5.9).

Table 5.8 Summary of sites (Dallas 2007)

Site	Site type	Landform	Distance to water	Stream order	Artefacts/features	Disturbance	Subsurface potential
GH Campsite 1	artefact scatter	base of spur	not noted	Wallis Creek	At least 30 artefacts	High (erosion, cattle grazing & fence line)	no

Table 1.2 Summary of PAD (Mary Dallas 2007)

Site	Area	Landform	Water source	Disturbance	Potential
GH PAD 1	not noted	spur off main ridge	Wallis Creek	not noted	yes
GH PAD 2	not noted	elevated area	Wallis Creek	not noted	yes
GH PAD 3	not noted	elevated area	Wallis Creek	high (contour ploughing, trotting track, station, homestead & access road)	yes

Dallas recommended that GH Campsite 1 be managed for preservation and conservation, with the area mapped, surrounded by protective fencing and signposted. It was further recommended that GH PAD 1 be investigated further, GH PAD 2 be managed for preservation and GH PAD 3 be subject to an archaeological monitoring program.

ACM Landmark (2007) provide a collection report that referred to the registered Aboriginal cultural heritage site AHIMS Site #38-4-0545-EM1 located on Lot 1011, DP 1103879 at 39 Mount Vincent Road, East Maitland. The relevant permit related to a 92 lot Torrens Title subdivision. Stage one civil works were already underway at the time the collection report was written. The report contains a brief history of matters pertaining to the subject site. The site consisted of two flaked stone artefacts, identified by Dallas, had been previously collected from the area under the conditions of an AHIP. Other details such as searches, predictive model, survey results, landform and so on relating to this area were included in the Dallas report. As per the Dallas recommendations monitoring had been undertaken by Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) during development works at this location, which resulted in the identification of AHIMS Site #38-4-0545-EM1, consisting of six Aboriginal artefacts. These were one broken pink silcrete flaked piece, one indurated mudstone broken flake, one yellow silcrete blade core, one orange red weathered silcrete flake, one yellow tuff

flaked piece and one grey silcrete flaked piece. These artefacts were removed in accordance with AHIP #2815 and delivered to MLALC under care and control permit #2843. No other data regarding the subject area was included in this report. Dallas (2008) provides a report that comprises a research design to accompany an application for a permit under s87 of the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 ahead of the proposed subsurface investigation of an area of PAD registered on the AHIMS database as Site #38-4-1039. The site was located within a 30ha parcel of land to be utilised for a residential development at Gillieston. The limits of the PAD were designated based on landform and previous land use models. The purpose of the investigation was to test for the presence or absence of archaeological material, as well as the extent and significance of any such material. As a research design for investigation of a specific site, there is no information within the report regarding environmental information, previous regional investigations or predictive models. The site measured approximately 70m x 30m and was located adjacent to a gently sloping spur trending south off a ridge line west of Wallis Creek. The excavation methodology proposed by Dallas comprised the manual excavation of a series of 1m x 1m trenches across a 20m grid. The trenches were to be excavated in arbitrary 10cm spits and/or following the changing stratigraphy. Each trench was to be excavated down to the clay subsoil. Should it be necessary, a further 5 1m x 1m trenches could be added in order to determine extent of any deposits. All excavated material was to be wet-sieved through nested 2.5mm and 5mm wire mesh sieves. In addition, standard excavation recording methodologies were also to be employed, such as photographic recording of the excavation and any artefacts recovered, scaled site plans and profile or cross-section drawings showing location of all archaeological deposits and features, soil samples and post excavation analysis of any stone artefacts.

Umwelt (2008) provided a report to NPWS that comprises a research design to accompany an application for a Consent to Destroy pursuant to s90 regarding certain sites within the road corridor undergoing construction of the F3 Freeway at Branxton. The purpose of the Consent to Destroy is to salvage surface artefactual material identified in earlier surveys, and to conduct subsurface testing in areas of potential archaeological deposit. A total of 30 sites were to be affected in some way by the Consent to Destroy. Umwelt's proposal saw some sites requiring no further salvage, some requiring partial salvage (collection, partial subsurface testing and partial conservation), or full salvage.

MCH (2010) completed an archaeological assessment for a parcel of land located at Farley, NSW. The study area was located approximately two kilometres south of Rutherford and included land on both the northern and southern sides of Wollombi Road. The study area was proposed for rezoning for future residential development. The study area was located within a broad belt of lowlands approximately 15 kilometres wide, called the Central Lowlands. The belt ran from Murrurundi to Newcastle, bounded on all sides by steep rugged country, except in the far west at the Cassilis Gate. The topography of the specific study area included a ridge that sloped north and south as well as drainage lines and low-lying swamp areas in its south-east section. The study area was situated on Permian sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, shale, conglomerate, tuff, basalt and erratics of the Dalwood Group (part of the Maitland Group). Raw materials known to be present in deposits in the surrounding region included silcrete, mudstone and quartz. Unit A and Unit B soils in this area were interpreted as being Holocene and Pleistocene in age respectively. The A2 horizon was a dark brown to brownish black sandy clay loam to clay loam; the B horizon consisted of a dull yellowish brown to brown sticky clay loam. The study area contained 13 first order streams, four second order streams and one third order stream, generally flowing south-east towards the Wentworth Swamp or north into Stony Creek. The study area had also been subject to past vegetation clearance. Prior to clearance it is likely to have contained savannah woodland of white box, red gum, forest red gum and narrow-leaved red ironbark. This is likely to have supported such faunal species as kangaroo, wallaby, goanna, marsupial mice, snakes, possum, koala and birds. A search of the NPWS register identified 109 registered Aboriginal sites within a four-kilometre radius of the study area. These included 93

artefact sites, eight Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs), six grinding groove sites, one artefact site with PAD and one Aboriginal resource and gathering site. Three sites had been identified within the study area during a past MCH survey in 2010; those three were the only known sites within the bounds of the study area. Based on past studies of the region it was predicted that occupation sites were the most likely site types to be encountered, and the most common location for sites would be along watercourses, gentle slopes, hilltops and ridges. It was further predicted that artefacts would date to the Holocene and densities would be greater within 50 metres of a watercourse and on elevated ground more than 100 metres from a watercourse. The raw materials most likely to occur were stated to be mudstone, silcrete, quartz, chert and petrified woods, and the site types most likely to occur were assessed as being artefact scatters and isolated artefacts. These predictions tallied with the survey results. Three sites were located during the survey (Table 5.9) and three PADs also identified (2 defined by the RAPs), (Table XX).

Table 5.9 Summary of sites (MCH 2010)

Site	Site type	Landform	Distance to water	Stream order	Artefacts /features	Disturbance	Subsurface potential
FIA/1	artefact scatter	creek channel	0m	3 rd order stream	5	water flow	no
FIA/2	isolated artefact	creek channel	0m	3 rd order stream	1	water flow	no
FIA/3	isolated artefact	creek channel	0m	creek confluence	1	water flow	no

Table 5.10 Summary of PADs (MCH 2010)

PAD name	Landform	PAD area	Disturbance	Subsurface potential
PAD FIA/1	creek banks & channel	not provided	water flow	yes
Cultural PAD/transect1	not provided	not provided	not provided	yes
Cultural PAD/transect2	creek banks & channel	not provided	water flow	yes

MCH recommended that if the identified PADs (archaeological and cultural) will be impacted upon by any future development an archaeological subsurface investigation will be required in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* and that if sites FIA/1 to FIA/3 will be harmed by any future development an AHIP will be required.

Umwelt (2011) undertook an archaeological monitoring program at Gillieston Heights, near Maitland in NSW, during development works for the Saddlers Ridge housing subdivision. This followed on from previous surface collection, test excavation and salvage activity undertaken by AECOM in the same area. The monitoring was conducted under Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) #3077 issued to developers Mirvac by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) on the 5 March 2009. The AHIP was issued to cover proposed impacts to the AHIMS registered Aboriginal Site #38-4-1044 due to occur as a result of the activities associated with the construction of the

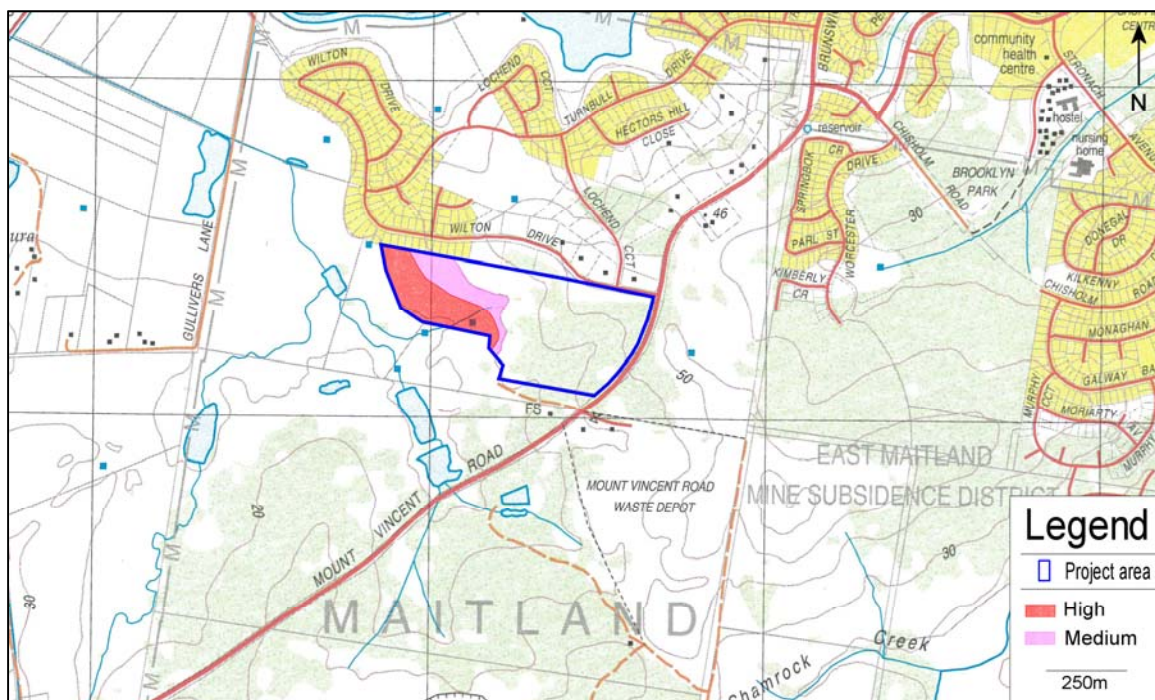
subdivision and its associated infrastructure. The monitoring program was conducted as cultural salvage, as it had been assessed as unlikely that intact in situ deposits would occur at the subject area. The monitoring works consisted of an AECOM archaeologist with Registered Aboriginal Party representatives looking over exposed land and raking through spoil generated by grader scraping. The topography of the study area included simple slopes, a knoll with associated saddle and spur crests. Unnamed drainage lines were present in the area, flowing into the Wallis Creek catchment to the east. The underlying geology was generally the Branxton Formation of the Maitland Group, containing undifferentiated sandstone, siltstone and tillitic conglomerate. All vegetation had been previously cleared from this area, which had also been subject to erosional disturbance. Monitoring works were undertaken and topsoil was removed in a number of grader scrapes, each of 50-millimetre depth. A total of four artefacts were recovered during these monitoring works and consisted of two mudstone flakes, one mudstone broken flake and one quartz broken flake. None of the artefacts collected were considered to have been recovered from a soil profile that had retained any spatial or stratigraphic integrity. The artefacts were interpreted as being discard material in an area that was utilised for transitory activity by past Aboriginal peoples. The artefacts that were collected under s87/90 AHIP #3077 were placed in the care of Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) to be held in a secure Keeping Place under the conditions of Care and Control Permit #2715. No further recommendations were made regarding this study area.

Insite Heritage Pty Ltd (2012a) undertook test excavation and salvage works under AHIP #1113099. The study area for these was located at Lot 41 DP 855275 Gullivers Lane East Maitland. Past survey had identified two Aboriginal archaeological sites, artefact scatter GL1 and isolated artefact GL2. The area was proposed to be rezoned, containing proposed dwelling and potential borrow pit areas. Landforms across the study area consisted of extensive alluvial plains, slopes with gradients less than one-degree, low undulating hills and rises. The study area was located within the Hunter and Beresfield Soil Landscapes with the underlying geology comprising Permian sediments (shales, mudstones, sandstone, coal, tuff, clay, siltstones, claystones and limestones) of the Tomago Coal Measures and the Mulbring Siltstone. Wallis Creek was located approximately one kilometre north of the study area, with three unnamed tributaries crossing the study area. Native vegetation had been predominantly cleared, with remnants of tall open forest and tree species such as spotted gum, broad leaved ironbark, grey gum, narrow leaved stringy bark, thin leaved stringy bark and grey ironbark. A search of the AHIMS database identified 65 sites that were within a 10 by 5.5-kilometre search area centred on the study area. These included 22 artefact scatters, three isolated artefacts associated with PADs, two artefact scatters associated with a PAD, one watering hole and one fish trap. An analysis of previous studies conducted in proximity to the study area predicted that most likely site types to occur within the study area were isolated artefacts, artefact scatters, PADs, grinding grooves and scarred trees. The initial assessment identified an artefact scatter and an isolated artefact, conforming to the predictive model. The lack of other sites was likely due to past vegetation clearance for scarred trees, and a lack of suitable outcrops in proximity to water for grinding grooves. The test excavation consisted of two test probes of one metre square within the GL1 artefact scatter area, with all excavated soil dry sieved. The subsurface test probes did not identify any Aboriginal objects. Aboriginal community monitoring and collection was undertaken during surface preparation works, during the stripping of topsoil. Approximately 215 stone artefacts were salvaged from the spoil stock piles in the proposed dwelling pad area, consisting of a mix of mudstone, silcrete, chert and quartz raw material. The assemblage included flakes, broken flakes, cores and angular fragments. The salvaged artefacts were recorded then reburied onsite outside the proposed areas of impact. These works met the requirements of the AHIP. No further recommendations were included in this report.

5.4 PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT AREA

Insite (2012b) undertook an assessment for the proposed rezoning of Lot 42 DP 846326 and Lot 1012 DP 1103879 Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland (Appendix C). The study area comprised an upper ridge slope to the east, sloping down to lower slopes adjacent to a wetland located outside the western project boundary. A review of archaeological assessments conducted in close proximity indicated that the landscape features of the study area was consistent with those of previously identified archaeological sites. An AHIMS search identified only 7 sites identified within 500 meters of the study area. The land had been previously partially cleared and utilised for agricultural practices. Vegetation cover limited surface visibility during the survey and exposures included tracks and erosion exposures. Based on the study areas' environmental context. A sensitive landform adjacent to the wetland was identified as having high potential for containing subsurface Indigenous archaeological deposits (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3 Location of sensitive landforms (Insite 2012b)



5.5 LOCAL & REGIONAL CHARACTER OF ABORIGINAL LAND USE & ITS MATERIAL TRACES

The following is a summary and discussion of previous investigations detailed in *Section 5.3*. It must be remembered, however, that there are various factors which will have skewed the results as they are in a regional assessment (Refer to *Section 5.1*). Therefore, the summary provides an indication of what may be expected in terms of site location and distribution. Based on previous work it is also clear that the majority of sites contain stone artefacts. This is to be expected due to stone's high preservation qualities.

- the majority of sites are located on elevated landforms within 50 metres of a reliable water source with a drop of site number and densities from 50 metres of water;

- the likelihood of finding sites of any size increases with proximity to water and the likelihood of finding large artefact scatters also increases markedly with proximity to water;
- the main site types are artefact scatters and isolated finds;
- the data suggests that slopes were the preferred location, however, this does not account for vertical movement of artefacts or sites being moved from flooding, flowing creeks etc.;
- mudstone, silcrete and tuff are by far the most common raw material types represented at sites in the region. Quartz and chert are the next most frequently in artefact assemblages followed by volcanic materials, porphyry and petrified wood. Siltstone, rhyolite and porcellanite are relatively rare;
- flakes, broken flakes and flaked pieces are the most common artefact types recorded;
- the stone artefacts are usually relatively dated to within the last 5,000 years; and
- the vast majority of artefactual material in the region was observed on exposures with good to excellent ground surface visibility. The likelihood of finding artefacts surrounding these exposures is reduced due to poor visibility. The site area is often given as the area of exposure. Hence, it is inappropriate to attempt to draw any conclusions regarding site extent based on current information.

Based on information gained from previous studies within a five-kilometre radius of our project area, it can be expected that:

- the likelihood of locating sites increases with elevated landforms and proximity to water;
- the likelihood of finding large sites increases markedly with elevated landforms and proximity to water;
- a variety of raw materials will be represented though the majority of sites will be predominated by mudstone and silcrete;
- a variety of artefact types will be located though the majority will be flakes, flaked pieces and debitage;
- grinding grooves may be located along or near water sources;
- the likelihood of finding scarred trees is dependent on the level of clearing in an area, and
- the majority of sites will be subject to disturbances including human and natural.

These findings are consistent with models developed for the local area.

5.6 PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE PROJECT AREA

Due to issues surrounding ground surface visibility and the fact that the distribution of surface archaeological material does not necessarily reflect that of sub-surface deposits, it is essential to establish a predictive model.

Previous archaeological studies undertaken throughout the region, the OEH AHIMS register and the environmental context provide a good indication of site types and site patterning in the area. This research has shown that occupation sites (artefact scatters and isolated finds) are the most frequently recorded site type and are commonly located along or adjacent to watercourses, and on relatively flat to gently sloping topography in close proximity to reliable water. Sites with higher artefact densities are similarly concentrated within fifty metres of watercourses. Within the local area, previous assessments within a similar environmental context indicate that, within a well-

watered context, there is high potential for archaeological material to be present on level, typically well-elevated landforms that provide ready access to low-lying waterlogged areas and the associated resources.

Within the specific project area, it is likely that low to moderate density artefacts scatters may be present along the slope overlooking the 2nd order stream as previously identified by Insite Heritage. There is also a likelihood of low density artefact scatters and isolated finds across the project area representing hunting and gathering activities during travel to more reliable fresh water sources outside the project area. The refinement of this predictive model will be dependent upon an investigation of the range of landforms and the occurrence of modern disturbances within the project area.

5.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IN THE PROJECT AREA

Based on archaeological sites registered in the region and the results of past archaeological studies, two sites types are likely to occur throughout the project area:

- **Artefact scatters**

Also described as open campsites, artefact scatters and open sites, these deposits have been defined at two or more stone artefacts within 50 metres of each other and will include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and may be found in association with camping where other evidence may be present such as shell, hearths, stone lined fire places and/or heat treatment pits. These sites are usually identified as surface scatters of artefacts in areas where ground surface visibility is increased due to lack of vegetation. Erosion, agricultural activities (such as ploughing, grazing) and access ways can also expose surface campsites. Artefact scatters may represent evidence of;

- Large camp sites, where everyday activities such as habitation, maintenance of stone or wooden tools, manufacturing of such tools, management of raw materials, preparation and consumption of food and storage of tools has occurred;
- Medium/small camp sites, where activities such as minimal tool manufacturing occurred;
- Hunting and/or gathering events;
- Other events spatially separated from a camp site, or
- Transitory movement through the landscape.

Artefact scatters are a common site type in the locality and the broader region. There is potential for artefact scatters to occur within the project area in areas close proximity to the 2nd order stream along the western boundary of the project area.

There is also the potential for such sites to be impacted on through past impacts including previous clearing and flooding.

- **Isolated finds**

Isolated artefacts are usually identified in areas where ground surface visibility is increased due to lack of vegetation. Erosion, agricultural activities (such as ploughing) and access ways can also expose surface artefacts. Isolated finds may represent evidence of;

- Hunting and/or gathering events; or
- Transitory movement through the landscape.

Isolated finds are a common site type in the locality and the broader region. There is potential for isolated artefacts to occur across the project area and across all landforms. There is also the potential for such sites to be impacted on through past impacts including previous clearing and flooding.

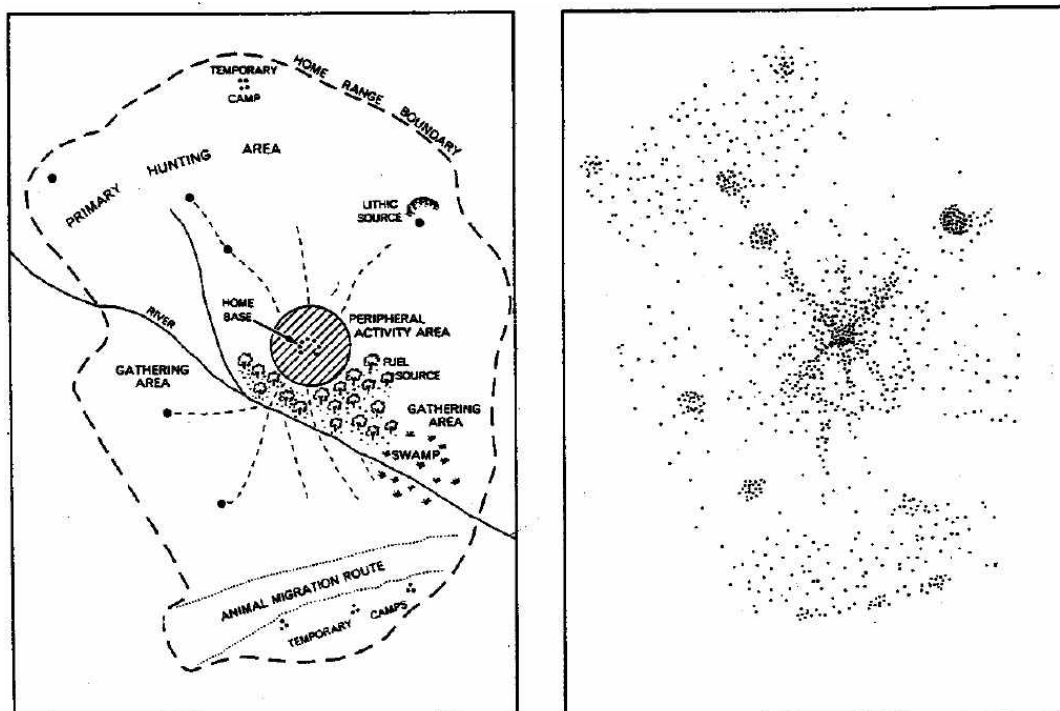
5.8 HERITAGE REGISTER LISTINGS

The State Heritage Register, the Australian Heritage Database (includes data from the World Heritage List UNESCO, National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List, Register of the National Estate) and the Maitland Local Environmental Plan have no sites listed. However, not all indigenous places are listed, and the Heritage Commission is consulting with Traditional Owners to gradually include indigenous information.

5.9 MODELS OF PAST ABORIGINAL LAND USE

The main aim of this project is to attempt to define both the nature and extent of occupation across the area. As a result, the nature of the analysis will focus on both the landform units and sites. The purpose of this strategy is to highlight any variations between sites and associated assemblages, landforms and resources across the area treating assemblages as a continuous scatter of cultural material across the landscape. In doing this, it is possible to identify variation across the landscape, landforms and assemblages that correspond with variation in the general patterns of landscape use and occupation. Thus, the nature of activities and occupation can be identified through the analysis of stone artefact distributions across a landscape. A general model of forager settlement patterning in the archaeological record has been established by Foley (1981). This model distinguishes the residential 'home base' site with peripheral 'activity locations'. Basically, the home base is the focus of attention and many activities and the activity locations are situated away from the home base and are the focus of specific activities (such as tool manufacturing). This pattern is illustrated in Figure 5.3. Home base sites generally occur in areas with good access to a wide range of resources (reliable water, raw materials etc). The degree of environmental reliability, such as reliable water and subsistence resources, may influence the rate of return to sites and hence the complexity of evidence. Home base sites generally show a greater diversity of artefacts and raw material types (which represent a greater array of activities performed at the site and immediate area). Activity locations occur within the foraging radius of a home base camp (approximately 10 km); (Renfrew and Bahn 1991). Based on the premise that these sites served as a focus of a specific activity, they will show a low diversity in artefacts and are not likely to contain features reflecting a base camp (such as hearths). However, it is also possible that the location of certain activities cannot be predicted or identified, adding to the increased dispersal of cultural material across the landscape. If people were opting to carry stone tools during hunting and gathering journeys throughout the area rather than manufacturing tools at task locations, an increased number of used tools should be recovered from low density and dispersed assemblages.

Figure 5.4 Foley's model (L) and its manifestation in the archaeological record (R), (Foley 1981).



5.9.1 MODEL OF OCCUPATION FOR THE HUNTER VALLEY

Work in the Hunter Valley has aimed to understand the nature of Aboriginal occupation and determine the nature of land use. This theme often aims to identify and explain archaeological patterning in site type, content and distribution. General theories have been developed outlining the relationship between land use patterns and the resulting archaeological evidence. A number of models developed for the Hunter Valley have been reviewed (Koettig 1994; Dean-Jones and Mitchell 1993; Rich 1995; Kuskie and Kamminga 2000) and the most commonly accepted model is summarised below.

Kuskie and Kamminga (2000) established a general model of occupation strategies based primarily upon ethnographic research. Used as a starting point, it makes a general set of predictions for the Hunter that is consistent with other studies (e.g. Nelson 1991). The model distinguishes between short-term or extended long-term occupation and makes some predictions about the likely location of different foraging and settlement activities. Combining this information with a general review of assemblage contents from a sample of excavated sites within the Hunter Valley, a baseline of settlement activities may be determined (Barton 2001).

The model provides a number of archaeological expectations that may be tested. For example, the presence of features requiring a considerable labour investment such as stone-lined ovens or heat-treatment pits are likely to occur at places where occupation occurred for extended periods of time. The presence of grindstones is also a reliable indicator of low mobility and extended occupation. Seed grinding requires a large investment of time and effort (Cane 1989). In most ethnographic examples, seed grinding is an activity that takes place over an entire day to provide adequate energetic returns (Cane 1989; Edwards and O'Connell 1995).

Where group mobility was high and campsites frequently shifted throughout the landscape, artefact assemblages are not expected to contain elements such as grindstones, heat-treatment pits, ovens and the diversity of implements frequently discarded at places of extended residential occupation.

It may also have been the case that the location of particular activities could not be predicted by tool users, adding to the increased low-density scattering of artefacts over the landscape. Also, if individuals were opting to carry a number of stone tools during hunting and gathering activities and maintaining these tools rather than manufacturing new tools at each task location, the ratio of used tools to unworn flakes in these assemblages should be high. Table 5.11 has been adapted from Kuskie and Kamminga (2000).

To identify the specific activity areas through analysis of the composition of patterning of lithic assemblages, is utilised. However, this is applied to excavated materials as they provide more realistic data due to the lesser degree of disturbances, removal and breakages.

Table 5.11 Site descriptions (Kuskie & Kamminga 2000).

Occupation pattern	Activity location	Proximity to water	Proximity to food	Archaeological expectations
Transitory movement	all landscape zones	not important	not important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assemblages of low density & diversity evidence of tool maintenance & repair evidence for stone knapping
Hunting &/or gathering without camping	all landscape zones	not important	near food resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assemblages of low density & diversity evidence of tool maintenance & repair evidence for stone knapping high frequency of used tools
Camping by small groups	associated with permanent & temporary water	near (within 100m)	near food resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assemblages of moderate density & diversity evidence of tool maintenance & repair evidence for stone knapping & hearths
Nuclear family base camp	level or gently undulating ground	near reliable source (within 50m)	near food resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assemblages of high density & diversity evidence of tool maintenance & repair & casual knapping evidence for stone knapping heat treatment pits, stone lined ovens grindstones
Community base camp	level or gently undulating ground	near reliable source (within 50m)	near food resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assemblages of high density & diversity evidence of tool maintenance & repair & casual knapping evidence for stone knapping heat treatment pits, stone lined ovens grindstones & ochre large area >100sqm with isolated camp sites

6 SURVEY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The survey results of the assessment undertaken by Insite (2012b) are presented here and the report is attached in Appendix C. The study area comprised an upper ridge slope to the east, sloping down to lower slopes adjacent to a wetland located outside the western project boundary. A review of archaeological assessments conducted in close proximity indicated that the landscape features of the study area was consistent with those of previously identified archaeological sites. An AHIMS search identified only 7 sites identified within 500 meters of the study area.

Both Lot 1012 and Lot 42 were found to have been cleared for grazing and agricultural practices. Thick grass cover, vegetation, leaf litter and garbage from the adjacent waste depot limited surface visibility to animal tracks, farm tracks and erosion exposures. The survey Area of 33.38 hectares provided approximate 4% surface visibility suitable for artefact detection. This amounted to 5% visibility within the 13.54 hectares of Lot 1012 and 3% visibility within the 19.84 hectares of Lot 42.

No items aboriginal sites were identified during the survey. The survey identified one sensitive landform (Refer to Section 5.3) adjacent to the wetland was as having high potential for containing subsurface Indigenous archaeological deposits. This landform and proximity to the wetlands was consistent with the predictive model of indigenous archaeological potential.

Insite Heritage in consultation with Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council recommend that as the rezoning of the study area for urban purposes will not physically impact upon the landscape, the rezoning can proceed without impacting upon any items of indigenous heritage. However, should any development be undertaken, a test excavation program of the identified POAD should be undertaken.

Insite noted that further consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders would be required prior to subsurface testing to confirm the distribution of artefacts on the site. Given the distribution of sites around the study area and the results of the numerous excavations carried out in the area, it was identified as highly probable that artefacts will be found at moderate densities between the 10m and 20m contours. The density of artefacts is likely to diminish between the 20 and 30m contours, but they are likely to be present and as such are protected under the Act. It is probable that the artefacts likely to be present, will be consistent in type and distribution with archaeological sites in the general area, as there are no features within the study area to indicate the potential for rare or unusual objects (subject to Aboriginal consultation).

7 TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

7.1 OBJECTIVES

The purpose of archaeological test excavation was to collect information regarding the nature and extent of sub-surface Aboriginal objects, based on the sample obtained from these sub-surface investigations. The test excavation will contribute to the understanding of site characteristics and local and regional prehistory and was used to inform conservation goals and harm mitigation measures for the proposed activity. The test excavation also determined if an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required and what type of controlled salvage works may be required, if necessary, under the AHIP.

7.2 DATE OF COMMENCEMENT AND COMPLETION

Start: 25th June 2018

End: 26th June 2018

7.3 LOCATION OF TEMPORARY STORAGE OF CULTURAL MATERIALS

McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

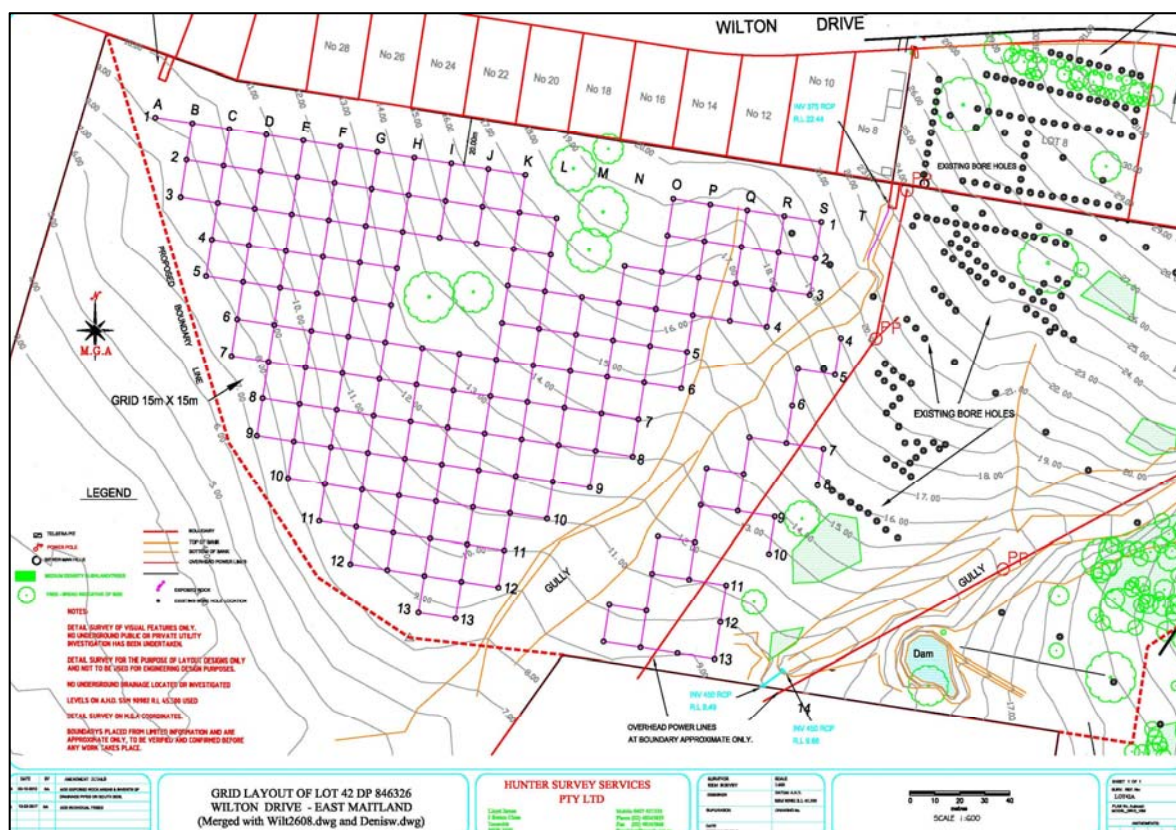
At the completion of the test excavation and analysis all artefacts will be handed to the Aboriginal representative selected by the RAPs (yet to be determined) for further temporary storage until the registered stakeholders agree to a suitable re-burial location or obtain a Care Agreement from OEH to keep the artefacts.

7.4 EXCAVATION METHODS

- the test excavation units were placed on a 15m x 15m systematic grid system across the PAD (except the AHIP area), ensuring that the maximum surface area of all test excavation pits was no greater than .5% the PAD area;
- the test excavation was pegged by a surveyor who also provided a plan (Figure 7.1) and coordinates of each test pit;
- test excavations units were excavated using hand tools only;
- test excavations were excavated in 50 cm x 50 cm units;
- the first excavation unit was excavated and documented in 5 cm spits and based on the evidence of the first excavation unit, 10 cm spits were implemented;
- all material excavated from the test excavation units was sieved using a 5-mm wire-mesh sieve;
- test excavation units were excavated to the B horizon;
- if more than 5 artefacts were uncovered in one pit, then additional test pits were to be located north, south, east and west of that pit and placed at 5m from the original pit so long as the total area excavated did not exceed 0.5% of the PAD;

- photographic and scale-drawn records of the stratigraphy/soil profile, features and informative Aboriginal objects were completed for each excavation point;
- test excavations units were backfilled as completed;
- all artefacts were removed at the end of each day for security and held with MCH until the artefact analysis was complete and will be handed to the RAPs (care and control to WLALC) until reparation of the artefacts on site, and
- following the test excavation, an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording form was completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar in accordance with the CoP requirements.

Figure 7.1 Test excavation plan



Following the completion of the salvage excavations and community collections, an artefact analysis was undertaken and the details of the methods used are described below.

7.4.1 THE BLOCK METHOD

Artefacts were measured using the block method that measures the greatest length (from the platform and perpendicular to the platform), the greatest width perpendicular to the length and the greatest thickness. Artefact dimension is a descriptive category reflecting the physical size of the artefact at the time of recovery. The physical dimensions of the artefacts were recorded to the nearest decimal place. The classification of artefact dimensions does not usually entail significant problems, other than when an artefact is broken. This method is used to assess differences in size classes of artefact types and raw materials and subsequently provides information in relation to the size of the whole flakes and cores discarded in the site. The rationale for looking at these attributes is that it

indicates if any one raw material is being reduced more than another. It is generally accepted that as the raw material moves away from its source the cores will reduce in size as more flakes are removed. The flakes will also then reduce in size as core volume decreases.

7.4.2 ARTEFACT CLASSIFICATION AND TYPOLOGY

MCH employed classifications based on the materialist approach as opposed to the typological approach. Inherent problems with using classificatory schemes based on typologies have been outlined by Hiscock (2001; 2002). He notes that typological descriptions separate the artefacts into arbitrary classes as defined from an etic (outsiders) view point. They assume a set of design rules, do not account for the transition of forms, assume a consistency of 'type' specimens, and assume that artefact types are bounded and represent discontinuous entities. Materialist classifications do not concentrate on the purpose or intention of the artefact maker but focus on how morphological features came into being. Whilst we will not be examining artefacts with as much detail as Hiscock's materialist classificatory scheme allows, we have chosen to use this scheme as opposed to typological classifications as we are not attempting to answer questions of design or function at this level of study. Artefact class is a technological category reflecting the mechanical processes which resulted in the physical form of the artefact at the time of recovery. Classes used include flakes, broken flakes, retouched flakes, flaked pieces, cores, flake used as a core, hammerstones, grindstones, ground-edge axes, heat-shattered fragments and non-diagnostic fragments. Classing artefacts does not usually entail significant problems, other than occasional ambiguities between flaked pieces and broken flakes, and between (retouched) flakes and flakes used as cores. This category is used to assess differences in provisioning strategies (e.g. core provisioning versus flake provisioning), differences in site function/use (e.g. presence/absence of grindstones), and the taphonomic effects of fire on site integrity (e.g. differences in the ratio of heat-shattered fragments to other artefact classes). Classifications used in this assessment and analysis included core, flake, broken flake (proximal, medial, distal, longitudinal), flake piece, platform type (cortex, broad, focal, faceted, shattered), termination types (feather, hinge, plunging, step, retroflexed), presence of retouch and usewear, hammerstones, grinding stones and any identifiable tools.

7.4.3 RAW MATERIALS

Raw material is an important attribute, which may broadly indicate the place of origin of an artefact. The dominance of one raw material or another may also be used to group or differentiate sites. Raw materials are also frequently used in concert with attributes in the creation of analytic units for more in-depth inter and intra site comparisons. Raw materials expected to be present based on other studies in the region include tuff or indurated mudstone/tuff and silcrete with few quartz and basalt. This category is usually without problems, though it is acknowledged that some disagreement exists as to the appropriate nomenclature for the material most frequently referred to as 'indurated mudstone'.

- Silcrete

Silcrete is an indurated soil duricrust formed when surface sand and gravel are cemented by dissolved silica. Silcrete is extremely hard and resistant to weathering and erosion but eventually weathers spherically to produce boulders and angular fragments. In Australia, silcrete was widely used by Aboriginal people for stone tool manufacture, and as such, it was a tradable commodity, and silcrete tools can be found in areas that have no silcrete groundmass at all. Silcrete comes in grey, whitish/cream, red, brown or yellow. Because silcrete varies in texture, it varies in the way it fractures when knapped and usually shatters easily into sharp, angular pieces with a conchoidal fracture. Due to its flaking properties and availability, this was an attractive material to past

Aboriginal people. Flakes have reasonable sharp and durable edges and as such was used for a variety of tasks including heavy-duty woodworking and for small spear barbs. The source of the material possibly comprises alluvial gravels associated with rivers and creeks.

- Indurated mudstone, tuff

Archaeologists have variously used the terms 'indurated mudstone' and 'tuff' as a description for the fine-textured, very hard, yellowish, orange, reddish-brown or grey rocks. The desire of archaeologists working in the region to offer a precise and accurate geological description of this material has fuelled debate about whether 'tuff' or 'mudstone' is the most appropriate label. Some of the samples of these problematic rocks that were examined petrographically were definitely not tuff. Until much more is known about the range of lithologies represented in this group of rocks, and ways are developed to distinguish between them, the term 'IMT' ('indurated mudstone/tuff') is an acceptable alternative to the term 'mudstone' as a description for these fine-grained rocks. These materials have low fracture toughness (brittle) and as such were favoured as a raw material for artefact manufacture.

7.4.4 HEAT TREATMENT

Heating changes the stone structure making it more easily flaked. Patterns of raw material selection, as well as stone tool manufacture, maintenance and discard, and effectively the stone tool assemblage composition, are strongly influenced by the mechanical properties of the different types of raw material. The proliferation of tula adzes, backed artefacts and points, that were associated with retouching by pressure and delicate percussion required the use of high quality silcrete, microcrystalline or fine-grained, for these tools that were more curated (Flenniken and White 1985; Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999). Greater selectivity and an increasing emphasis on extending use-life of stone tools characterised the procurement of raw material. Heat treatment, both to procure and reduce stone, has been observed ethnographically and replicative experiments have proven successful (Hankel 1983; Kuskie and Kamminga 2000). Heat treatment reduces point tensile strength which makes flaking easier, especially in the manufacturing of long, thin blades such as microblades. Whilst Rick (1978) noted a decrease in edge angle for tools subject to heat treatment resulting in increased sharpness and cutting ability, Rick also noted that the treated edges were less durable and quickly blunted whilst untreated edges continued to cut at their initial rate. Rick thus argues that thermally treated artefacts were best suited for tasks involving cutting, penetrating (projectile points) or light duty scraping. Hanckle (1983) argues that heat treatment was used in the manufacture of specific implements such as backed blades, end scrapers and thumbnail scrapers. Kuskie and Kamminga (2000) argue that part of the reason for heat treatment may also have been to obtain a desired colour as well as improving the knapping properties of the material. Suggesting the important symbolic meaning colours had in Aboriginal society, (e.g. red, pink and purple may have been important for amateurs of fighting and hunting spears) and argues that the reduced time and energy expenditure would have been a benefit in stone tool manufacture. Heat treatment appears to involve the use of a pit dug in sandy sediment, with cobbles or large primary flakes that are heated to a certain temperature then cooled in a controlled manner. The effects of heat treatment include alterations to the texture and structure, lustre, colour, water content, heat damage, conchoidal rippling upon flaking, compressive strength and point tensile strength (Kuskie and Clark 2005:107).

7.4.5 ARTEFACT COUNTS

Taphonomic and manufacturing processes can result in breakage of stone artefacts causing the counts to be inflated (see Hiscock 2002; Hiscock & Clarkson 2000). For this analysis, a study of the ratio between the specimens, known as the NAS (including all flake fragments) and minimum

number of flakes (MNF) (calculated by adding the number of complete flakes, distal or proximal flake fragments (whichever is the higher number) and left or right longitudinally broken flake fragments (whichever is the higher number) was used to reveal information regarding levels of fragmentation at sites and subsequently provide a more accurate indication of assemblage size.

7.4.6 USE-WEAR & RETOUCH

Use-wear is damage to the edges or working surfaces of artefacts caused by their use. It can be difficult to determine whether edge damage on artefacts is attributable to use-wear or the result of non-use related factors such as manufacturing, post-depositional factors (e.g. trampling by cattle; crushing from vehicles) or occurring during recovery and/or processing. For example, Jones (n.d.) studied artefacts from Dust Cave, Alabama, showing edge damage to determine if the damage was caused by use-wear or non-use related factors. She found that several of the artefacts with edge damage identified with the naked eye did not show characteristics attributable to use-wear once examined under low and high-powered microscopes. Microscopes are a useful tool for determining the causes of edge damage but are not appropriate for work in the field or basic artefact analysis at this level. Analyses of artefacts using microscopes would be required to determine the true nature of the edge damage and may be appropriate at a later stage.

A retouched artefact is one that has been subsequently re-flaked usually by trimming, blunting or resharpening the edges. Easily obtainable raw material can sometimes result in early discard of broken or worn tools, whereas if raw material is scarce then tools are more likely to be refined and modified in order to extend the working life of the artefact. Whether retouch results in a steep or acute edge is important in relation to the possible functions of those edges. Acute retouch results in sharp edges suitable for cutting whilst steep retouch can be used to totally remove a sharp edge (to blunt as in backed artefacts) or to produce thick strong edges suitable for adzing or scraping. Thus, artefact function can be suggested by recording this attribute (residue and use-wear analysis can be used to substantiate these interpretations). The recording of the technique used for retouch addresses questions related to techniques of implement manufacture and thus another form of human behaviour that can be analysed within and between assemblages. The problem with this attribute is that this is a largely unambiguous descriptive attribute. The presence of retouch will be identified for this analysis but will not include the type of edge due to its subjectiveness.

7.4.7 PERCENTAGE AND TYPE OF CORTEX

Cortex refers to the 'skin' of a rock, the surface that has been weathered to a different texture and colour by exposure to the elements over a long period. The amount of cortex as a percentage of surface area will be measured on all artefacts (in relation to flakes, the cortex can, by definition only occur on the dorsal and platform surfaces). The nature of cortex – its shape and texture – will vary depending on where the raw material was sourced. Cortex will be recorded in all instances where it is present. This is a relatively unambiguous descriptive category. When a natural cobble is first selected it will usually be covered in cortex. Therefore, the first flakes produced from it will have a complete coverage of cortex on the dorsal surface (primary reduction). As the cobble is increasingly reduced the amount of cortex on the core and the flakes will decrease (secondary reduction) until it ceases to be present on artefacts (tertiary reduction). As a result of this trend, it should be possible to determine how early in the reduction sequence an artefact was produced. If large numbers of artefacts or a high proportion of the artefacts of a raw material retain cortex it may indicate that the site is located in proximity to the source.

Differences between the proportions of artefacts retaining cortex between different raw material sites indicates relative differences in distance to source. This does not necessarily mean distance in terms

of measurable distance across the landscape; it may also reflect length of time since leaving the source. For example, the last campsite when a group is returning to the source of the raw material may be very close to the source in terms of distance, but distant in terms of time elapsed since the group left the source. If artefacts with cortex are occurring in sites a long distance from the place of origin of the natural cobble, then it is likely that raw materials were being transferred to the site when still only slightly reduced. This would imply an attempt to maximise the amount of stone being provisioned with the weight of transported material being a relatively minor concern.

7.4.8 BREAKAGE

At a basic level, flakes break in six different ways. Three are transverse (at 90° to the direction of percussion) – proximal, medial, distal; two are longitudinal (along the plane of percussion) – left, right (oriented from the ventral view); and one ambiguous – marginal (where dorsal and ventral can be clearly distinguished, but the margin from which the piece has detached is uncertain). It is important to differentiate broken from complete flakes for the purposes of analysis, as the two are not comparable in regard to a number of measures. The amount of artefact breakage in an assemblage also indicates the degree of fragmentation to which the assemblage has been subject. In highly fragmented assemblages, the actual number of artefacts represented may be significantly exaggerated. Quantifying breakage allows a more accurate approximation of artefact numbers to be made. All breaks will be recorded during this analysis. It may difficult to be certain of the breakage on an artefact but in most cases the kind of breakage can be identified.

7.4.9 ARTEFACT ATTRIBUTES

Platform Type: platform preparation was undertaken when the knapper needed greater control of the force being applied to the core. The degree of platform preparation is reflected by the platform surface of the flake. The platform surface may also provide information regarding the stage of the reduction sequence from which the fake originated. The different platform surfaces include:

- *Broad platform:* applies to a platform which is wider than the width of the flake resulting in an angle of less than 90° between the platform and ridge and indicates a successful amount of pressure and force applied in creating the flake.
- *Focal platform:* applies to a platform which is narrower than the width of the flake, causing more than a 90 degrees angle between the platform and ridge. This is indicative of poor control in the knapping process as no further force can be applied to the flake due to the physical constraints of knapping and lack of platform surface remaining. Often a result of excessive overhang removal.
- *Crushed platform:* indicates the use of too much force and can be used to indicate poor knapping ability. However, the type of raw material must also be taken into account. For example, in the reduction of the raw materials which are suitable for the manufacture of axes, many of the flakes removed during the shaping and thinning process will have crushed platforms and this is due to the large amounts of force often necessary to remove flakes from these anisotropic raw materials and not due to poor knapping ability.
- *Cortical (natural) platform:* a platform of unmodified natural surface, often covered in cortex and indicates earlier stages of flake production from the core.

- *Single flake platform*: a platform that has only one scar indicates that at least some decortication of the core occurred before the removal of the flake. It does not indicate platform preparation. This flake has been prepared through another flake coming off the core prior to its production. This platform is indicative of a later stage of flake production from the core than a natural surface.
- *Double flake surface*: a platform that has two scars and is indicative of the later stages of flake production from the core.
- *Faceted (ground/abraded) platform*: applies to a platform with several flake scars (three or more) and indicates platform preparation that suggests that the knapper was attempting to gain the greater knapping control necessary to produce flakes of a special shape and/or conserve the raw material. This type of platform is indicative of later stage flake production and platform preparation.

Flake termination: flake termination takes many forms and is dependent on a number of factors including the amount of force struck to the core by the hammer stone, the direction of that force and the distance of the point of force application from the edge of the core. Additionally, the raw material type, the presence or absence of ridgelines on the core and any faults that may be contained within the core also may affect the flake termination. With the exception of the last point, these factors may be used to attest to the skill of the knapper. The different termination types include:

- *Feather termination*: minimal thickness at the distal end and an acute angle between the ventral (front) and dorsal (back) sides of the artefact. Occurs when the correct amount of force and direction of the force are transferred to the core of the hammer stone and is usually the result desired by the knapper and indicates a high degree of skill.
- *Hinge termination*: blunt rounded terminations formed at right angles to the core's surface and are caused by an outward and insufficient force, which results in the failure of the fracture to spread through the core without losing velocity and changing direction. Hinges can be an indication of poor knapping control and may result in early discard of cores.
- *Plunging termination*: a termination that curves away from the face of the core with it and often forms a J-shape when viewed in a longitudinal cross section. This termination occurs when a flake passes through the core and removes the distal end of the core and is usually caused by excessive force but may also be initiated when a fracture follows a distinct ridgeline that passes beneath the core.
- *Step termination*: this occurs when an outward and sufficient amount of force is transferred from the hammer stone to the core and results in the fracture plane terminating at right angles to the core face. They can also be caused by incipient faults in raw material. Step terminations are recognised as a sign of poor knapping control.
- *Retroflexed and inflexed terminations*: may be found on flakes with a hinge or step termination. In these terminations, the fracture path loses velocity and turns to run at right angles to the surface of the core. Sometimes the fracture plane is so unstable that it turns again to run parallel to the surface of the core. This forms what has been termed a "final" on the flakes termination.

7.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

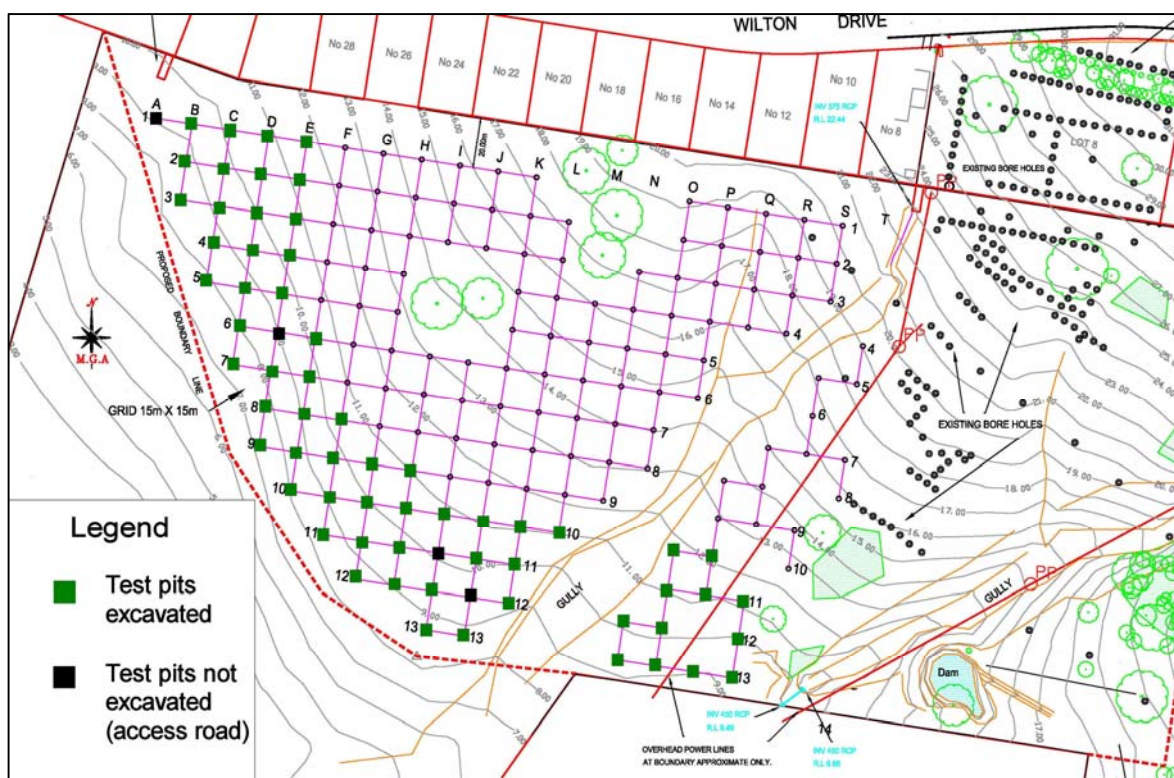
The test excavation and analysis were designed to address a number of research hypothesis. The research questions listed below derive from Kuskies (2005) detailed work in the region and are used here for consistency in analysis and discussions as well as local and regional comparative research.

- What past Aboriginal activities occurred within the project area?
- What types of past Aboriginal occupation occurred within the project area (e.g. transitory movement, hunting, gathering, camping etc)?
- Were the types of activity and nature of occupation related to environmental factors (e.g. landforms, proximity to reliable water)?
- Does spatial patterning of activity areas occur within the project area?
- Did episodes of occupation occur at different times over the whole time-span of occupation in the region within the project area?
- Is there potential for older evidence of occupation (i.e. early Holocene)?
- How intensive was occupation of the sites, in both a local and regional context?
- Did microblade and microlith production occur on the sites?
- Were other tools manufactured on the sites?
- Was maintenance of tools conducted on site?
- Was knapping of flakes largely casual and opportunistic, meeting requirements on 'as needed' basis?
- What raw materials were favoured for use on site within the project area and why?
- Where were the raw material procured from?
- How does the evidence and inferred human behaviour represented within the project area compare with evidence from other locations in the region?
- How does the evidence relate to the regional and local models of occupation?

8 TEST EXCAVATION RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the test excavation, the analysis and discussion of these results are presented in this Section. A total of 62 test pits were completed and included an area of 60 metres in width from the development south and south western border. As the nature of the site was known at this stage (Refer to Section 2 and see below), there was no justification to continue the test excavation as per the OEH Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales. Figure 8.1 illustrates the location of the test pits included and all test pit data is provided in Appendix D.

Figure 8.1 Test excavation plan showing test pits excavated



8.1 DISTURBANCES

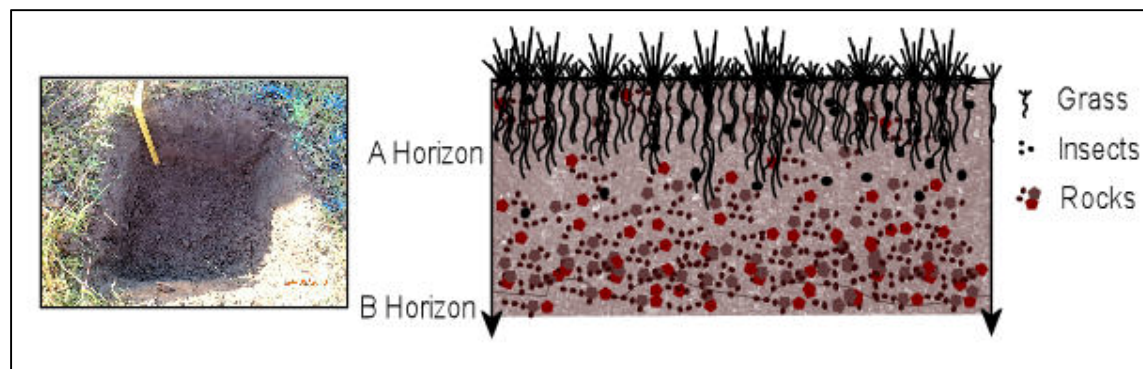
Disturbances across the PAD were consistent across the site. Disturbances included wholesale clearing, evidence of previous agricultural activity (deteriorated ridges and furrows, significant densities of small, medium and large rocks throughout that increased with depth throughout the deposit mixing the A and B horizons), grazing and fencing. Natural surface drainage and topsoil erosion from sheet wash had occurred across the site. The B horizon was mixed with the lower sections of the A horizon, with no sharp change to the B horizon. A moderate amount of insect bioturbation was noted throughout the deposit and was consistent across the site and included curl grubs, worms, spiders and beetles.

8.2 SOIL PROFILE & STRATIGRAPHY

The soil profile of all excavated test pits was constant with changes in depth only and all included topsoil that consisted of a loamy/clayey A horizon that mixed with the B horizon at depth of a similar colour.

(Figure 8.2). Soil horizon A was found from the surface to the maximum depth of test pits excavated and within one stratigraphic layer. The soil profile of all excavated test pits was within soil horizon A and its base that was mixed with the B clays and Figure 8.2 can be taken as being representative of all the excavated pits within the PAD. Individual pit data is provided in Appendix C.

Figure 8.2 Representation of PAD stratigraphy



The A horizon was consistent across the entire PAD and consisted of a mixed loamy/clay (7.5YR 2.5/1) that was moderately acid to neutral (pH 6 – 6.5) with inclusions of grass, roots, insects and low density small to medium sized rubble and gravels that significantly increased in size and density with depth. There was no clear transition between soil horizons A and B as the B horizon clays were mixed with the A horizon loamy/clays towards the base and excavation ceased at the B horizon which was represented by a compact pan of plastic pedal clay.

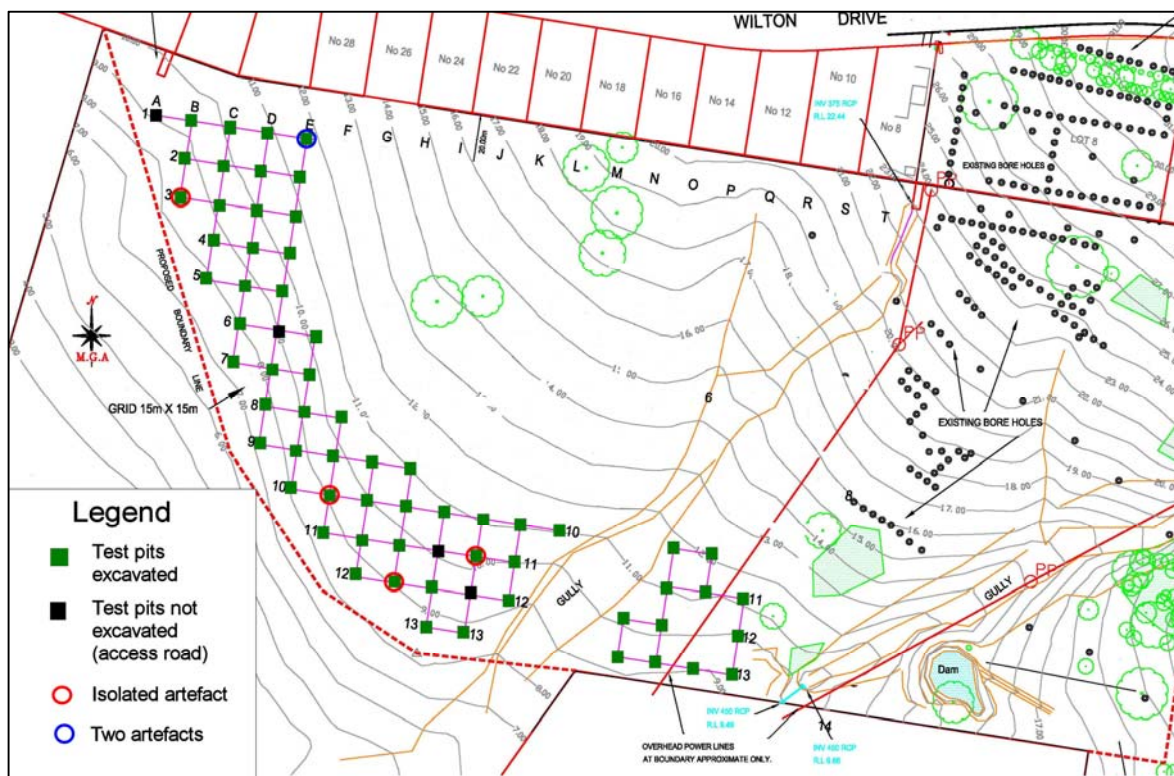
8.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Sites were labelled according to the project title, e.g. BH/1 (45-5-5013) where BH represents Box Hill, and 1 indicates the site number allocated consecutively. All sites have been registered with AHIMS.

8.3.1 SITE IDENTIFIED

The test excavation identified a highly disturbed and distributed artefact scatter across the PAD. Referred to as East Maitland Site 01 the site consists of 6 artefacts manufactured predominantly from mudstone and two silcrete. Five test pits contained very low-density artefacts and due to land use impacts and disturbances (Section 8.1), it is not possible to identify if the artefacts represent one site or multiple isolated sites and as such for ease of management, the artefacts have been assessed as representing one site. Artefact types included three broken flakes, one microlith and two bladettes. five flake pieces, three bladettes (preform blades). Being highly disturbed through past land uses (refer to Sections 8.1 and 8.2), the site and PAD have no potential for in situ cultural materials. Figure 8.3 shows the location of artefacts and artefact numbers in those test pits.

Figure 8.3 Artefact locations



8.3.2 SITE INTEGRITY

Site integrity can be examined through three main factors including land use history and natural processes, the horizontal and vertical distribution of artefacts and conjoins of artefacts and inferred associations between individual artefacts. The initial assessment identified that previous and present land uses and their impacts as well as natural impacts (such as bioturbation, erosion etc) within the investigation area were assessed as generally low to moderate. The potential effects of land use and their impacts on cultural heritage can be considered.

Although it is problematic to examine spatial distribution patterns through conjoining or association of artefacts of similar stone types in small, spatially discrete test pits, this form of analysis is more applicable to broader area excavations, it does aid in assessing site integrity generally. No conjoins were present in the artefacts recovered.

The test excavation did not identify evidence of integrity in the form of 'artefact association', which is the association of artefacts is based on spatial proximity, similar materials and shared technological and typological attributes of the artefacts.

Soil horizon A and top of horizon B contained significant evidence of past land uses with ridges and furrows present. In addition to this, the deposits contained small to medium sized rocks and rubble throughout the profile that continued in size and density with depth. There is no evidence of stratigraphy and the evidence indicates the PAD area has been subject to high intensity impacts and as such the PAD is identified as a highly disturbed deposit with little to no likelihood of in situ deposits.

8.4 ARTEFACT ASSEMBLAGE

The lithic assemblage is comparable to other assemblages at both a local and regional scale with the inclusion of mudstone and silcrete. There were mudstone rocks through the deposits indicating sources of raw materials present within the investigation area.

8.4.1 LITHIC ITEMS

The lithic items (Table 8.1 and Appendix D) is dominated by broken flakes ($n = 3$), followed by two bladettes (preform blades) and one backed microlith. Of these, both bladettes and the microlith had re-touch. The majority of artefacts recovered represent debris from stone knapping (e.g. broken flakes) representing non-specific flaking. However, the presence of two bladettes and a microlith and retouch, represent specific knapping and stone tool production and/or maintenance activities.

Table 8.1 Summary of lithic items

Artefact type	Mudstone	Silcrete	Total
Broken flake proximal	1		1
Broken flake medial		1	1
Broken flake distal	1		1
Microlith	1		1
Bladette	1	1	2
Total	4	2	6

8.4.2 RETOUCH, USE-WEAR AND HEAT TREATMENT

Three artefacts showed evidence of re-touch, indication tool manufacture and/or maintenance.

8.4.3 DISCUSSION

One proximal flake with a faceted platform indicate platform preparation that suggests that the knapper was attempting to gain the greater knapping control necessary to produce flakes of a special shape and/or conserve the raw material. This type of platform is indicative of later stage flake production and platform preparation and indicates a relatively high level of skill. In terms of termination type, one proximal broken flake had an inflexed termination, which most commonly indicates the application of the incorrect amount of force and direction required during knapping and therefore is a sign of poor knapping control.

Based on the evidence, the production of two of the artefact (those with platform or termination present), if not the result of interactions within the material e.g. hidden stress lines or faults within the stone, may be due to either separate/multiple craftsmen or an individual of moderate ability whom was not extremely skilled. Whereas the presence of three backed artefacts may also be due to either separate/multiple craftsmen or an individual of higher ability whom was skilled.

8.5 SPACIAL PATTERNING, ACTIVITY TYPES AND ACTIVITY AREAS

The identification and assessment of variations in spatial patterning of past human occupation can greatly assist with the interpretation of the evidence and provide meaningful information about human behaviour that created that evidence. An activity location refers to a single location in which one or more activity events have resulted in the discard of items that constitute archaeological evidence. Activity locations represent concentrations of artefacts produced by activities carried out by people following some form of organisational strategy during a particular occupation (Bosmier 1991:19). Such activities include tool manufacture and repair, cooking, food processing and the disposal of refuse. These activity areas are hypothetical frameworks that were developed to potentially reflect the way that people may have organized their use of space in relation to other activities and other factors (Bosmier 1991:19; Kuskie and Kamminga 2000:449). Thus, an activity refers to the specific behaviour which results in the discard of a certain item.

One of the fundamental ways of identifying specific prehistoric activity areas is through the analysis of the composition and patterning of lithic assemblages. Best results are obtained when the artefacts represent a single episode of activity and the pattern is not disturbed by repeated cultural discard during subsequent use of the site. Even when there are long intervals between site uses, the artefacts from different periods may become mixed due to low rates of sedimentation and bioturbation processes. Whilst such mixed deposits pose considerable problems in interpretation, meaningful interpretations may still be derived from activity analysis (Kuskie and Kamminga 2000; Kuskie and Clark 2004).

Additionally, many activities will be ephemeral or invisible within the archaeological record and cannot be verified through archaeological means. It cannot be estimated as to how much material has been lost from these sites and to analyse the remainder material collected may result in the over or under estimation of the sites assemblages, activities and lengths of occupation (Woo 2014:120). This discussion is therefore undertaken by examining the distribution of artefacts and stone material types to identify notional activity types and areas within the PAD.

Various taphonomic processes can affect a site and the nature of the post depositional disturbances has been discussed and problems and issues arise with the interpretation of activity areas including the effects of post-depositional processes, effects of chronological variations (time of occupation when discard occurred) and the effects of multiple occupation in the form of content of sites and activity areas. Also, the effects of extended length occupations in the form and content of sites and activity areas, the extent to which artefact class distributions represent patterning of past occupation, the extent to which qualitative and quantitative differences represent different functions, the importation of items on site and the removal of items off site, and the effects of human behaviour such as 'tossing' or 'dumping' artefacts (Kuskie and Kamminga 2000:452).

The test excavation has identified a highly disturbed landscape and associated cultural deposits throughout. The artefacts recovered indicate activities included tool manufacturing and maintenance as well as hunting and gathering. The landscape is highly disturbed and no evidence to indicate long term camping such as hearths, grinding stones, heat pits or ovens was evident.

8.5.1 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

The distribution pattern of sites across a landscape has the potential to indicate a great deal about the interaction between people and the environment and the nature of social organisations. The first step in spatial analysis is to map the known sites of similar dates (if known), then add aerial and/or topographic information. The distribution can then be analysed for signs of patterns, clustering and relationships between larger and smaller sites. Once this detail is obtained, questions may be asked relating to a variety of factors such as sites in relation to distance from water, to landforms, site

densities, site types etc. However, the assumption that artefacts are spatially distributed as a result of patterned behaviour of past prehistoric societies so that the spatial structure is potentially informative about the nature in which the society was organised, may be problematic.

Distribution patterns must be viewed with caution due to post-depositional factors. For example, artefacts located along a creek or creek beds are likely to have derived upstream and moved due to flooding/stream movement. Fewer disturbances are likely in locations such as flat areas, although this is also dependant on other disturbances, both human and natural. Sample size will also affect the distribution patterns as a smaller sample will provide limited information while a larger sample provides more data. Therefore the inferences made from the results are limited but can provide some general information.

The artefacts recovered from the test excavation have been dispersed through the PAD. Based on the evidence from the test excavation and keeping in mind the post depositional factors resulting in significant lateral and horizontal displacement of the cultural objects, proximity to water was an important factor in past occupation. The evidence supports proximity to water was a significant variable that was likely to have contributed to site location and utilisation.

In relation to the wider area, similar sites are located in close proximity to reliable water. Although these sites are of a higher density and higher numbers of sites, they are also within a disturbed context. The evidence obtained through excavations in the local area, notwithstanding disturbed contexts, indicates that small numbers of groups and/or individuals undertaking camping with tool manufacturing and maintenance were likely to have been the occupation strategy within the specific project area.

8.5.2 CHRONOLOGY

Chronology is the science that deals with measuring time by regular divisions and that assigns to events to their proper dates. Holdaway *et al.* (1998: 3) identified four main difficulties applicable to recording surface sites. First, the lack of chronological control because of the absence of stratigraphy; second, the difficulty in determining site boundaries and features demarcated by a group of artefacts; third, identifying and interpreting artefacts in the field; and fourth, the problem of obtaining a representative sample from sites where there is uneven exposure or visibility.

In Australian archaeology, as in other parts of the world, stone artefacts contribute to developing a broad chronology for occupation, simply because they span the total period of occupation. In the absence of absolute dating techniques to establish chronology within the investigation area, relative dating may be applied. This includes using tool types that have been dated to specific period in Australian history. Artefacts such as backed artefacts have been reliably dated in rock shelters to around 4,000 years ago (Hiscock and Attenbrow 1998; Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999) and as such the artefacts with retouch are inferred to date within the last 4,000 years.

Given that the test excavation did not yield any material suitable for absolute dating, there is no reliable means to obtain absolute dates. As two backed artefacts and one microlith were recovered, stone tool typology can be used and the project area is relatively dated to within the last 4,000 years.

In addition to typological relative dating, geomorphology may also be used to establish a general chronology. Testing has determined that the local area is dominated by texture-contrast soils, many of which are considered to be 3,000 years of age or younger. On geomorphological grounds, A horizon soils in this context are generally considered as dating to the mid-late Holocene Hughes 1984 has argued that the presence of what are viewed as typologically distinct artefact classes, such as backed blades, dates the A-horizon of texture-contrast soils to within the last 5 000 years. Hiscock (2002a, b) agrees that, whilst backed artefacts originally appear during the terminal Pleistocene, they

proliferate during the mid-Holocene, c. 4,000 to 5,000 years ago. All artefacts from the investigation area were found within the A horizon at the interface between the A and B horizons.

8.6 INTREPRETATION

The archaeological evidence recovered from the investigation area, can be interpreted in relation to the traditional way of life that was practiced by Aboriginal people. Archaeological evidence tends to represent a 'two-dimensional' view of only selected aspects of the local population's way of life and history. It is important to consider the nature of human behaviour represented by the evidence. The general model of forager settlement patterning in the archaeological record established by Foley (1981) and the established model of occupation strategies based primarily upon ethnographic research that distinguishes between short-term or extended long-term occupation and makes some predictions about the likely location of different foraging and settlement activities by Kuskie and Kamminga (2000) has been discussed in Section 5.9. The following interpretation of the evidence recovered during the test excavation is based on those models of past Aboriginal occupation and land use.

The results of the test excavation identified a highly disturbed landscape and whilst it is possible that the site may represent multiple episodes of occupation over a period of time, it is not possible to clarify this. The location of The PAD along a creek line and associated resources, renders this location favourable for past occupation. The identification of higher density artefact scatters in other locations in the local area is indicative of higher density occupation and in closer proximity to a nuclear or community base camp than the current investigation area is.

Based on the evidence, the limited range of artefacts and stone types, evidence of both casual knapping and tool manufacturing/maintenance, and the apparent absence of labour/energy/time intensive evidence (hearths, grinding grooves, heat treatment pits etc) indicate that the nature of occupation within the investigation area could represent evidence of hunting and gathering and, or camping by small groups of people.

It is likely that PAD represents multiple episodes of occupation over a period of time during the past 4,000 years (late Holocene). There is no direct or circumstantial evidence for older occupation within the investigation area. Based on the evidence of the test excavation, the following can be inferred from the evidence:

- the time at which occupation may be inferred is derived from both artefact typological relative dating and geomorphological evidence, which places the site as being within the last 4,000 years BP. Within a given year, the timing of occupation may have been related to the availability of specific food resources;
- a number of episodes of occupation are likely to have occurred within the investigation area, and may have involved either individuals and/or very small groups of people and for short durations of time;
- the duration of each episode is unknown. However, the quality and quantity of the evidence suggests a range of short term hunting/gathering (one or several days). Transitory movement is also likely to have occurred, but not possible to identify;
- the primary activities represented by the small sample of artefacts recovered during the test excavation was hunting/gathering of local resources and tool manufacturing/maintenance; and
- proximity to water and associated resources was a primary factor influencing the nature and extent of past occupation of the investigation area.

8.7 REGIONAL CONTEXT

The nature of the evidence from the PAD can be compared with other sites in the locality. The primary purpose is to identify similarities and differences in order to provide a framework for interpreting representativeness. However, there are many problems and constraints in comparing evidence and conclusions from the present study and those of other studies including;

- standards and quality of reporting
- excavation methodology
- sampling strategy
- artefact retrieval methods during sieving (mesh size)
- stone material identification
- unspecified or different methods of calculation (artefact counts, density)
- identification of stone artefacts and classes (nomenclature, criteria)
- consistency in classification
- identification of backing and/or retouch
- identification of use-wear and/or residue

Despite these constraints, comparisons are made below to the extent possible of the evidence with that from other excavated and/or salvaged sites in the locality. Similarities across the local and regional area include:

- types of raw materials are consistent throughout the locality
- stone artefact types are consistent throughout the locality
- evidence relating to non-specific knapping, tool manufacturing and maintenance are consistent throughout the region
- probable relative dating of evidence to the mid to late Holocene period
- the historical and modern large-scale clearance and development of the land may have removed evidence associated with this site

8.8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The test excavation program sought to address a number of specific research questions. These questions are answered below to the extent possible given the nature of the evidence. These issues have been addressed in the preceding sections of this report and are summarised below.

- *What past Aboriginal activities occurred within the project area?*

The stone artefact evidence represents both non-specific knapping and tool manufacturing with maintenance activities indicative of small groups of people camping over short periods of time.

- *What types of past Aboriginal occupation occurred within the project area (e.g. transitory movement, hunting, gathering, camping etc)?*

Utilisation of the area was probably to have been undertaken over a number of separate episodes over the past 4,000 years or so and likely to have involved small groups of people over short durations of time.

- *Were the types of activity and nature of occupation related to environmental factors (e.g. landforms, proximity to reliable water)?*

Whilst there is a range of variables that potentially influenced the nature and extent of occupation at the PAD, it is concluded that proximity to water was the primary factor. Unfortunately, due to the disturbed nature of the site, preferred proximity to water (i.e. within 50m, 100m or greater) cannot be determined.

- *Does spatial patterning of activity areas occur within the project area?*

The PAD area is highly disturbed through past land uses which has significantly disturbed the cultural materials present. The results of the test excavation did not indicate any specific spatial patterning of activity areas within the PAD area due to the disturbed nature of the site.

- *Did episodes of occupation occur at different times over the whole time-span of occupation in the region within the project area?*

It is not possible to address this question due to the lack of datable evidence recovered during the test excavation program.

- *Is there potential for older evidence of occupation (i.e. early Holocene)?*

No direct or indirect evidence exists for occupation of the PAD area is older than the late Holocene.

- *How intensive was occupation of the sites, in both a local and regional context?*

Occupation of the PAD area was low intensity, involving small camps and/or hunting/gathering, likely undertaken in infrequent episodes over the past 4,000 years or so. Each episode would have been of short duration by some individual and/or low numbers of people and the relatively low density of evidence is comparable to other sites in the region in similar environmental contexts.

- *Did microblade and microlith production occur on the sites?*

The presence of bladettes (preform blades) and a microlith indicates microblade and microlith production occurred on-site indicating at least specific activity at least once within the project area and within the last 4,000 years.

- *Were other tools manufactured on the sites?*

The purpose of the non-specific flaking debitage cannot be identified. Other tools may have been made that were removed from the site or not retrieved during the test excavation.

- *Was maintenance of tools conducted on site?*

The presence of retouched artefacts is indicative of tool maintained on site.

- *What raw materials were favoured for use on site within the project area and why?*

Mudstone and silcrete which were used mainly for their flaking properties and local availability.

- *Where were the raw material procured from?*

It is inferred that the raw materials derived from local sources or traded.

- *How does the evidence and inferred human behaviour represented within the project area compare with evidence from other locations in the region?*

The nature of the evidence obtained from the test excavation has been compared with other sites in the locality. Despite the numerous problems and constraints (such as different sampling strategies, reporting etc), comparison reveals that on a general level a number of similarities can be identified. This includes similar stone and artefact types, landform utilised and proximity to water. Additionally, there is a consistency across the area of disturbed deposits from previous land uses.

- *How does the evidence relate to the regional and local models of occupation?*

The test excavation strategy was extensive and adequate to obtain enough data to test and reassess the model of occupation. No evidence was identified that is inconsistent with the model proposed. The evidence of low density artefacts with tool manufacturing and maintenance associated with hunting and gathering activities is consistent with the model.

9 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

One of the key steps in the process of cultural heritage management is the assessment of significance. Not all sites are equally significant and not all are worthy of equal consideration and management (Sullivan and Bowdler 1984; Pearson and Sullivan 1995: 7). The assessment of significance of archaeological sites and resources is defined in most cases by what these entities can contribute to our understanding or knowledge of a place or site. In most cases, it is not possible to fully articulate or comprehend the extent of the archaeological resource at the outset, let alone its value. Therefore, the evaluation of the significance of archaeological material is based on the potential this resource has to contribute to our understanding of the past and the contribution that it can make to our understanding of a place or a cultural landscape.

9.1 BASIS FOR EVALUATION

The significance of archaeological sites or cultural places can be assessed on the criteria of the Burra Charter, the Australian Heritage Commission Criteria of the National Estate, and the OEH guidelines that are derived from the former two. There are two realms of significance assessment:

- Aboriginal cultural significance
- Archaeological (scientific) significance

The Aboriginal cultural significance of the sites or landscape is assessed by the RAPs and the archaeological significance by a qualified archaeologist.

9.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL (SCIENTIFIC) SIGNIFICANCE

Scientific significance is assessed according to the contents of a site, state of preservation, integrity of deposits, representativeness/rarity of the site type, and potential to answer research questions on past human behaviour (NPWS 1997). For open campsites, evidence required to adequately assess significance includes information about the presence of sub-surface deposits, the integrity of these deposits, the nature of site's contents and extent of the site. A review of information pertaining to previously recorded sites within the local area and region enables the rarity and representativeness of a site to be assessed. High significance is usually attributed to sites that are so rare or unique that the loss of the site would affect our ability to understand an aspect of past Aboriginal use/occupation of an area. In some cases, a site may be considered highly significant because its type is now rare due to destruction of the archaeological record through development. Medium significance can be attributed to sites that provide information on an established research question. Low significance is attributed to sites that cannot contribute new information about past Aboriginal use/occupation of an area. This may be due to site disturbance or the nature of the site's contents. In order to clarify the significance assessment, the criteria used are explained below.

9.2.1 RESEARCH POTENTIAL

Research potential refers to the potential for information gained from further investigations of the evidence to be used in answering research questions. Research questions can relate to any number of issues concerning past human material culture and associated behaviour (including cultural, social, spiritual etc) and/or use of the environment. Several inter-related factors to take into consideration include the intactness or integrity of the site, the connectedness of the site to other sites, and the potential for a site to provide a chronology extending back in the past. Several questions are posed for each site or area containing evidence of past occupation:

- Can the evidence contribute information not available from any other resource?
- Can the evidence contribute information not available from any other location or environmental setting?
- Is this information relevant to questions of past human occupation (including cultural, social and/or spiritual behaviour) and/or environments or other subjects?

Assessing research potential therefore relies on comparisons with other evidence both within the local and regional context. The criteria used for assessing research potential include:

- potential to address specific local research questions;
- potential to address specific regional questions;
- potential to address general methodological and theoretical questions;
- potential sub-surface deposits; and
- potential to address future research questions.

The particular questions asked of the available evidence should be able to contribute information that is not available from other resources or evidence and are relevant to questions about past human societies and their material culture. Levels for defining research potential are as follows:

High	Has the potential to provide new information not obtained from any other resource to answer current and/or future research questions.
Medium	Has the potential to contribute significant additional information to answer current and/or future research questions.
Low	Has no potential to contribute significant information to answer current or future research questions.

9.2.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS AND RARITY

Representativeness and rarity are assessed at a local, regional and national level (although assessing at a national level is difficult and commonly not possible due to a lack of national reports and available database). As the primary goal of cultural resource management is to afford the greatest protection to a representative sample of Aboriginal heritage throughout a region, this is an important criterion. The more unique or rare the evidence is, the greater its value as being representative within a regional context.

The main criteria used for assessing representativeness and rarity include:

- the extent to which the evidence occurs throughout the region;
- the extent to which this type of evidence is subject to existing and potential future impacts in the region;
- the integrity of the evidence compared to that at other locations within the region;
- whether the evidence represents a primary example of its type within the region; and
- whether the evidence has greater potential for educational purposes than at other similar locations within the region.

9.2.3 NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE

The nature of the evidence is related to representativeness and research potential. For example, the less common the type of evidence, the more likely it is to have representative value. The nature of the evidence is directly related to its potential to be used in addressing current and/or future research questions. Criteria used in assessing the nature of the evidence include:

- presence, range and frequency of artefacts and artefact types; and
- presence and types of other features.

9.2.4 INTEGRITY

The state of preservation and disturbances of the evidence (integrity) is also related to representativeness and research potential. The higher the integrity (well preserved and not disturbed) of the evidence, the greater the level of information that is likely to be obtained from further study. This translates to greater importance for the evidence within a local and regional context, as it may be a suitable example for preservation/ conservation. The criteria used in assessing integrity include:

- horizontal and vertical spatial distribution of artefacts;
- preservation of intact features such as hearths or knapping floors;
- preservation of site contents such as charcoal which may enable direct dating providing a reliable date of occupation of a given area;
- preservation of artefacts which may enable use-wear/residue analysis to determine tool use and possibly diet; and
- preservation of other cultural materials that may enable interpretation of the evidence in relation to cultural/social behaviour (e.g. burial types and associated mortuary practices may have been based on cultural, social, age, and/or gender distinctions).

Many of these criteria can only be obtained through controlled excavation. Generally high levels of ground disturbance (such as erosion, tracks, dams etc) limit the possibility that an area would unlikely contain intact spatial distributions, intact features, in situ charcoal et cetera. Definitions for defining levels of site integrity and condition have been derived from Witter (1992) and HLA (2002) and are as follows:

Excellent	Disturbance, erosion or development is minimal.
Good	Relatively undisturbed deposits or partially disturbed with an obvious in situ deposit.
Fair	Some disturbance but the degree of disturbance is difficult to assess.
Poor	Clearly mostly destroyed or disturbed by erosion or development.
Very Poor	Sites totally disturbed or clearly not in situ.
Destroyed	A known site that is clearly no longer there.

9.2.5 SCIENTIFIC EVALUATION

The following is an evaluation of the scientific significance of the individual archaeological sites identified within the project area. Table 9.1 presents the archaeological significance assessment for the sites identified.

Table 9.1 Significance assessment

Site	Site Type	Representativeness	Integrity	Res. Pot	Sci. Sig
	artefact scatter	very well represented	poor	nil	low

9.3 CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

While Aboriginal sites and places may have scientific significance, they also have cultural/social significance to the Aboriginal people from that area. Determining cultural/social significance can only be determined by the Aboriginal people from the area in which the sites and/or places were identified. Consultation with the Aboriginal community has been undertaken in order to document cultural/social significance and are discussed below.

9.3.1 AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use (Australia ICOMOS 1999:11). Table 9.2 provides information relating to the aesthetic value of the site by the RAPs.

Table 9.2 RAPs: Aesthetic values

RAP	
Culturally Aware	has not assigned any specific or general aesthetic significance to the site
Wonnarua Heritage Cultural Services	has not assigned any specific or general aesthetic significance to the site
Steve Talbott	has not assigned any specific or general aesthetic significance to the site
Divine Diggers	has not assigned any specific or general aesthetic significance to the site

9.3.2 HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance

regardless of subsequent treatment (Australia ICOMOS 1999:11). Table 9.3 provides information relating to the historic value of the site by the RAPs.

Table 9.3 RAPs: Historic values

RAP	
Culturally Aware	has not assigned any specific or general historic significance to the site
Wonnarua Heritage Cultural Services	has not assigned any specific or general historic significance to the site
Steve Talbott	has not assigned any specific or general historic significance to the site
Divine Diggers	has not assigned any specific or general historic significance to the site

9.3.3 SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment (Australia ICOMOS 1999:11). Table 9.4 provides information relating to the scientific value of the site by the RAPs.

Table 9.4 RAPs: Scientific values

RAP	
Culturally Aware	has not assigned any specific or general scientific significance to the site
Wonnarua Heritage Cultural Services	has not assigned any specific or general scientific significance to the site
Steve Talbott	has not assigned any specific or general scientific significance to the site
Divine Diggers	has not assigned any specific or general scientific significance to the site

9.3.4 SOCIAL/SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group (Australia ICOMOS 1999:11). Table 9.5 provides information relating to the social/spiritual value of the site by the RAPs.

Table 9.5 RAPs: Social/spiritual values

RAP	
Culturally Aware	has assigned high cultural significance to the site
Wonnarua Heritage Cultural Services	has assigned high cultural significance to the site
Steve Talbott	has assigned high cultural significance to the site
Divine Diggers	has assigned high cultural significance to the site

10 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

The archaeological record is a non-renewable resource that is affected by many processes and activities. As outlined in Section 3 and 6, the various natural processes and human activities would have impacted on archaeological deposits through both site formation and taphonomic processes. Chapter 4 describes the impacts within the project area, showing how these processes and activities have disturbed the landscape and associated cultural materials in varying degrees.

10.1 IMPACTS

Detailed descriptions of the impacts are provided in Section 1.5 and the results of the test excavation in Section 8. The OEH Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (2010:21) describes impacts to be rated as follows:

- 1) Type of harm: is either direct, indirect or none
- 2) Degree of harm is defined as either total, partial or none
- 3) Consequence of harm is defined as either total loss, partial loss, or no loss of value

Table 10.1 Impact summary

Site	Site type	Type of harm	Degree of harm	Consequence of harm	Rep.	Integrity	Res. Pot	Sci. Sig
	artefact scatter	direct	total	total	well represented	poor	nil	low

The results of the assessment indicate that the artefact scatter will be impacted upon by the development. The very low-density artefact scatter is a highly disturbed site spread throughout the PAD area with no in situ deposits remaining. This site type is very well represented both locally and regionally and are highly disturbed with little to no research or scientific potential.

10.2 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The cumulative impact to Aboriginal heritage in the area is limited given that:

- the net development footprint (i.e. the area of direct impact) is small and does not affect a high proportion of any particular landform present within the region;
- a comparable suite of landforms that are expected to, and do contain a similar archaeological resource occur in multiple contexts both within the local area and throughout the Hunter Valley;
- the PAD has been subject to long term past land uses (impacts) that have resulted in a highly disturbed landscape and as a consequence of these disturbances the representative value of the archaeological resource is lessened. Such impacts include clearing, agricultural practices, dam and tracks;
- the low-density artefact scatter identified during the test excavation has been highly disturbed and dispersed throughout the PAD area with no site integrity remaining;

- the high-density deposits identified to date occur outside the development footprint; and
- the placement of the development within this area, in particular within the disturbed context, ensures the cumulative impacts are focused in the areas of lower potential and therefore are kept to a minimum.

Mitigation measures to minimise these impacts are outlined in the following chapter.

11 MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Specific strategies, as outlined through the DECCW (2010b) Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010b), the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011), and the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010c), are considered below for the management of the identified site within the project area.

One of the most important considerations in selecting the most suitable and appropriate strategy is the recognition that Aboriginal cultural heritage is very important to the local Aboriginal community. Decisions about the management of sites and potential archaeological deposits should be made in consultation with the appropriate local Aboriginal community.

11.1 CONSERVATION/PROTECTION

The OEH is responsible for the conservation/protection of Indigenous sites and they therefore require good reason for any impact on an indigenous site. Conservation is the first avenue and is suitable for all sites, especially those considered high archaeological significance and/or cultural significance. Conservation includes the processes of looking after an indigenous site or place so as to retain its cultural significance and are managed in a way that is consistent with the nature of peoples' attachment to them.

As East Maitland Site 01 and the entire PAD are highly disturbed with no remaining site integrity, conservation/protection is not warranted.

11.2 FURTHER INVESTIGATION

An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is no longer required to undertake test excavations (providing the excavations are in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations in NSW). Subsurface testing is appropriate when a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) has been identified, and it can be demonstrated that sub-surface Aboriginal objects with potential conservation value have a high probability of being present, and that the area cannot be substantially avoided by the proposed activity. However, testing may only be undertaken as per the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2011) and discussions/consultation with the local Aboriginal community.

As East Maitland Site 01 and the entire PAD are highly disturbed, there is no justification for further investigations.

11.3 AHIP

If harm will occur to an Aboriginal object or Place, then an AHIP is required from the OEH. If a systematic excavation of the known site could provide benefits and information for the Aboriginal community and/or archaeological study of past Aboriginal occupation, a salvage program may be an appropriate strategy to enable the salvage of cultural objects. The AHIP may also include surface collection of artefacts.

If East Maitland Site 01 will be impacted upon an AHIP will be required prior to works.

12 RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 GENERAL

- 1) The persons responsible for the management of onsite works will ensure that all staff, contractors and others involved in construction and maintenance related activities are made aware of the statutory legislation protecting sites and places of significance. Of particular importance is the National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010, under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974;
- 2) Should any Aboriginal objects be uncovered during works, all work will cease in that location immediately and the Environmental Line contacted;

12.2 SITE

- 3) A project based AHIP that will include site East Maitland Site 01 will be required prior to works commencing within the PAD area.

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APPENDIX A

Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

Date	Consultation type	OEH requirement	Consult stage	RAP/Agency	Contact person	Description
20/3/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B.2/4/2018
20/3/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B.2/4/2018
20/3/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Registrar of Aboriginal Owners (RAO)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B.2/4/2018
20/3/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Maitland City Council (MCC)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B.2/4/2018
20/3/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B.2/4/2018
20/3/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted NTSCORP Ltd		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B.2/4/2018
20/3/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Hunter Local Land Services (HLLS)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B.2/4/2018
20/3/18	Letter	4.1.2	1	OEH contacted MCH		Identified Aboriginal parties: 38
	e-mail	4.1.2	1	MLALC		No response
20/3/18	Letter/e-mail	4.1.2	1	RAO contacted MCH		Identified Aboriginal parties: MLALC
20/3/18	Letter/e-mail	4.1.2	1	NNTT contacted MCH		NSD1680/2013
NA		4.1.2	1	NTSCORP	Do not provide lists of possible stakeholders	
NA		4.1.2	1	HLLS	Do not provide lists of possible stakeholders	
2 April 2018 C.O.B. Request for groups to consult with closed						
30/3/18	Public notice	4.1.3	1	All registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs)		Public notice in Maitland Mercury and requested registration no later than 13/4/2018
30/3/18	Letter & email	4.1.3, 4.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.2.1	1	All RAPs	those provided from sources above	Formal letter to 38 identified RAPs. Letter requested registration of interest in the project, project outline, maps and asking for the preferred method to receive information (meeting/mail/email). Required registration by C.O.B. 17/4/2017 (extra time due to Easter holiday)
4/4/18	Letter & email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Culturally Aware (CA)	Tracey Skeen	Registered for the project
17/4/18	email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1		Steve Talbott	Registered for the project
17/4/18	letter	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Wonnarua Heritage Cultural Services	Gordon Griffiths	Registered for the project

Date	Consultation type	OEH requirement	Consult stage	RAP/Agency	Contact person	Description
17/4/18	letter	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Divine Diggers	Deidre Perkins	Registered for the project
17 April 2018 C.O.B. Registration for project closed						
18/4/18	Letter & email	4.1.6	1	OEH & LALC		Notification of RAPs for the project
18/4/18	letter	4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.7	2 & 3	All RAPs		Formal letter and information packet sent to 4 identified RAPs. Information packet included project outline, project area, critical timelines, impacts, brief cultural, environmental and archaeological context, proposed methods of investigation, proposed methods of gathering cultural knowledge, and maps. A response the proposed methodology was required registration by C.O.B.12 May 2018
19/4/18	e-mail & letter	4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.7	2 & 3	Culturally Aware	Tracey Skeen	Responded to the information packet and supported the methods
11/5/18	letter	4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.7	2 & 3	Wonnatua Heritage Cultural Services	Gordon Griffiths	Responded to the information packet and supported the methods
12 May 2018 C.O.B. Response to information packet closed						
21/5/18	Letter		3	All RAPs		All RAPs sent a letter of invitation to attend and participate in the survey and test excavation if required on 18/6/18
28/5/18	letter	4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.7	2 & 3	Wonnatua Heritage Cultural Services	Gordon Griffiths	Provided signed fieldwork paperwork
29/5/18	email	4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.7	2 & 3	Culturally Aware	Tracey Skeen	Provided signed fieldwork paperwork
30/5/18	email	4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.7	2 & 3		Steve Talbott	Provided signed fieldwork paperwork
30/5/18	email	4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.7	2 & 3	Divine Diggers	Deidre Perkins	Provided signed fieldwork paperwork

Date	Consultation type	OEH requirement	Consult stage	RAP/Agency	Contact person	Description
18 June 2018 Commencement of field work						
Cancelled due to rain						
Rescheduled to commence 25 th June 2018 (txt message sent to all RAPs)						
9/7/18		4.3.5; 4.3.6; 4.3.7 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.4.3	3 & 4	All RAPs		Draft report, sent to all RAPs for review
16/7/18		4.3.5; 4.3.6; 4.3.7 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.4.3	3 & 4	Wonnarua Heritage Cultural Services	Gordon Griffiths	Sent MCH a txt message stating WHICH agree with the draft report.
27/7/18		4.3.5; 4.3.6; 4.3.7 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.4.3	3 & 4	Divine Diggers, Culturally Aware & Steve Talbott		Combined response. Concerns the cultural heritage was not all recovered, reduced time in the field.
6 August 2018 C.O.B. Response to Draft Report Closed Early response so project completed earlier						
1/8/18		4..4.4; 4.4.5	4	All RAPs		Final report sent to all RAPs
1 August 2018 C.O.B. Assessment Complete						



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

20 March 2018

Sir/Madam
NTSCORP Limited
information@ntscorp.com.au

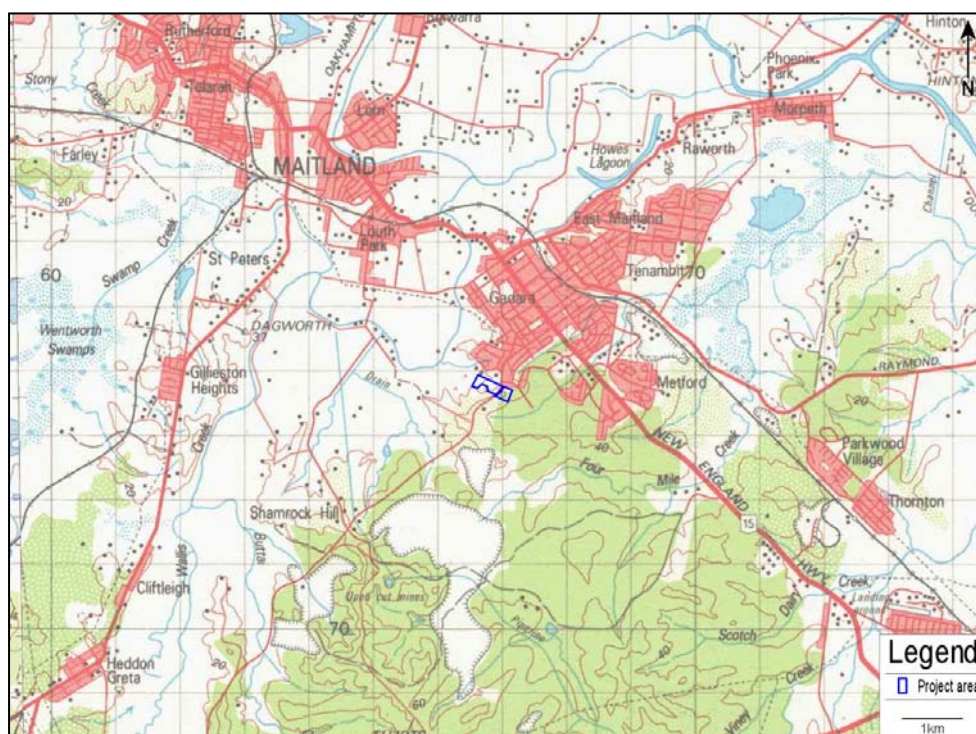
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Location of the study area



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Should you wish to discuss this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me on 0412 702 396.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

20 March 2018

Sir/Madam
Office of Environment & Heritage (Archaeology)
rog.hcc@environment.nsw.gov.au

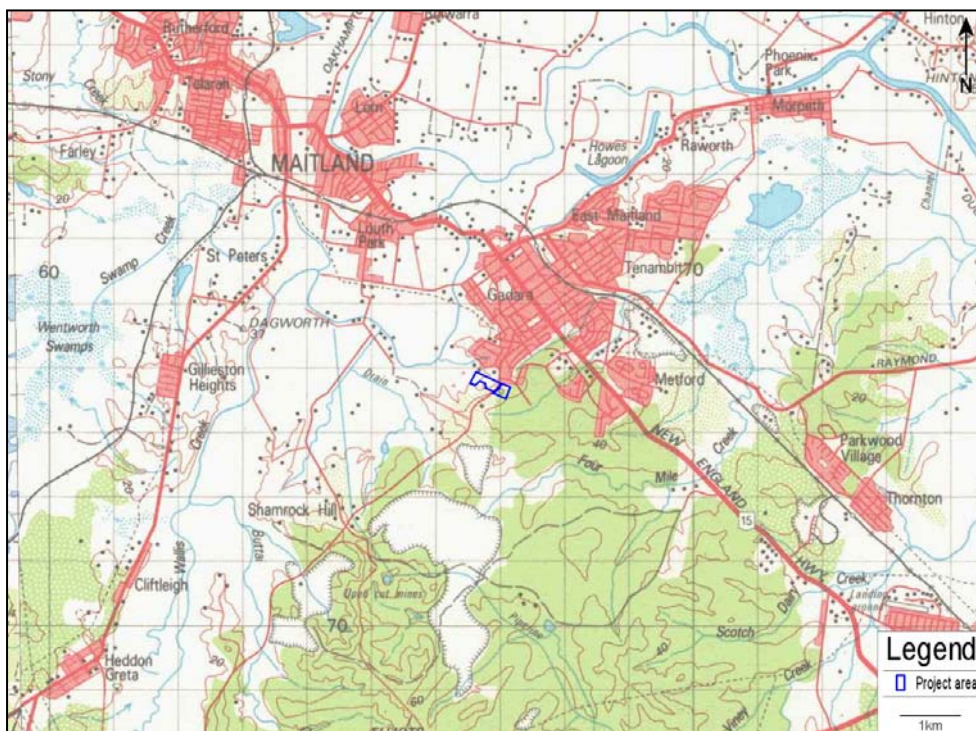
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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

20 March 2018

Toby Whaleboat
Hunter Local Land Services
toby.whaleboat@lls.nsw.gov.au

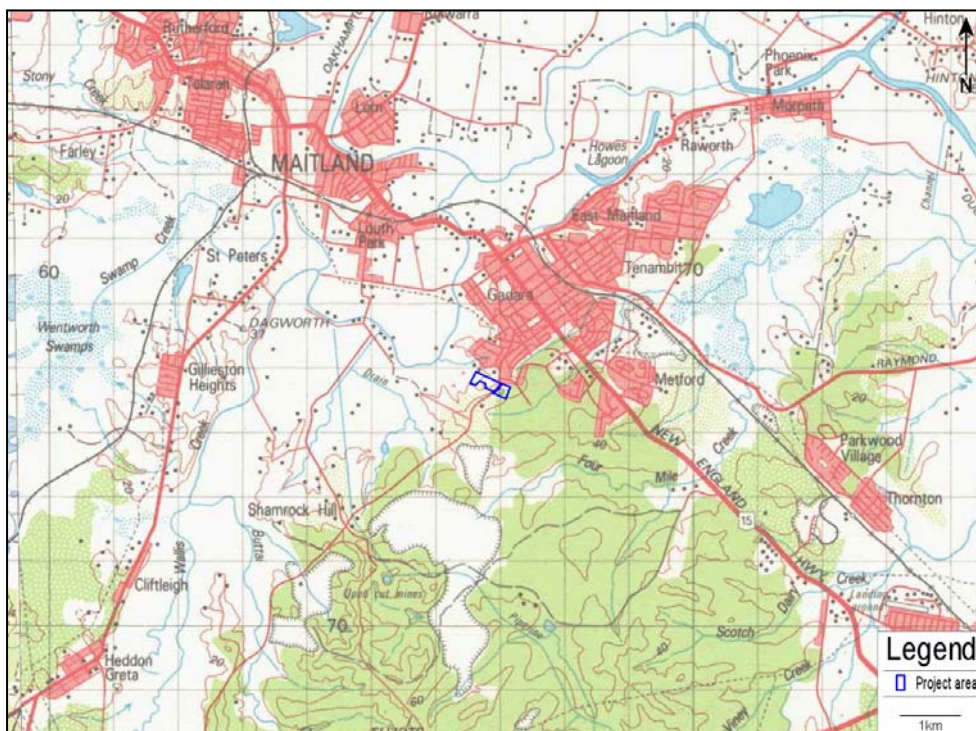
Dear Toby,

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Yours sincerely,

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Penny McCardle
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Forensic Anthropologist



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CULTURAL HERITAGE

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mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
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20 March 2018

Sir/Madam
National Native Title Tribunal
Enquiries@nntt.gov.au

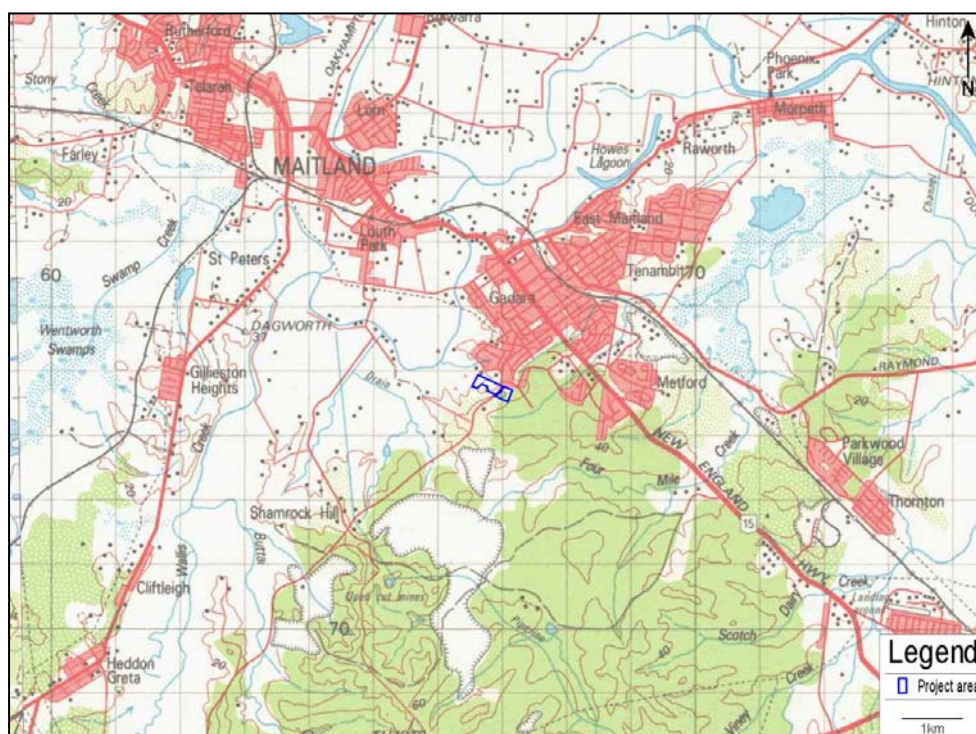
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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist



Request for Search of Tribunal Registers

*mandatory fields are marked with an asterisk

1. Your details*

NAME:

POSITION:

COMPANY/ORGANISATION:

POSTAL ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

EMAIL:

YOUR REFERENCE:

DATE OF REQUEST:

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.



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
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20 March 2018

Sir/Madam
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council
ceo@mindaribbalalc.org

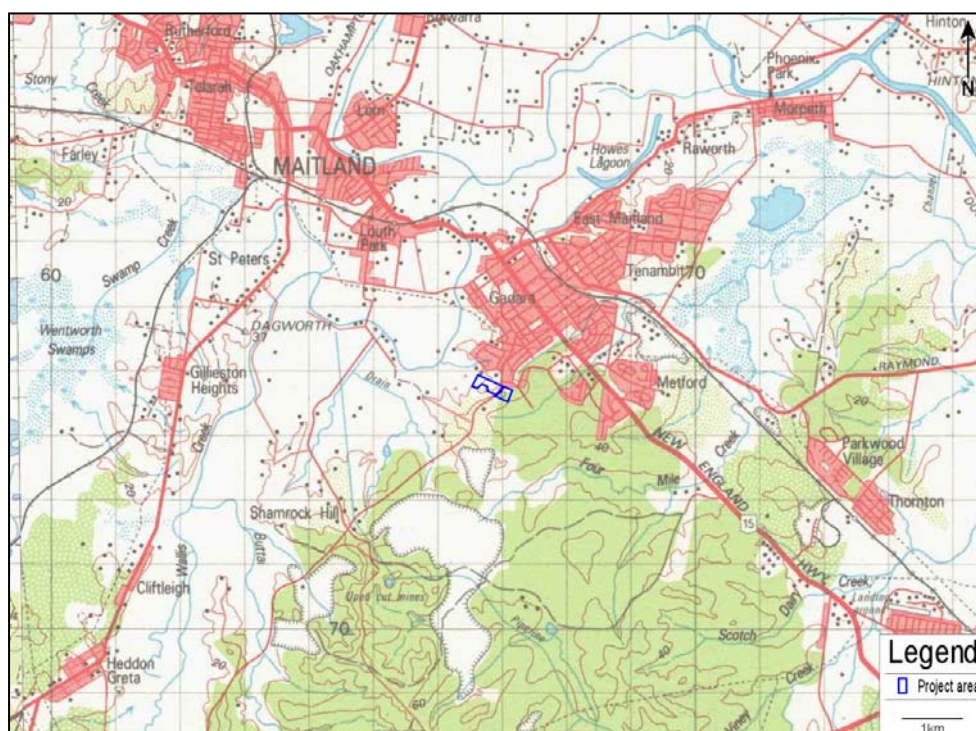
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Yours sincerely,

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Penny McCardle
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Forensic Anthropologist



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20 March 2018

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Maitland City Council
mailto:info@maitland.nsw.gov.au

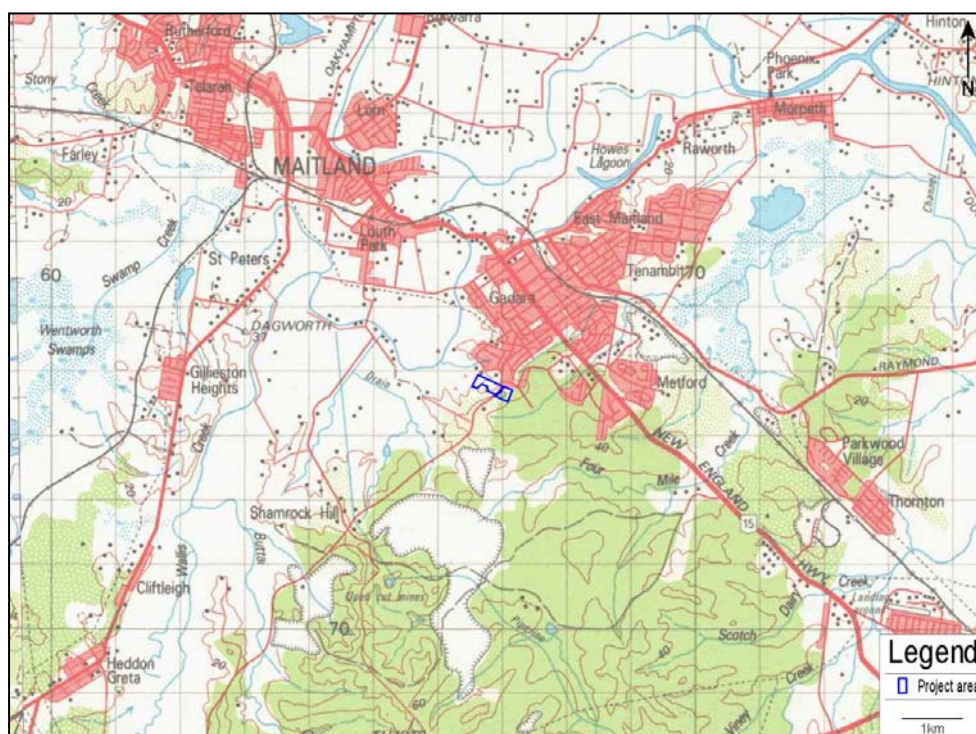
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Penny McCardle
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Forensic Anthropologist



MCCARDLE
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PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
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P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

20 March 2018

Jodie Rikiti
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
jodie.rikiti2@oralra.nsw.gov.au

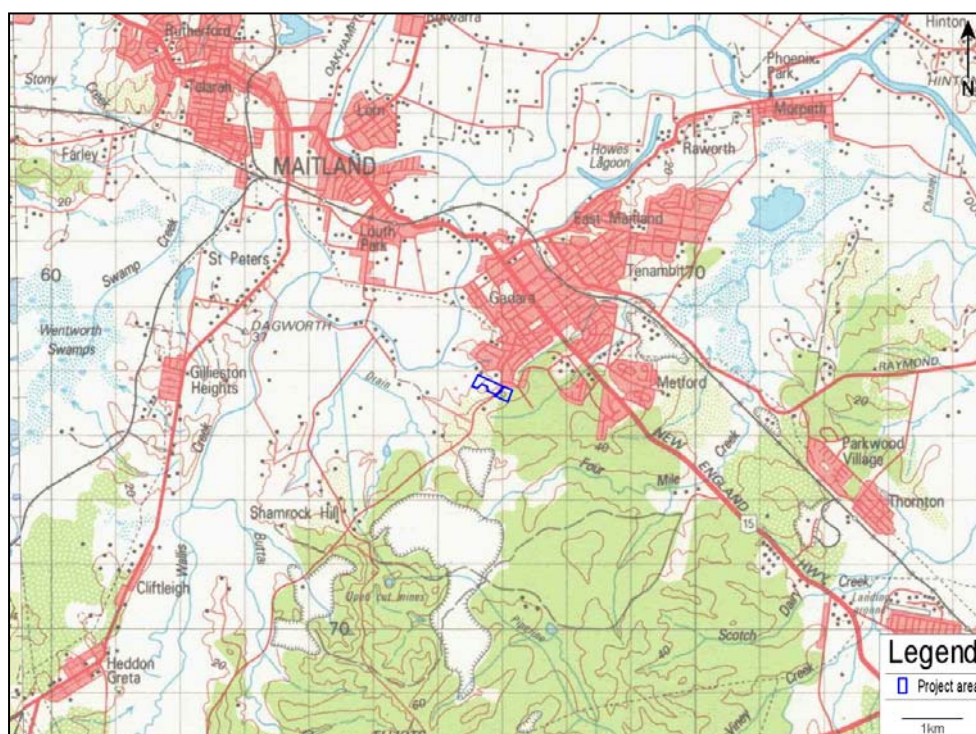
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for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

20 March 2018

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
P.O Box 166
ADAMSTOWN NSW 2289

Dear Penny

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your email dated 20 March 2018 regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for proposed development located at East Maitland, NSW.

I have searched the Register of Aboriginal Owners and the project area described does not have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

I suggest that you contact Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 4934 8511. They may be able to assist you in identifying other Aboriginal stakeholders for this project.

Yours sincerely



Jodie Rikiti
Administration Officer
Office of the Registrar, ALRA

From: Enquiries <Enquiries@nntt.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 20 March 2018 1:47 PM
To: 'mcheritage@iprimus.com.au'
Subject: RE: SR3954 - search request - SR3954
Attachments: 20180320_SR3954_NSW_Overlap_Maitland-City_Council.xlsx

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – *NSW - within Maitland City Council LGA*

Your ref: *East Maitland* - **Our ref:** SR3954

Dear Penny McCardle,

Thank you for your search request received on 20 March 2018 in relation to the above area, please find your results attached.

Please note: Where the area identified to be searched is indistinct, generalised, or is for a freehold parcel, the results provided may relate to the Local Government Area (LGA) or Local Aboriginal Land Council (ALC).

Search Results

The results provided are based on the information you supplied and are derived from a search of the following Tribunal databases:

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- Native Title Determinations
- Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements
- Notified Indigenous Land Use Agreements

For more information about the Tribunal's registers or to search the registers yourself and obtain copies of relevant register extracts, please visit our [website](#).

Please note: There may be a delay between a native title determination application being lodged in the Federal Court and its transfer to the Tribunal. As a result, some native title determination applications recently filed with the Federal Court may not appear on the Tribunal's databases.

The search results are based on analysis against external boundaries of applications only. Native title applications commonly contain exclusions clauses which remove areas from within the external boundary. To determine whether the areas described are in fact subject to claim, you need to refer to the "Area covered by claim" section of the relevant Register Extract or Schedule Extract and any maps attached.

Search results and the existence of native title

Please note that the enclosed information from the Register of Native Title Claims and/or the Schedule of Applications is **not** confirmation of the existence of native title in this area. This cannot be confirmed until the Federal Court makes a

determination that native title does or does not exist in relation to the area. Such determinations are registered on the National Native Title Register.

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

The enclosed information has been provided in good faith. Use of this information is at your sole risk. The National Native Title Tribunal makes no representation, either express or implied, as to the accuracy or suitability of the information enclosed for any particular purpose and accepts no liability for use of the information or reliance placed on it.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on the free call number 1800 640 501.

Regards,

Enquiries

Public enquiry hours are 8.30am to 4.30pm

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Facsimile (08) 9425 1193 | Email enquiries@nntt.gov.au

Freecall 1800 640 501 | www.nntt.gov.au

Shared Country Shared Future



Overlap Analysis Report

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 National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) and the Native Title Registrar (Registrar) have 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 NNTT, the Registrar nor the Commonwealth of Australia 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.

The information provided is often supplied by, or based on, data and information from external sources, therefore the NNTT and Registrar cannot guarantee that the information is accurate or up-to-date.

The NNTT and Registrar expressly disclaim any liability arising from the use of this information.

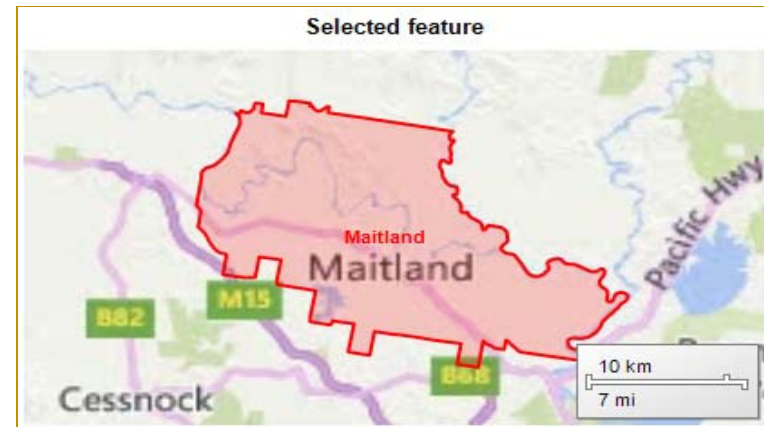
This information should not be relied upon in relation to any matters associated with cultural heritage.

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	1/08/2017
Calculated area SqKm	392.6260



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)
NC2013/006	Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the	NSD1680/2013	19/08/2013	Accepted for registration	9,494.2446	279.1749

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)
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NC2013/006	Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the	NSD1680/2013	19/08/2013	Accepted for	N	9,494.2446	279.1749
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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	392.6260



Organisation	First name	Surname	Address 1	City	State	Post code	Landline	Mobile	Email
AGA Services	Ashley, Gregory & Adam	Sampson	22 Ibis Parade	WOODBERRY	NSW	2322	Donna Sampson 0403 765 019	Ashley Sampson 0401 958 051	aga.services@hotmail.com
Aliera French Trading	Aliera	French	23B Gommera St	BLACKSMITHS	NSW	2281		0421 299 963	Aliera.french.trading@hotmail.com
Arwarbukarl Cultural Resource Association, Miromaa Aboriginal Language and Technology Centre	Darren	McKenny	840 Hunter St	NEWCASTLE WEST	NSW	2302	(02)49409100		contact@acra.org.au
Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners	Peter	Leven	137 Delia Avenue	BUDGEWOI	NSW	2262		0405 149 684	peterleven@y7mail.com
Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Kerrie	Brauer	PO Box 122	RUTHERFORD	NSW	2320		0412 866 357	Kerrie@awabakal.com.au
Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna & George	Sampson	22 Ibis Parade	WOODBERRY	NSW	2322		0434 877 016	cacatua4service@tpg.com.au
Crimson-Rosie	Jeffery	Matthews	6 Eucalypt Avenue	MUSWELLBROOK	NSW	2333	02 6543 4791		
Culturally Aware	Tracey	Skene	7 Crawford Place	MILFIELD	NSW	2325		0474 106 537	traceyamorrung-pa.com.au
D F T V Enterprises	Derrick	Vale Snr	5 Mountbatten Close	RUTHERFORD	NSW	2320		0438 812 197	deckavale@hotmail.com
Deslee Talbott Consultants	Deslee	Matthews	Unit 2 / 19 South Street	GUNNEDAH	NSW	2380		0431 205 336	m-desley@hotmail.com
Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants	Deidre	Perkins	6 Ashleigh Street	HEDDON GRETA	NSW	2321	02 4937 4573	0425 654 290 (preferred)	dedemaree3@hotmail.com
Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Ann Hickey	Debbie Dacey- Sullivan	76 Lang Street	KURRI KURRI	NSW	2327	02 4937 1094	0411 196 991	gidawaa.walang@hotmail.com
Hunter Traditional Owner	Paulette	Ryan	165 Susan Street	SCONE	NSW	2337		0431 109 001	hto.paulette@gmail.com
Hunters & Collectors	Tania	Matthews	U211 Walowa St	NARRABRI	NSW	2390		0409 193 612	Tamatthews10@hotmail.com
Jarban & Mugrebea	Les	Atkinson	11 Nelson Street	CESSNOCK	NSW	2325		0466 316 069	Les.atkinson@hotmail.com
Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd	Norm	Archibald	17 Flobern Ave	WAUCHOPE	NSW	2446		0413 718 149	jtmanagement@live.com.au
Kauma Pondee Inc.	Jill	Green	Unit 6/1 Central Street	LAMBTON	NSW	2305		0434 210 190	kaumapondee@live.com.au
Kawul Cultural Services	Vicky	Slater	33 Gardner Circuit	SINGLETON	NSW	2330		0421 077 521	Vicki.slater@hotmail.com
Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites	Arthur	Fletcher	619 Main Road	GLENDALE	NSW	2285	024954 7751	0402 146 193	Wonn1sites@gmail.com
Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated	David	Ahoy	5 Killara Drive	CARDIFF SOUTH	NSW	2285		0421 329 520	lowerhunterai@gmail.com
Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services	Lea-Anne Ball		51 Bowden Street	HEDDON GRETA	NSW	2321	02 4937 2694	0402 636 521	tn.miller@southernphone.com.au
Lower Wonnaruah Tribal Consultancy Pty Ltd	Barry	Anderson	156 The Inlet Road	BULGA	NSW	2330	02 6574 5303	0417 403 153	
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ryan Johnson	& Darleen Johnson- Carroll	PO Box 246	SEVEN HILLS	NSW	2147		0497 983 332	murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au
Myland Cultural & Heritage Group	Warren	Schillings	30 Taurus Street	ELERMORE VALE	NSW	2287		0431 392 554	warren@yarnteen.com.au



Organisation	First name	Surname	Address 1	City	State	Post code	Landline	Mobile	Email
Roger Matthews Consultancy	Roger	Matthews	15 Parkinson Avenue	MUSWELLBROOK	NSW	2333		0455 671 288	
Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation	Alan	Paget	PO Box 3095	SINGLETON	NSW	2330	02 6571 5111		admin@ungooroo.com.au
Wallagan Cultural Services	Maree	Waugh	PO Box 40	CESSNOCK	NSW	2325		0439 813 078	Mareewaugh30@hotmail.com
Wattaka Wonnarua CC Service	Des	Hickey	4 Kennedy Street	SINGLETON	NSW	2330	02 6573 3786	0432 977 178	deshickey@bigpond.com
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven	Hickey	73 Russell Street	EMU PLAINS	NSW	2750		0425 232 056 0425 230 693	Widescope.group@live.com
Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Gordon	Griffiths	19 O'Donnell Crescent	METFORD	NSW	2323	02 4934 6437	0401 028 807	
Wonnarua Elders Council	Richard	Edwards	PO Box 844	CESSNOCK	NSW	2325			
Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Laurie	Perry	254 John St	SINGLETON	NSW	2330	02 6571 5419	0412 593 020	l.perry@optusnet.com.au
Yarrowalk (A division of Tocomwall Pty Ltd), Tocomwall Pty Ltd on behalf of Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the Plains Clans of the Wonnarua People NSD1680/2013	Scott	Franks	PO Box 76	CARRINGBAH	NSW	1495		0404 171 544	scott@tocomwall.com.au
Yinarr Cultural Services	Kathleen	Steward Kinchela	Lot 5 Westwood Estate	MERRIWA	NSW	2329		0475 436 589	yinarculturalservices@bigpond.com dontminemeay@gmail.com
	Steve	Talbott	73 Kiah Road	GILLIESTON HEIGHTS	NSW	2321		0429 662 911	gomerioi.namoi@outlook.com
	Kevin	Duncan	95 Moala Parade	CHARMHAVEN	NSW	2263	02 4392 9346	0431 224099	kevin.duncan@bigpond.com
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Paul Boyd	& Lilly Carroll	7 Siskin St	QUAKERS HILL	NSW	2763		0426823944	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au
Indigenous Learning	Craig	Archibald	2 Victoria Street	BELLBIRD HEIGHTS	NSW	2325	0455 550 549	0467 229 507	ilearning@bigpond.com

McCardle Cultural heritage (MCH) have been engaged by GHT Holdings Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Section 90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed Seniors living village

GHT Holdings Pty Ltd (P.O. Box 522 Maitland NSW 2320), proposes to construct a seniors living village.

The project area is located on lot 141 DP 1225076....

The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of the AHIP application if required and to assist the Director General of OEH in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

In compliance with the OEH policy - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, MCH would like to extend an invitation to Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in the consultation process for this project.

Written registrations must be forward to MCH (P.O. Box 166 Adamstown, NSW, 2289; mcheritage@iprimus.com.au; fax 02 4950 5501) no later than C.O.B. (13 April 2018: 14 days after publication).

All registered parties will then be contacted to discuss the project in compliance with the OEH policy. If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the initial information. You may wish to attend a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive an information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail.



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

30 March 2018

AGA Services
Ashley, Gregory & Adam Sampson
22 Ibis Parade
WOODBERRY NSW 2322

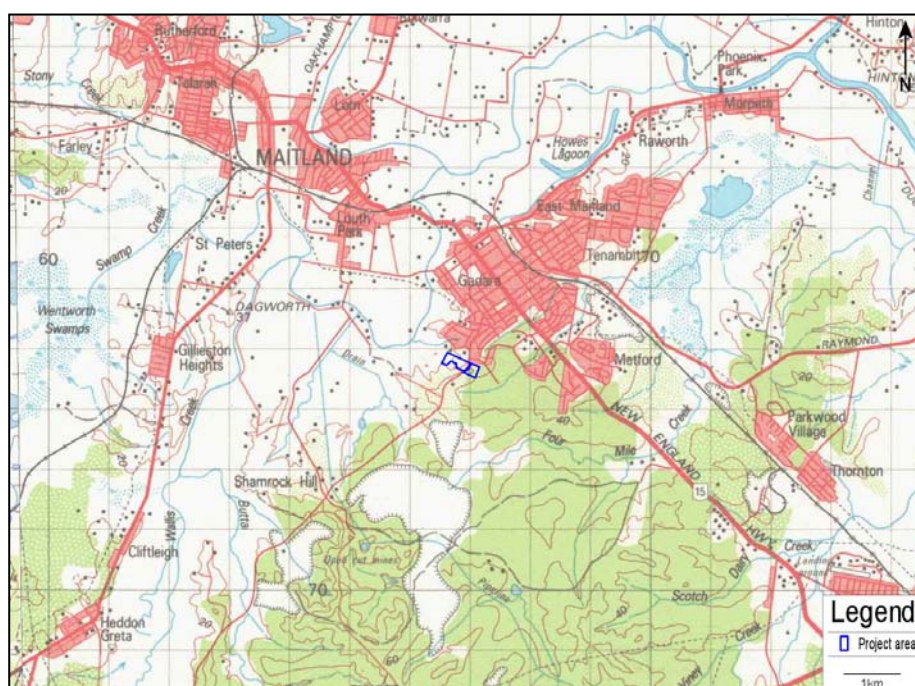
Dear Ashley, Gregory & Adam,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Alieria French Trading
Alieria French
23B Gommeria St
BLACKSMITHS NSW 2281

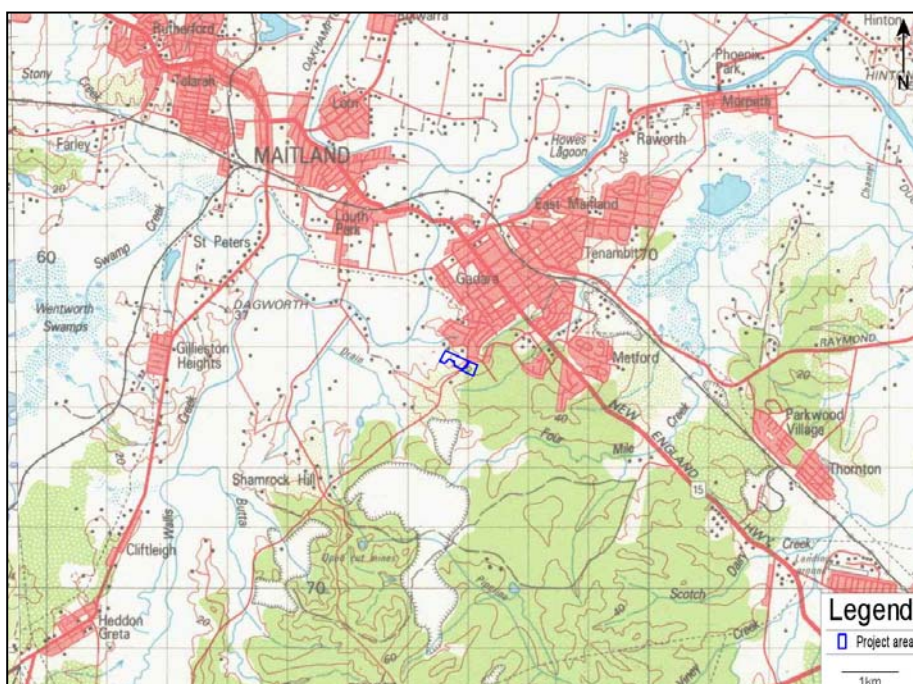
Dear Alieria,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

30 March 2018

Arwarbukarl Cultural Resource Association, Miromaa Aboriginal Language and Technology Centre
Darren McKenny
840 Hunter St
NEWCASTLE WEST NSW 2302

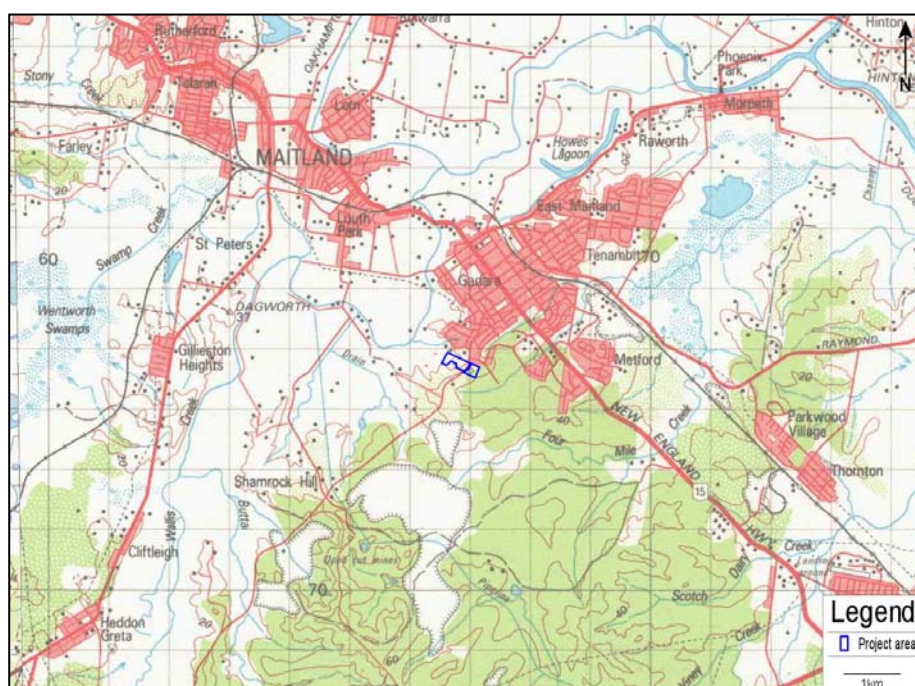
Dear Darren,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners
Peter Leven
137 Delia Avenue
BUDGEWOI NSW 2262

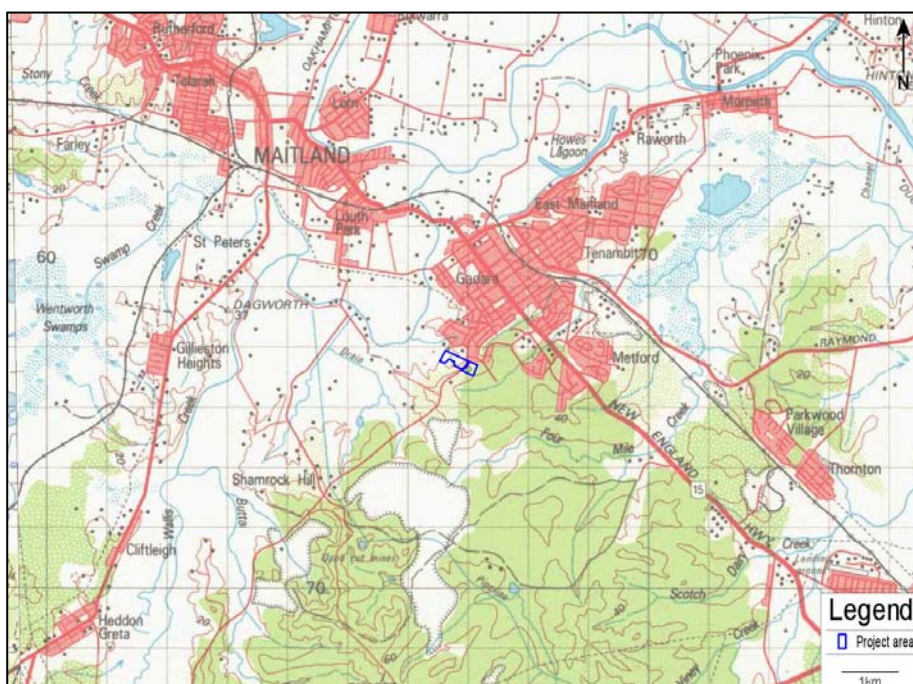
Dear Peter,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
Kerrie Brauer
PO Box 122
RUTHERFORD NSW 2320

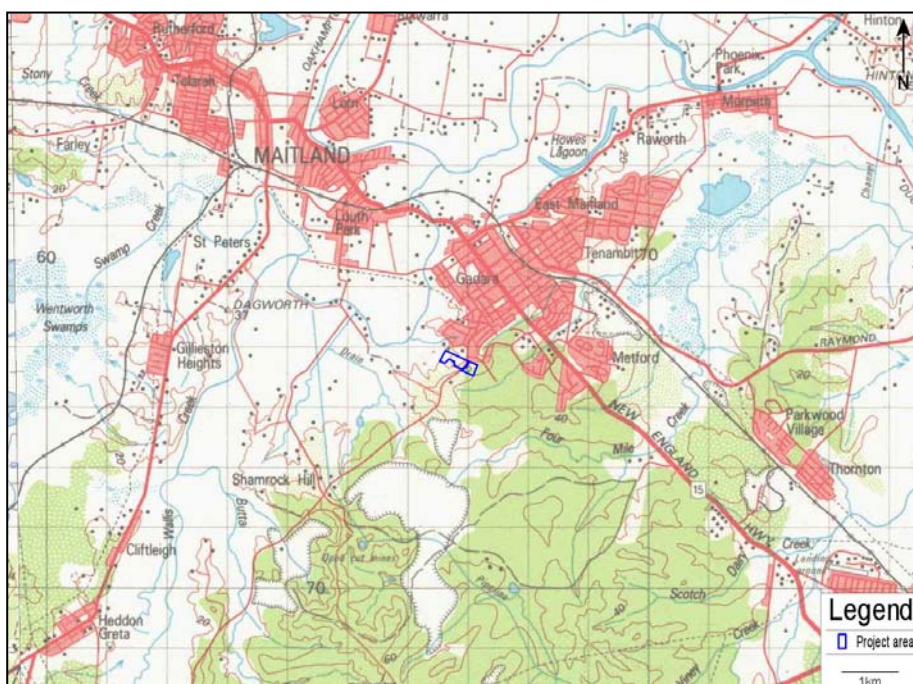
Dear Kerrie,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Cacatua Culture Consultants
Donna & George Sampson
22 Ibis Parade
WOODBERRY NSW 2322

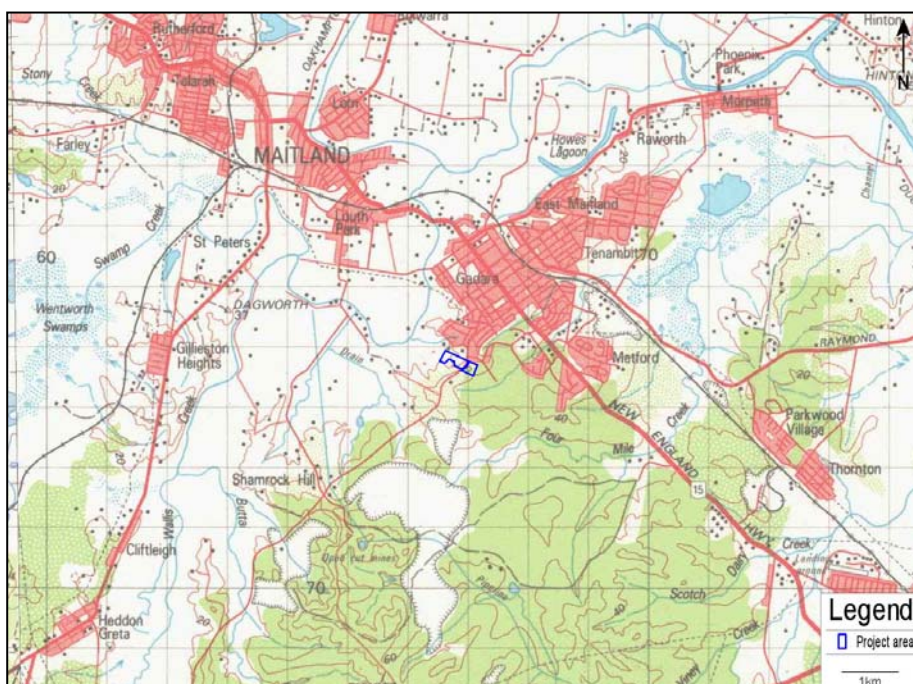
Dear Donna & George,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Crimson-Rosie
Jeffery Matthews
6 Eucalypt Avenue
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333

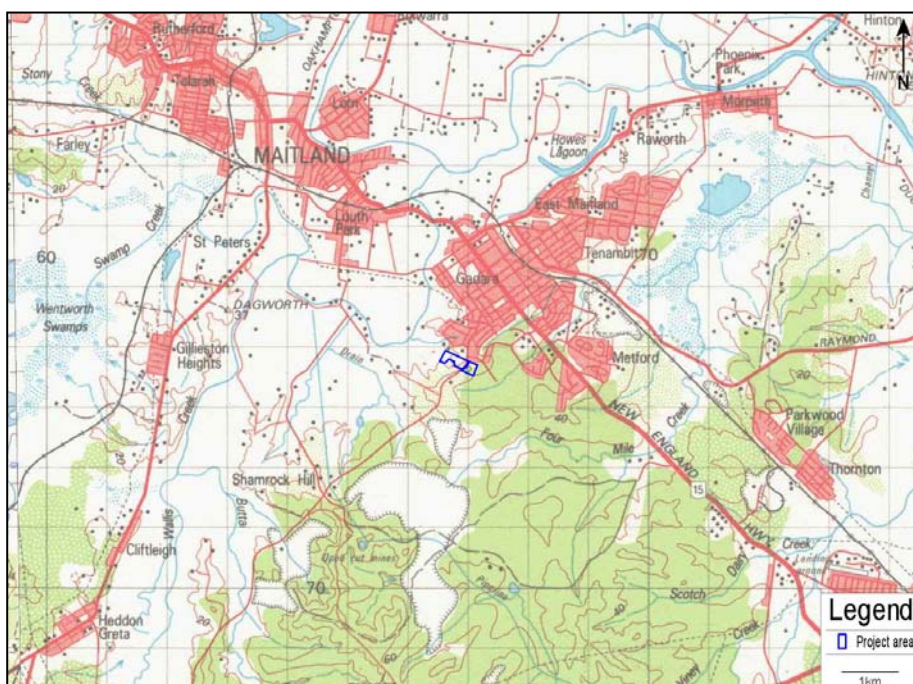
Dear Jeffery,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Culturally Aware
Tracey Skene
7 Crawford Place
MILFIELD NSW 2325

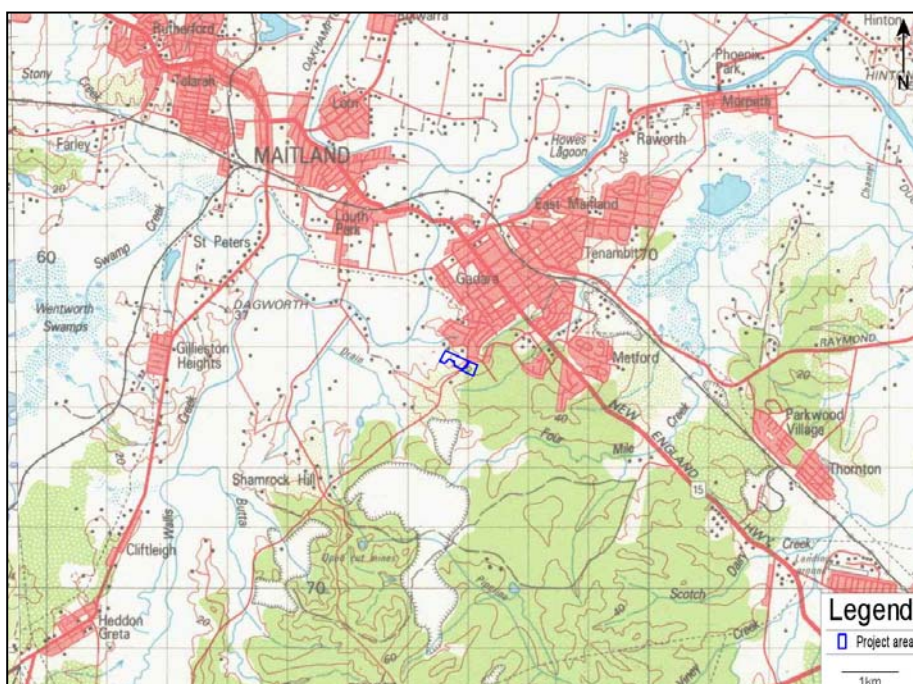
Dear Tracey,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

*D F T V Enterprises
Derrick Vale Snr
5 Mountbatten Close
RUTHERFORD NSW 2320*

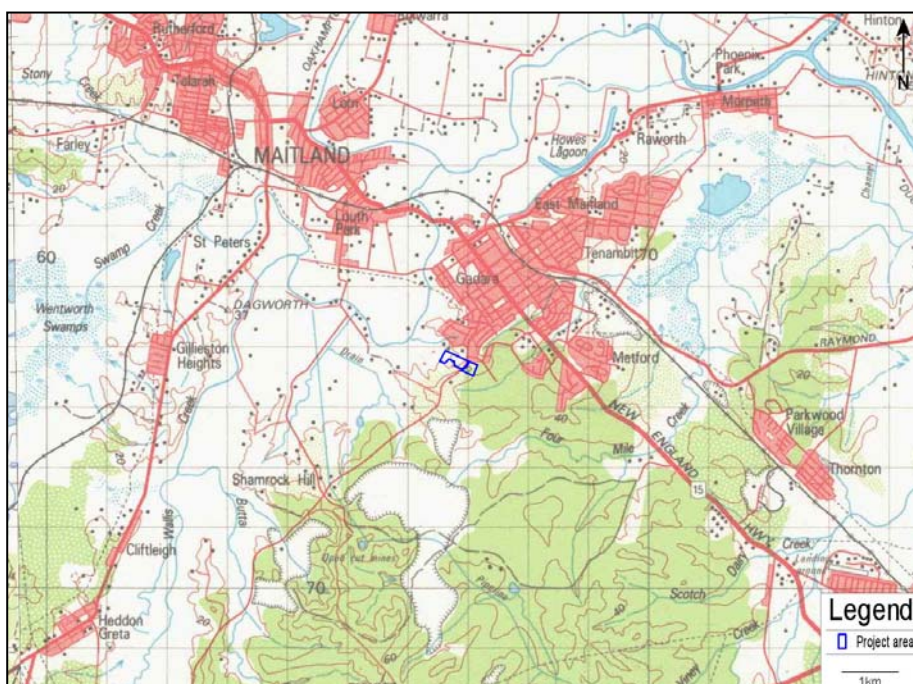
Dear Derrick,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

*Deslee Talbott Consultants
Deslee Matthews
Unit 2 / 19 South Street
GUNNEDAH NSW 2380*

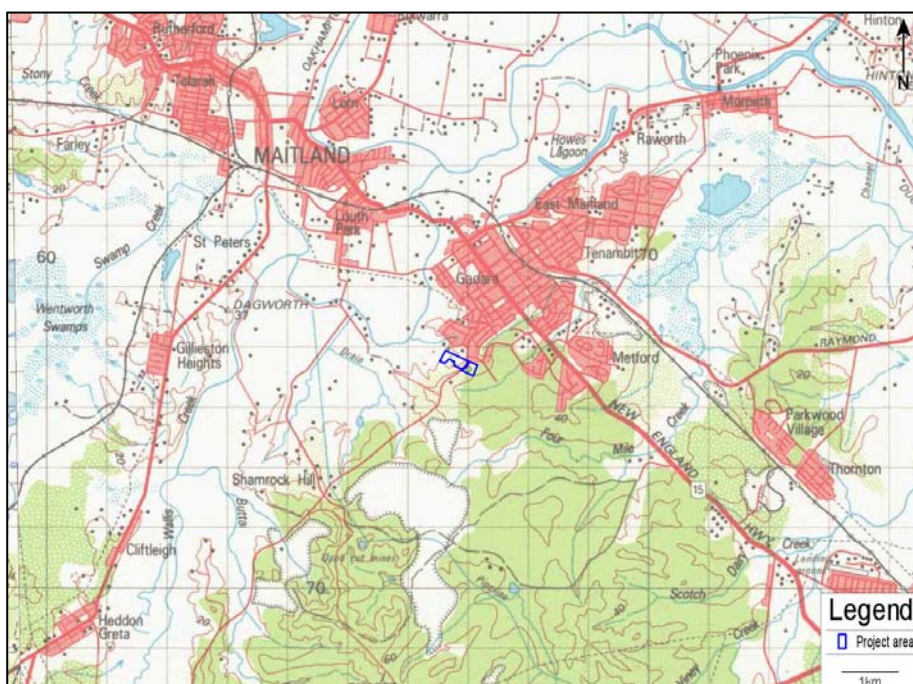
Dear Deslee,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Divine Diggers Aboriginal Cultural Consultants
Deidre Perkins
6 Ashleigh Street
HEDDON GRETA NSW 2321

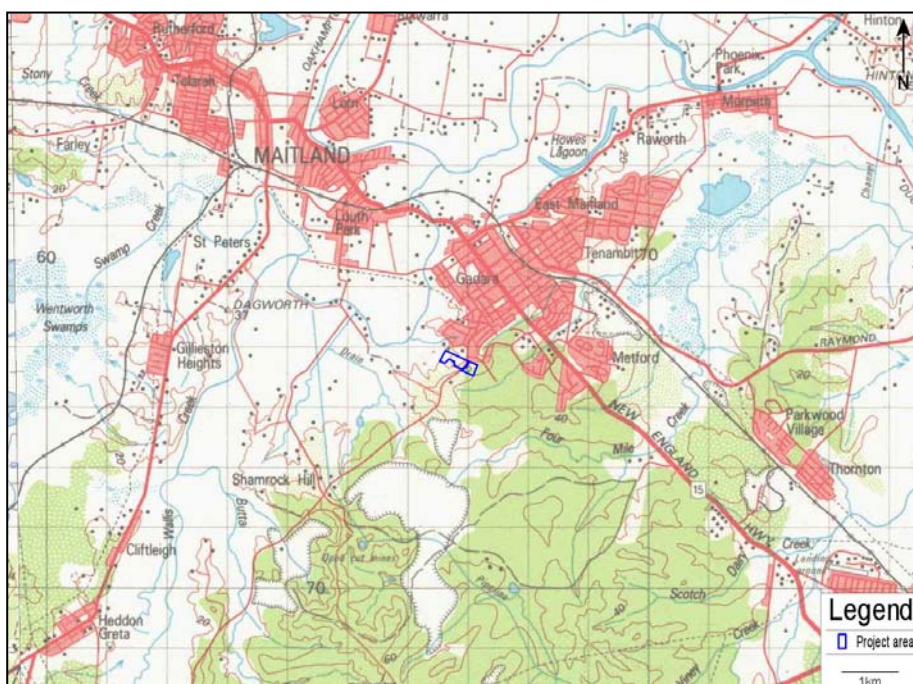
Dear Deidre,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Gidawaa Walang & Barkuma Neighbourhood Centre Inc.
Ann Hickey Debbie Dacey-Sullivan
76 Lang Street
KURRI KURRI NSW 2327

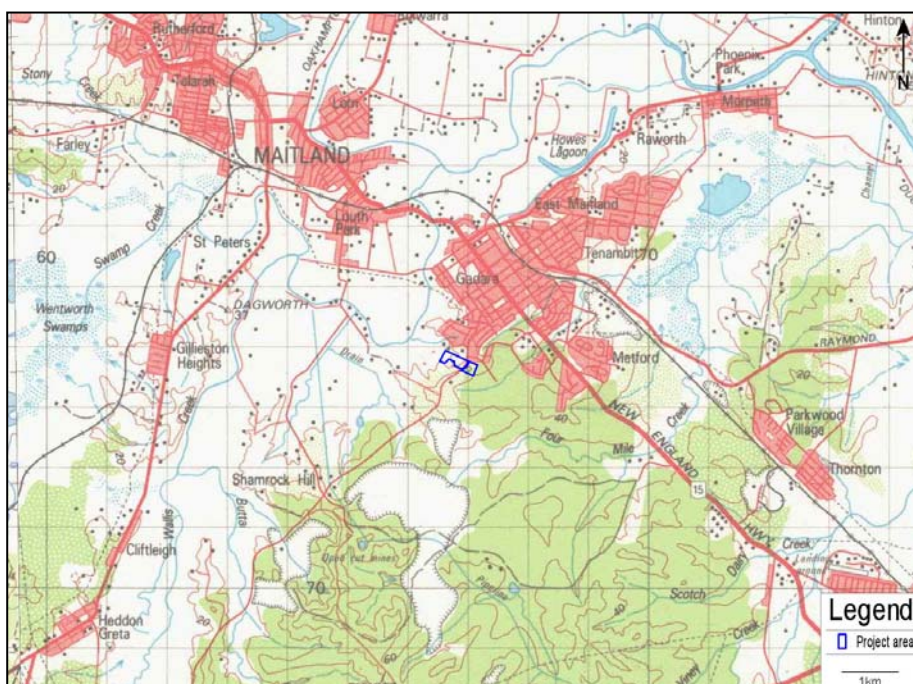
Dear Ann Hickey,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Hunter Traditional Owner
Paulette Ryan
165 Susan Street
SCONE NSW 2337

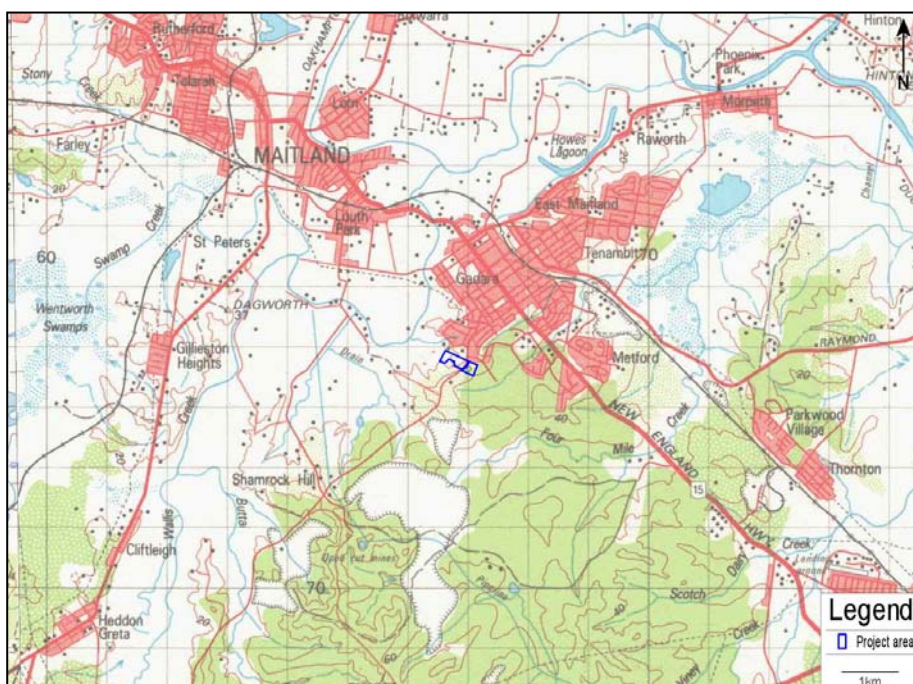
Dear Paulette,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

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Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

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- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Hunters & Collectors
Tania Matthews
U211 Walowa St
NARRABRI NSW 2390

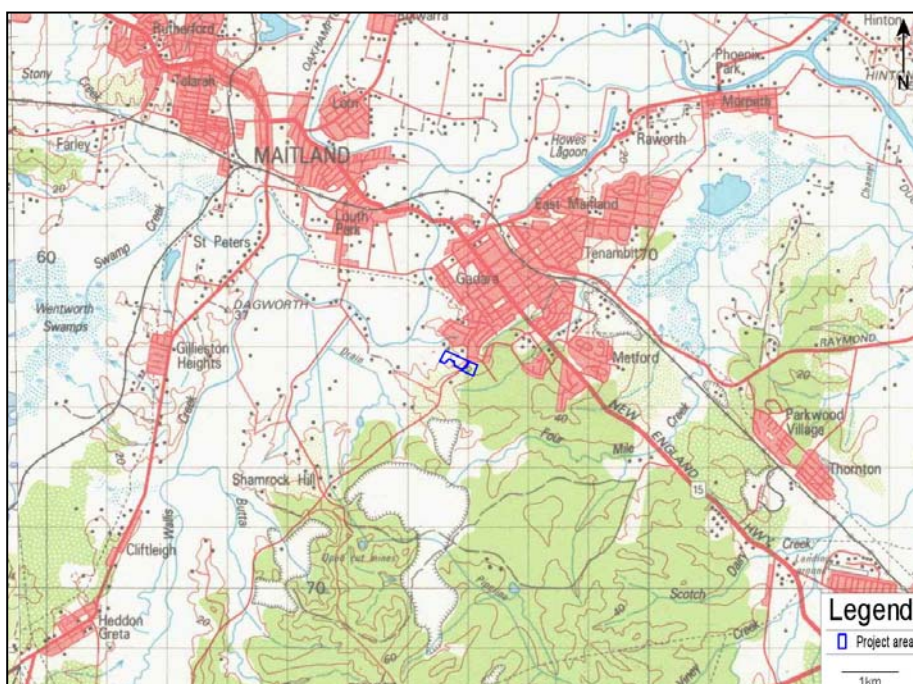
Dear Tania,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Jarban & Mugrebea
Les Atkinson
11 Nelson Street
CESSNOCK NSW 2325

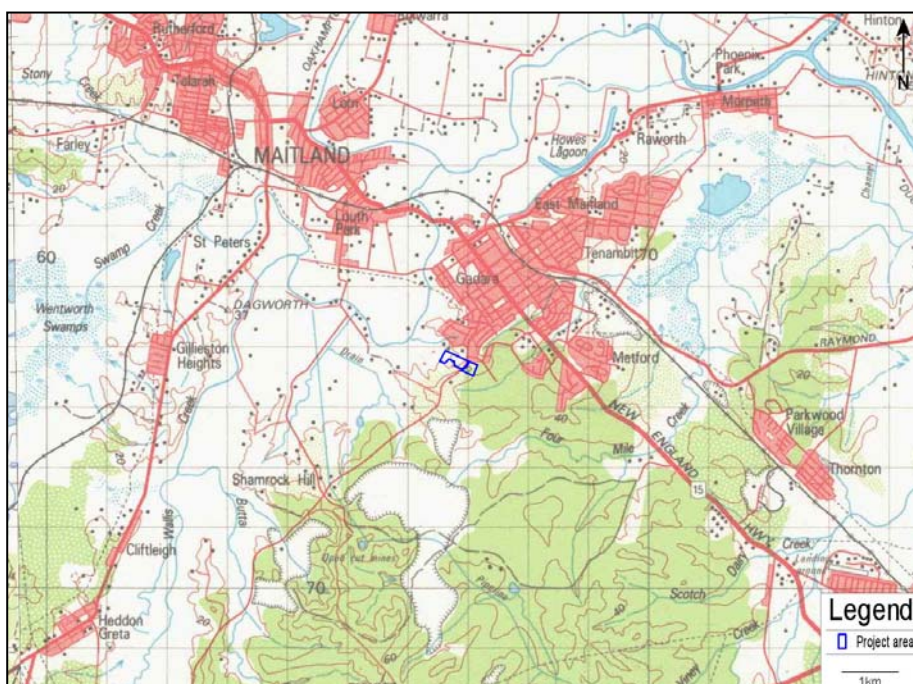
Dear Les,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Jumbunna Traffic Management Group Pty Ltd
Norm Archibald
17 Flobern Ave
WAUCHOPE NSW 2446

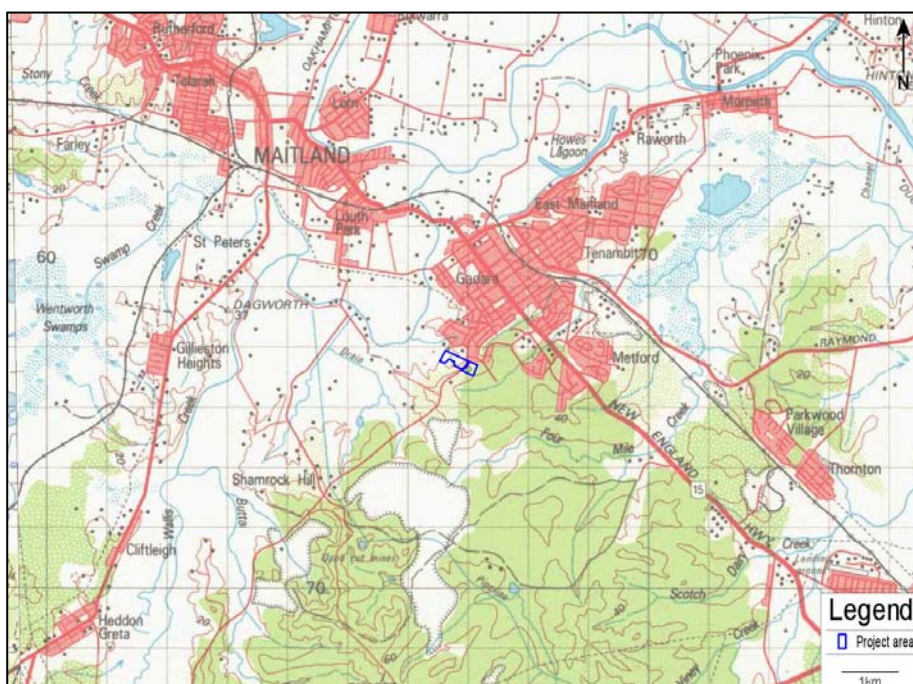
Dear Norm,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Kauma Pondee Inc.
Jill Green
Unit 6/1 Central Street
LAMBTON NSW 2305

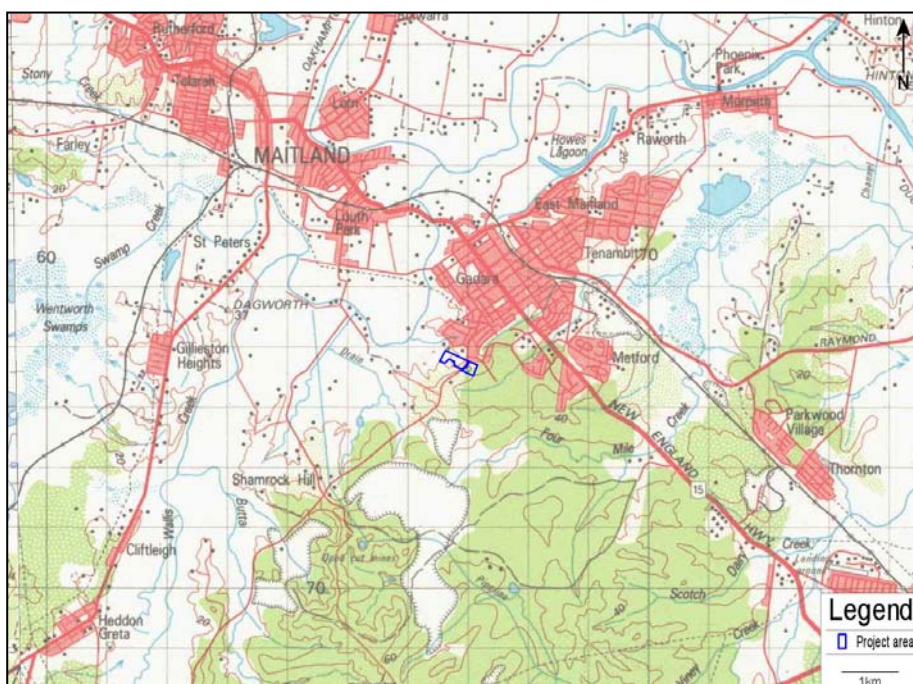
Dear Jill,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

*Kawul Cultural Services
Vicky Slater
33 Gardner Circuit
SINGLETON NSW 2330*

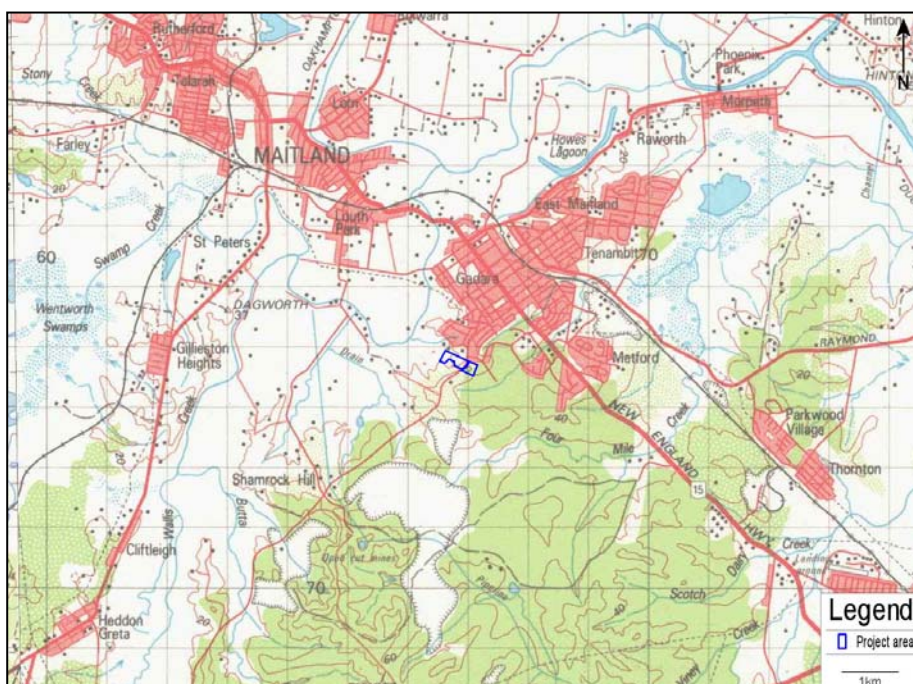
Dear Vicky,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

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Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Kawul Pty Ltd trading as Wonn1 Sites
Arthur Fletcher
619 Main Road
GLENDALE NSW 2285

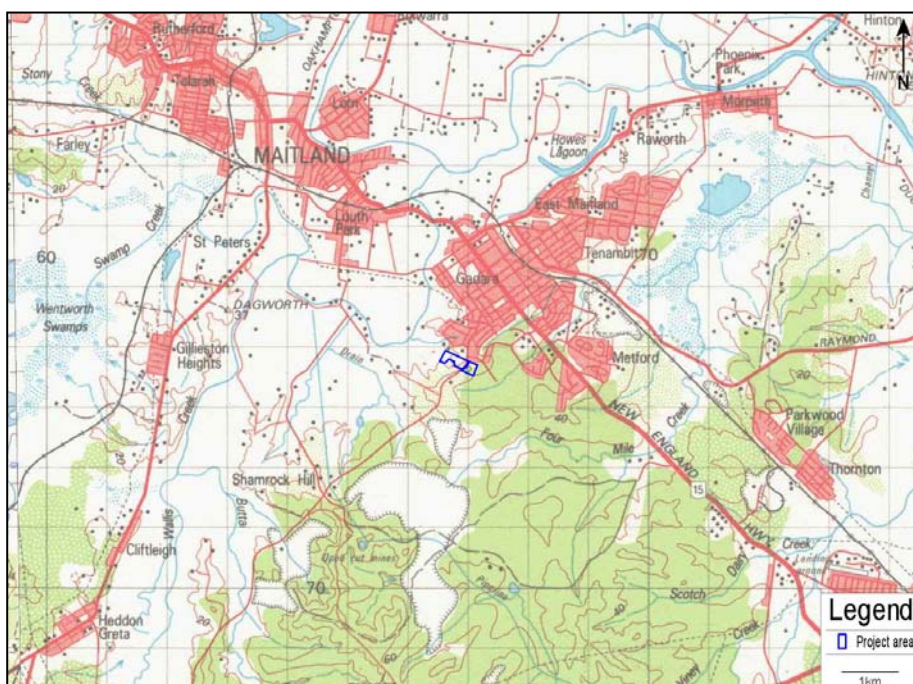
Dear Arthur,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Lower Hunter Aboriginal Incorporated
David Ahoy
5 Killara Drive
CARDIFF SOUTH NSW 2285

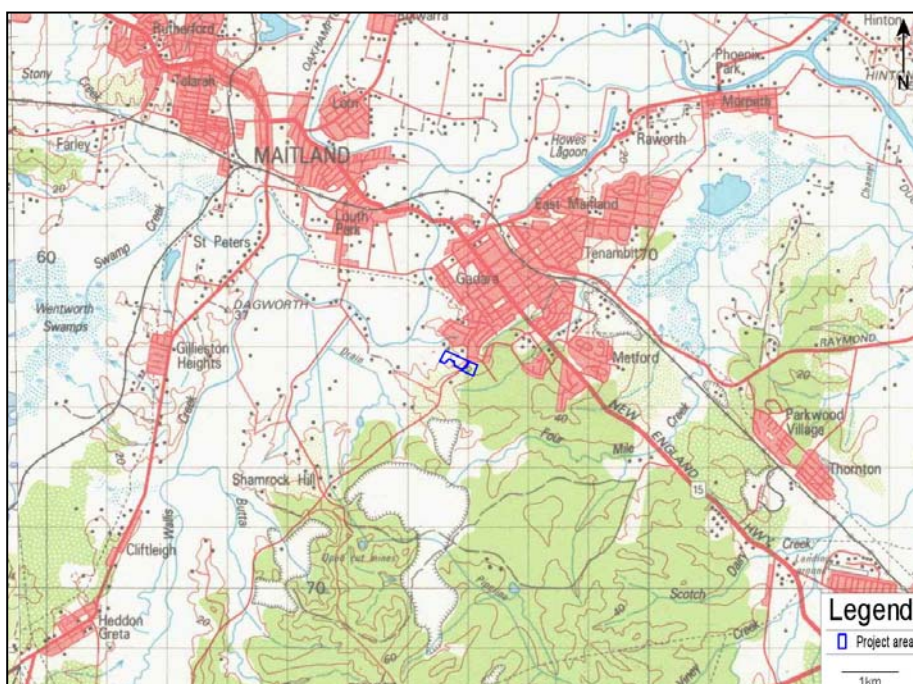
Dear David,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

*Lower Hunter Wonnarua Cultural Services
Lea-Anne Ball and Uncle Tommy Miller
51 Bowden Street
HEDDON GRETA NSW 2321*

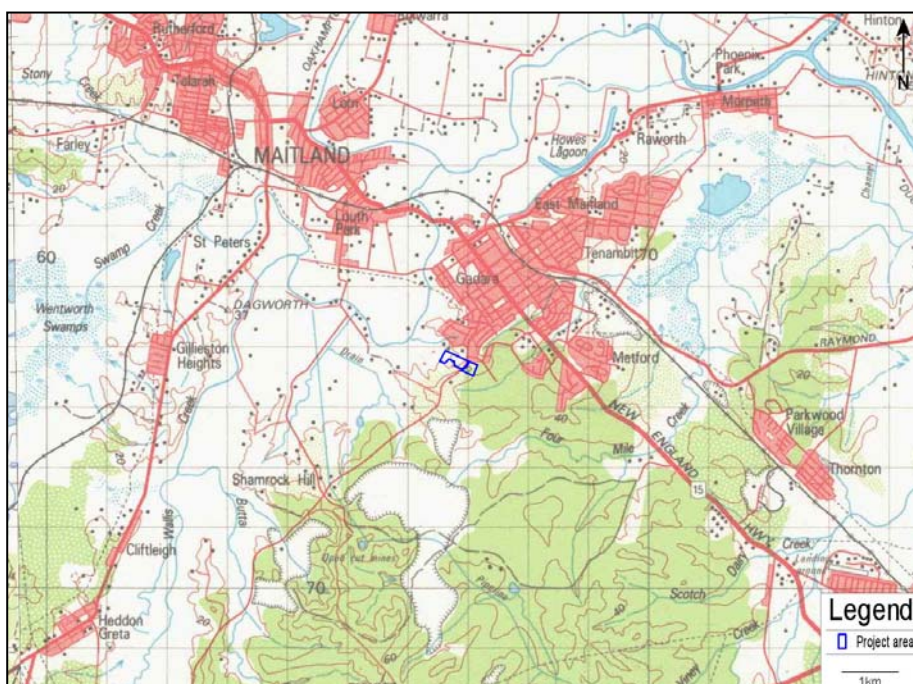
Dear Lea-Anne Ball and Uncle Tommy Miller,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Lower Wonnaruah Tribal Consultancy Pty Ltd
Barry Anderson
156 The Inlet Road
BULGA NSW 2330

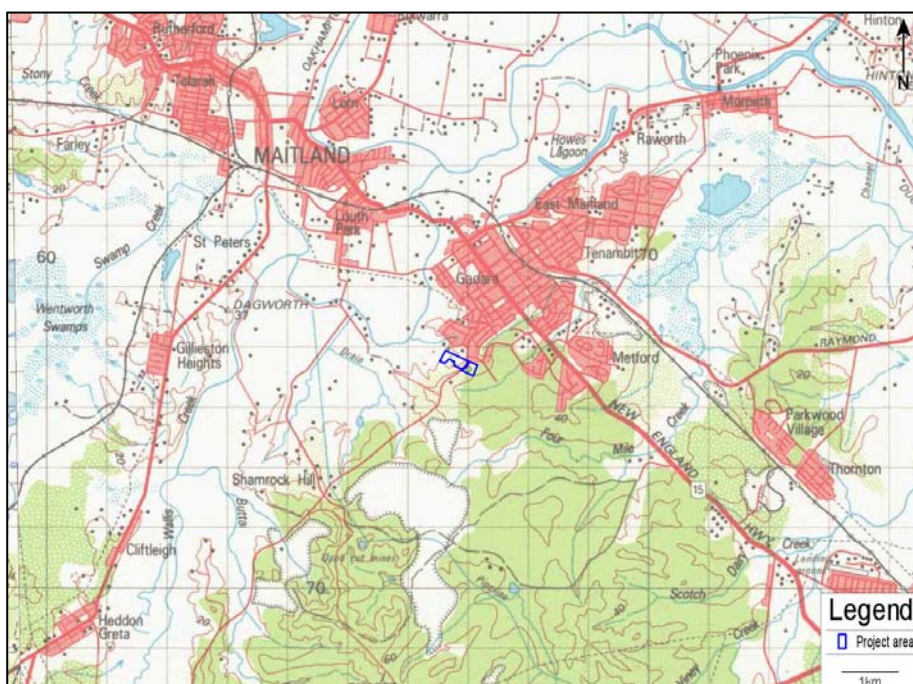
Dear Barry,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

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Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

*Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
Ryan Johnson & Darleen Johnson-Carroll
PO Box 246
SEVEN HILLS NSW 2147*

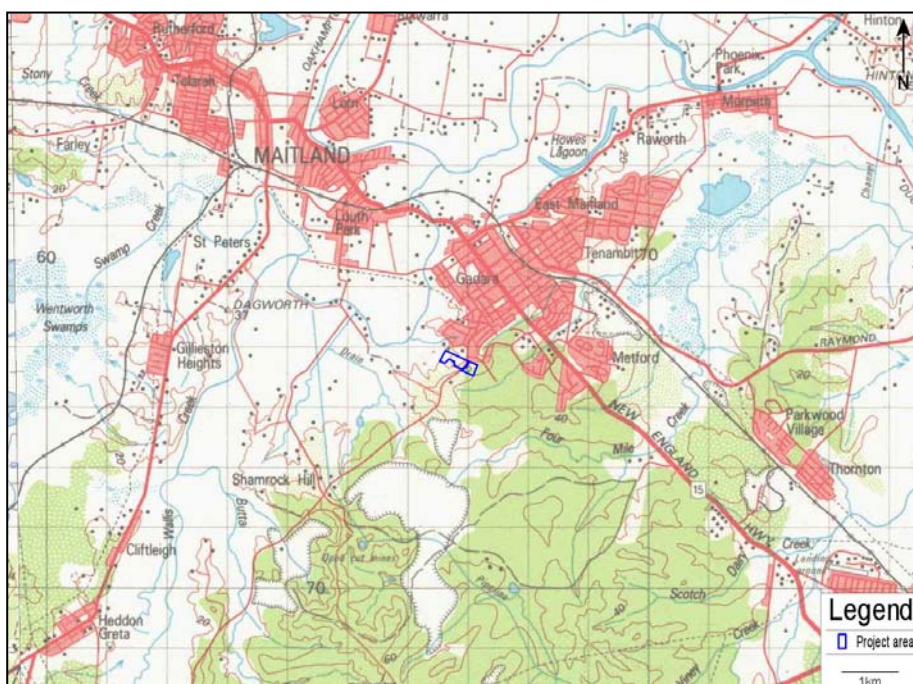
Dear Ryan Johnson,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

*Myland Cultural & Heritage Group
Warren Schillings
30 Taurus Street
ELERMORE VALE NSW 2287*

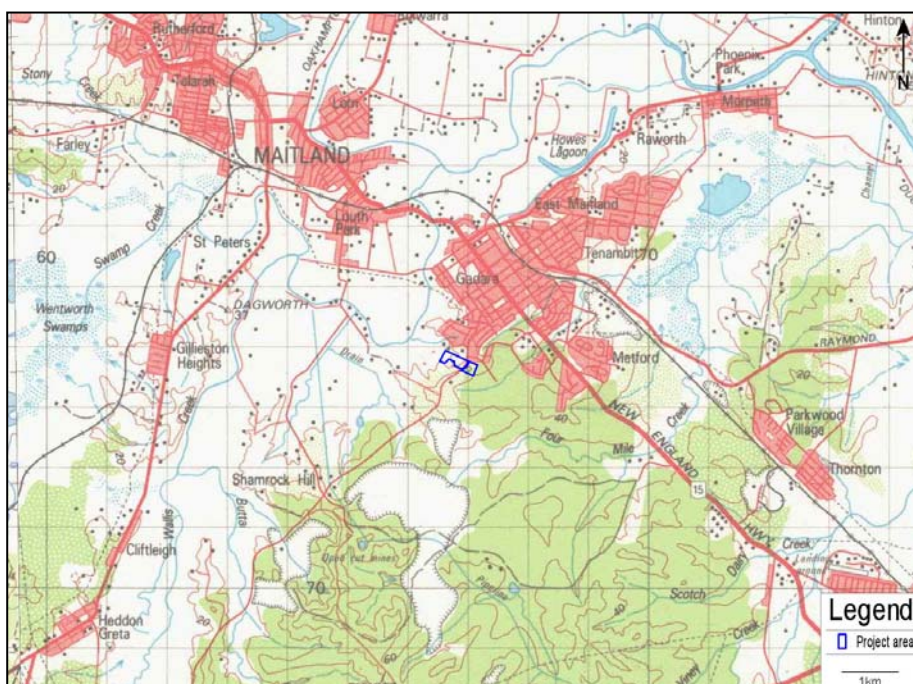
Dear Warren,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Roger Matthews Consultancy
Roger Matthews
15 Parkinson Avenue
MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333

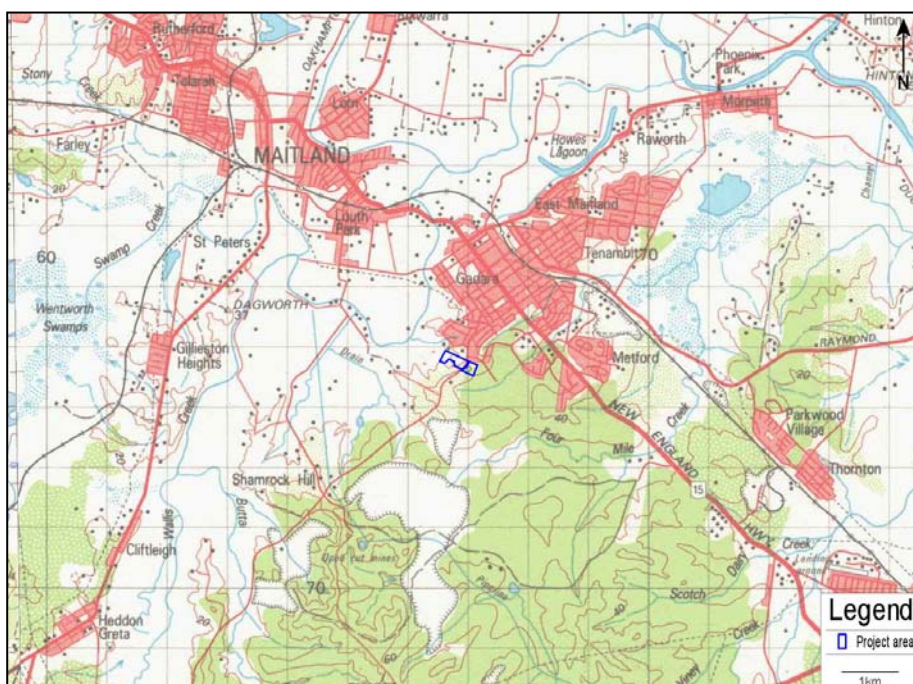
Dear Roger,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Ungooroo Aboriginal Corporation
Alan Paget
PO Box 3095
SINGLETON NSW 2330

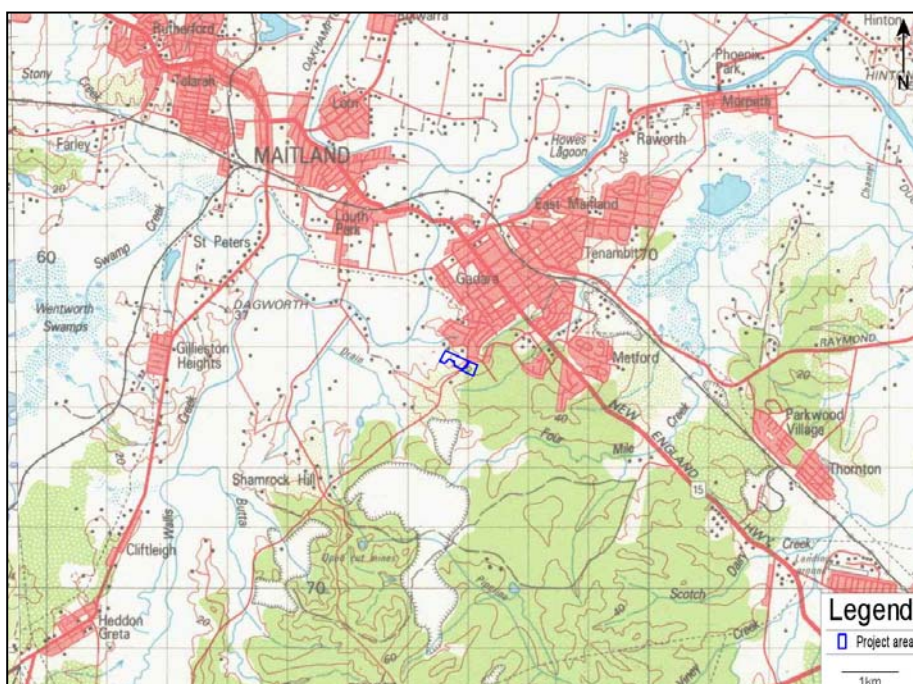
Dear Alan,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Wallagan Cultural Services
Maree Waugh
PO Box 40
CESSNOCK NSW 2325

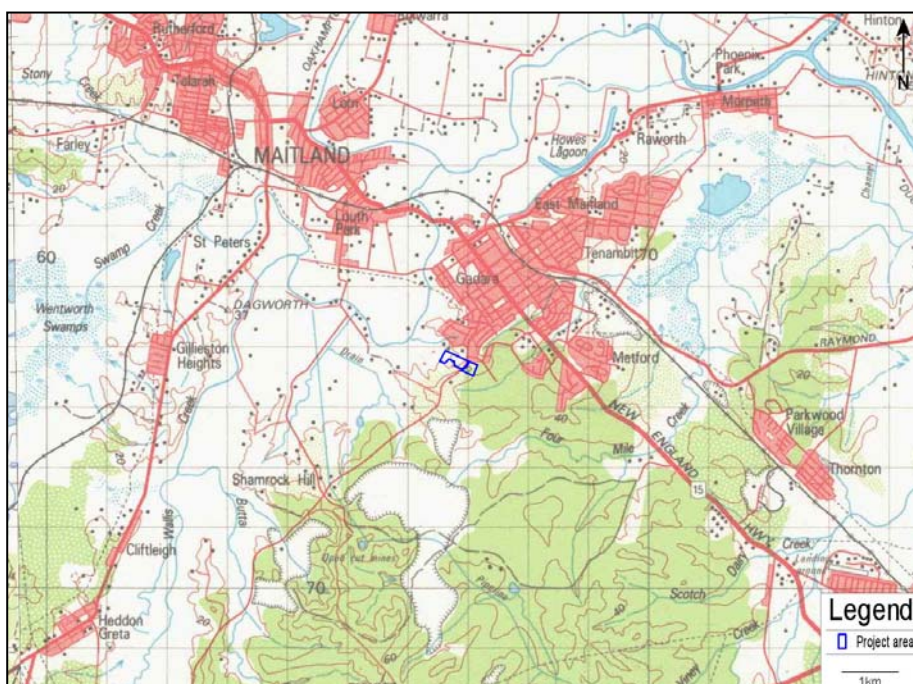
Dear Maree,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

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Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Wattaka Wonnarua CC Service
Des Hickey
4 Kennedy Street
SINGLETON NSW 2330

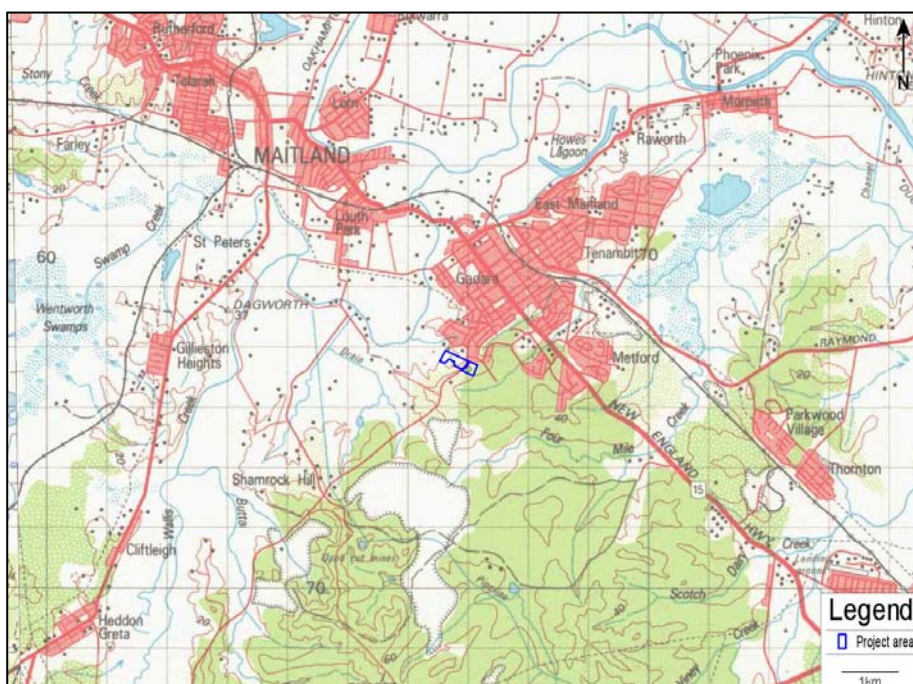
Dear Des,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Widescope Indigenous Group
Steven Hickey
73 Russell Street
EMU PLAINS NSW 2750

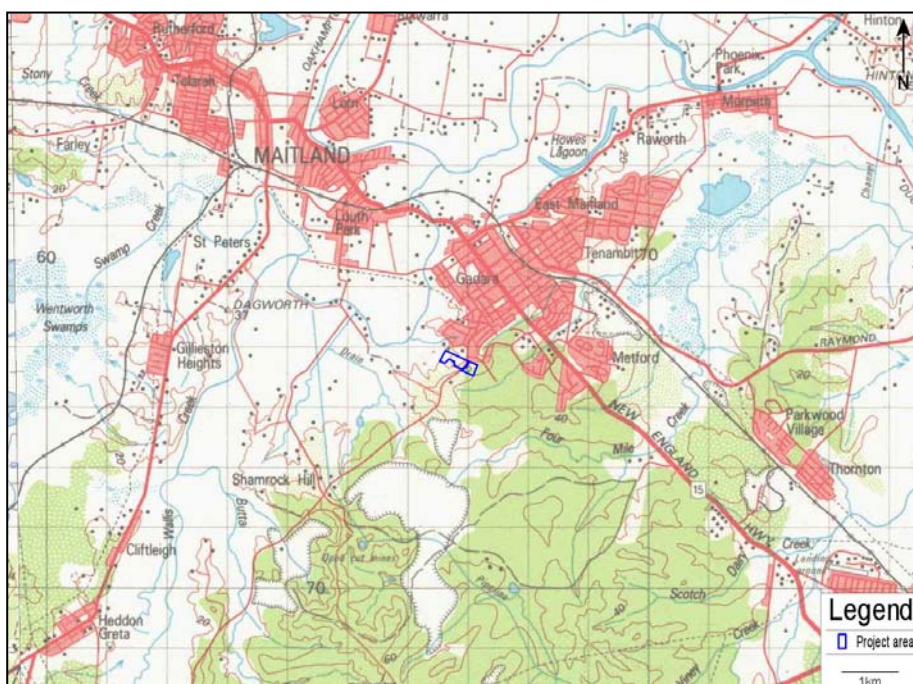
Dear Steven,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Wonnarua Culture Heritage
Gordon Griffiths
19 O'Donnell Crescent
METFORD NSW 2323

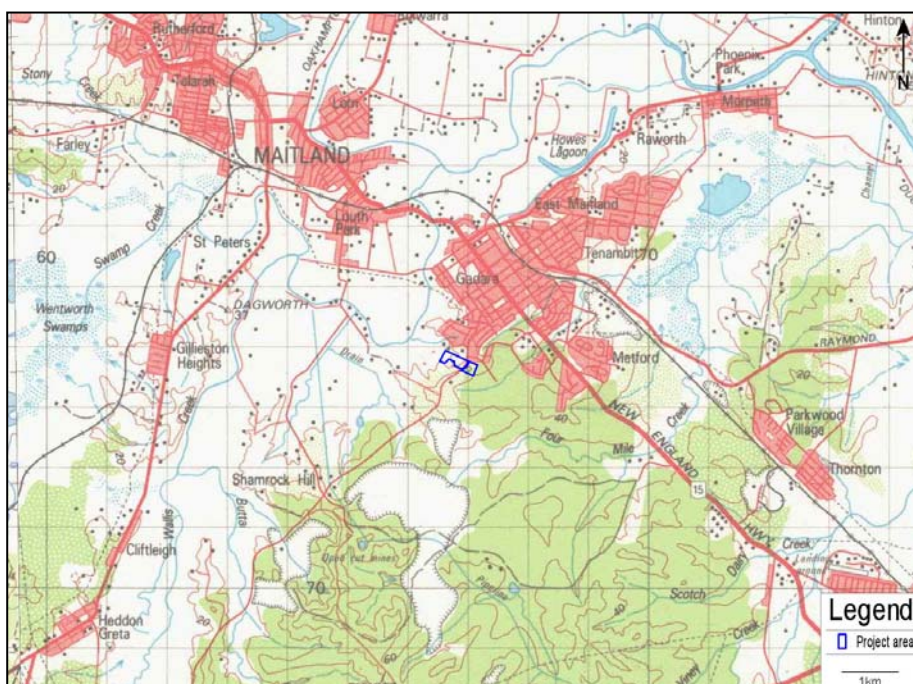
Dear Gordon,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

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- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Wonnarua Elders Council
Richard Edwards
PO Box 844
CESSNOCK NSW 2325

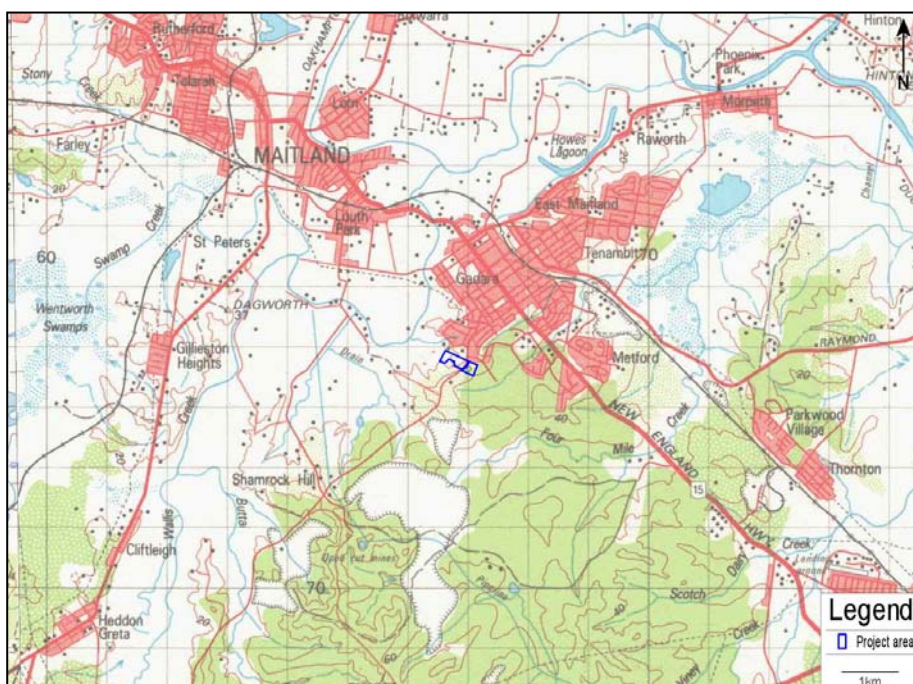
Dear Richard,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

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All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation
Laurie Perry
254 John St
SINGLETON NSW 2330

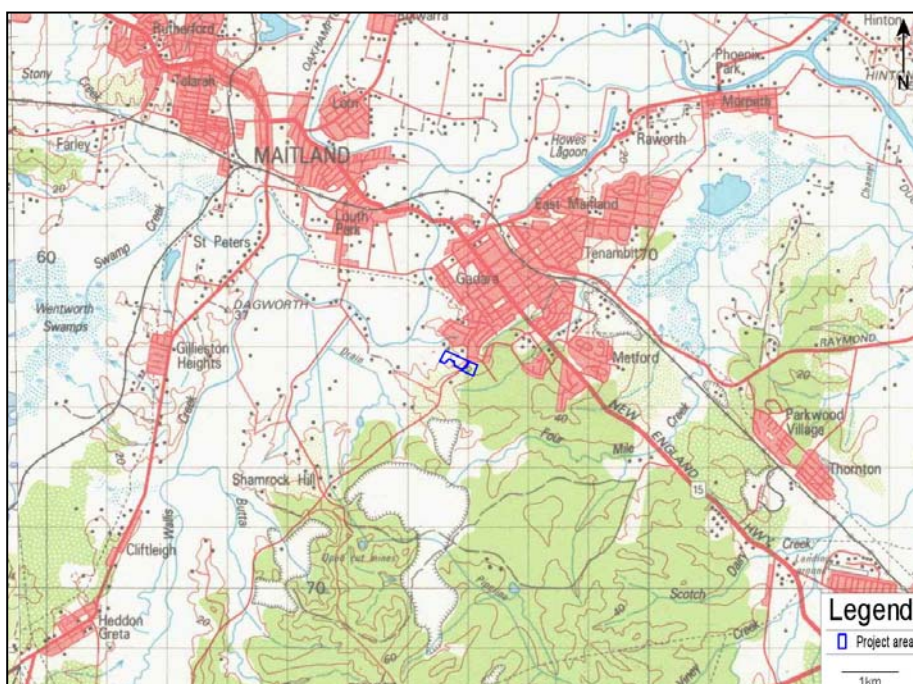
Dear Laurie,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

30 March 2018

Yarrowalk (A division of Tocomwall Pty Ltd), Tocomwall Pty Ltd on behalf of Scott Franks and Anor on behalf of the Plains Clans of the Wonnarua People NSD1680/2013

Scott Franks

PO Box 76

CARRINGBAH NSW 1495

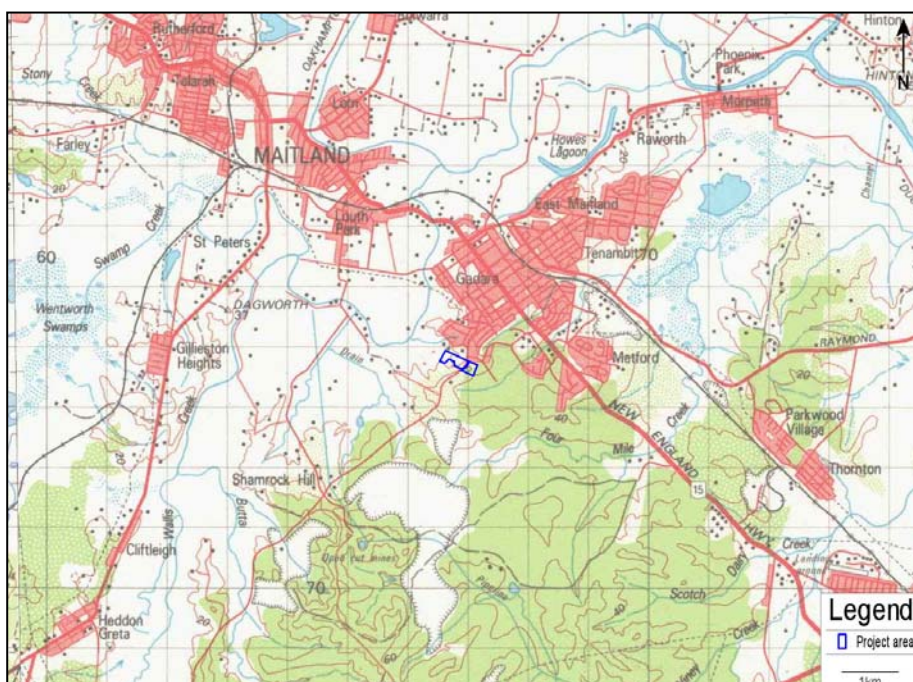
Dear Scott,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed development at East Maitland

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

*Yinarr Cultural Services
Kathleen Steward Kinchela
Lot 5 Westwood Estate
MERRIWA NSW 2329*

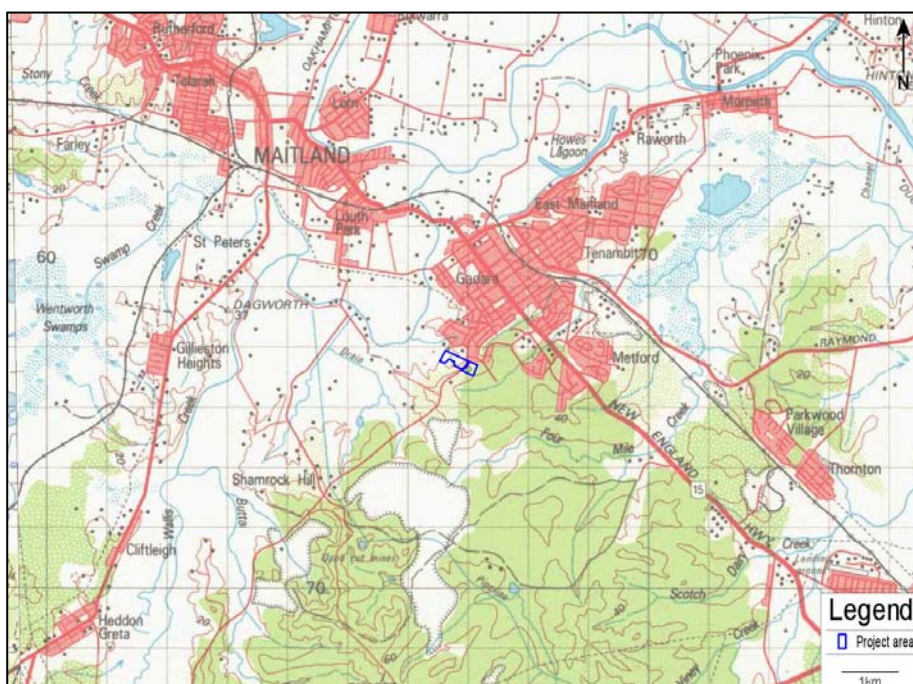
Dear Kathleen,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

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Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
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P: 0412 702 396

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30 March 2018

Steve Talbott
73 Kiah Road
GILLIESTON HEIGHTS NSW 2321

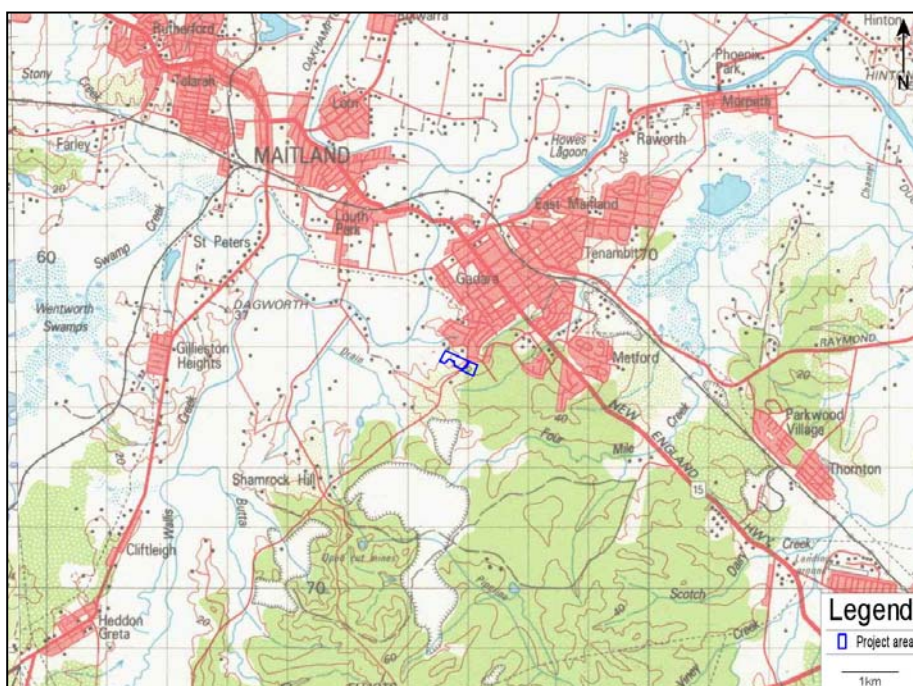
Dear Steve,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

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McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

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Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

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2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO



MCCARDLE
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30 March 2018

Kevin Duncan
95 Moala Parade
CHARMHAVEN NSW 2263

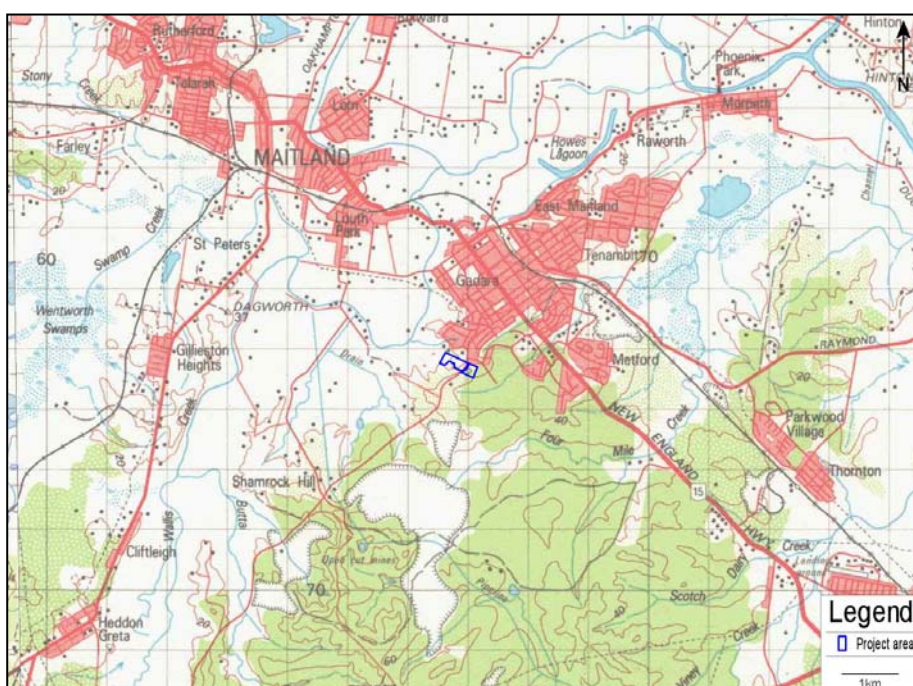
Dear Kevin,

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Proposed development at East Maitland**

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Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

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Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

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c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

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6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Didge Ngunawal Clan
Paul Boyd & Lilly Carroll
7 Siskin St
QUAKERS HILL NSW 2763

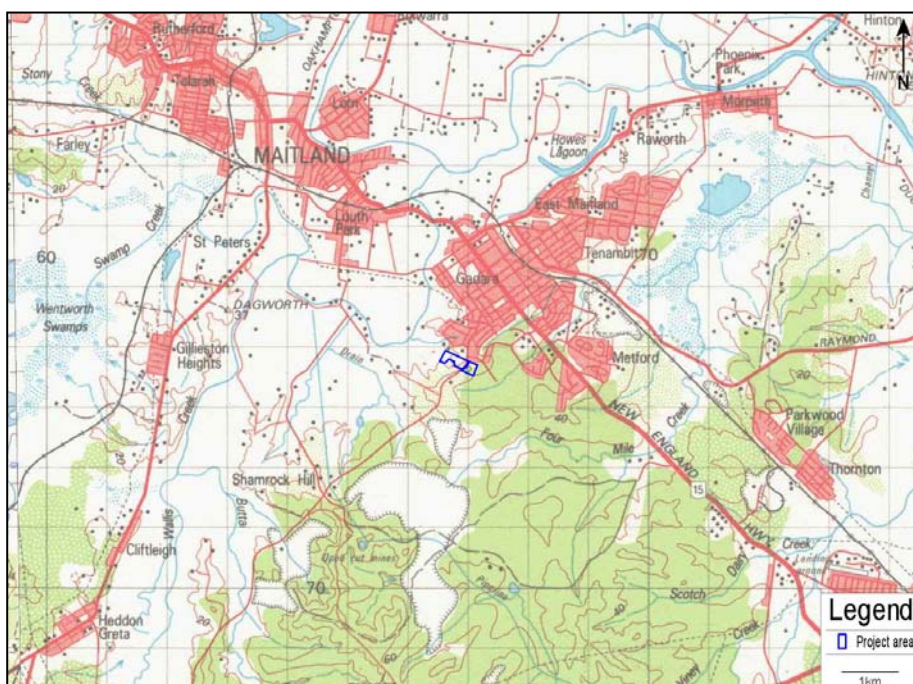
Dear Paul Boyd,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

30 March 2018

Indigenous Learning
Craig Archibald
2 Victoria Street
BELLBIRD HEIGHTS NSW 2325

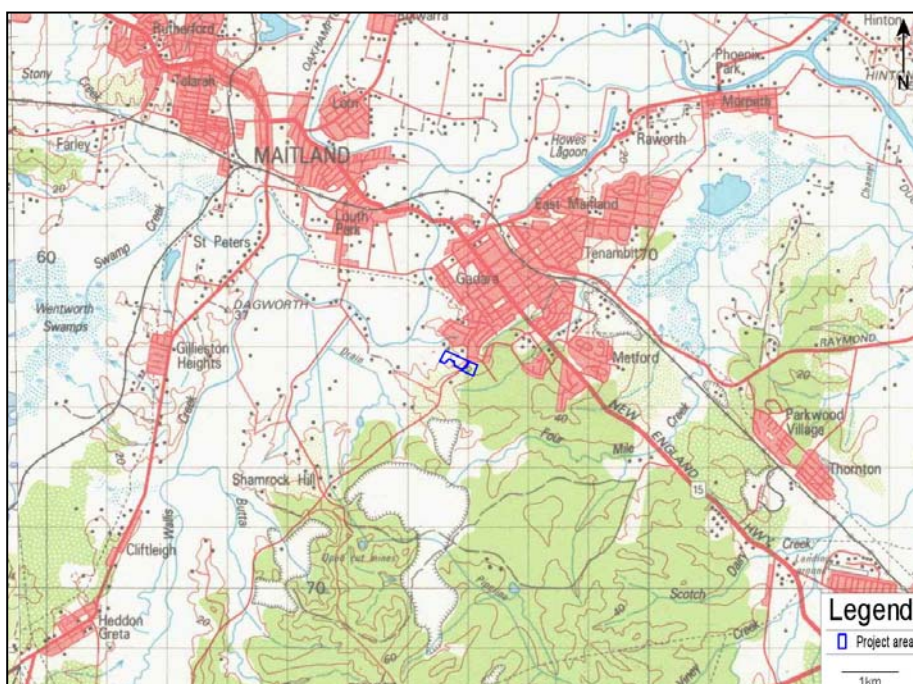
Dear Craig,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (Stage 1)–
Proposed development at East Maitland**

MCH have been engaged by ACM Landmark to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development at East Maitland, Maitland Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, Stage 1* (s1.3 to 4.1.8), MCH and the proponent are seeking community consultation with indigenous knowledge holders relevant to the project area who can determine the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Location of the study area



The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation. As per the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (s 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.8), you are advised of the following:

- unless otherwise specified, if you register your interest, your details will be provided to OEH and the LALC;
- the LALC's who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must do so as an Aboriginal organisation not an individual;
- where an Aboriginal organisation representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and that is relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area who wish to register, must nominate a contact person **and** provide written confirmation and contact details of this person or persons.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

A number of questions are attached to assist MCH and the proponent in identifying traditional knowledge holders who are holders of specific detailed traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge holders who are holders of general traditional knowledge and knowledge holders who have knowledge based on other sources (such as but not limited to, ethnographic information, archaeological assessments, filed experience). MCH respectfully ask that you read the questions and provide your answers if you choose to register an interest in the Project. MCH also sincerely apologise if you take offence to any questions or the manner in which we are guided to identify traditional knowledge holders; no offence is intended.

Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 17 April 2018 to:

Penny McCardle
McCardle Cultural Heritage
PO Box 166
Adamstown NSW 2289

If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the

project information. You may wish to have a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail, e-mail or fax.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation does not wish to register for this project.

All information provided will be included in the consultation component of the assessment report unless otherwise stated it is confidential.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? YES NO

3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc).
YES NO

4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES NO

2) During the survey YES NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): Culturally Aware
 Contact: Tracey Skene
 Postal address: 2 Crawford Place
Mullumbidgee NSW 2328
 Mobile No: 0474106537
 E-Mail: tracey@marrung-pa.com.au
 Date: 4-4-18

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are you part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are you a descendant of the Wanaruah people? ☒ YES NO

3) Are you a knowledge holder? ☒ YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner ☒ YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner ☒ YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). ☒ YES NO

4) Do you represent a traditional knowledge holder? ☒ YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: Tracey Skene Phone: as above

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

I have worked on my Traditional Country for 25 yrs doing assessments, know my cultural landscape + my stories, which have been passed on by my elders.

5) Do you represent a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? ☒ YES ☐ NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: Tracy Skene Phone: as previous

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do you represent a knowledge holder of recent information? ☒ YES ☐ NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: Tracy Skene Phone: as previous

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES ☐ NO ☐

2) During the survey YES ☐ NO ☐

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) ☒ YES ☐ NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

Recognised. Wonnarua descendant.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES ☐ NO ☐

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES ☐ NO ☐

Penny McCardle

From: steve talbott <talbo.minda@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 17 April 2018 8:20 AM
To: Penny McCardle
Cc: nicole.davis@environment.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Proposed development in East Maitland

Hi Penny

I would like to register my interest for the above said project. I have knowledge of the area and the surrounding areas and would like to be involved in all areas of the work.

I will be raising the issues I find in regards to your questionnaire with OEH while I acknowledge the fact that I am not a traditional owner however as you are aware I do hold cultural knowledge of the area in question and surrounding areas.

However my partner and her family are Wonarrua traditional owners and I have their permission to speak on country and carry out assessments and to ensure that assessments are carried out appropriately

thanking you

Steve Talbott

18 April 2018

Mindaribba LALC
PO Box 401
East Maitland NSW 2323

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (s4.1.6): provision of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs): East Maitland Project

In compliance with the Office of Environmental and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Stage 1; s 4.1.6), please find attached records of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the East Maitland Project. The RAPs are also listed in the Table below.

Registered Aboriginal Parties

Company	Contact
Culturally Aware	Tracey Skeen
NA	Steve Talbott

Also, in compliance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Stage 1: s 4.1.3 and 4.1.6), please also find attached a copy of the public notification placed in the Port Stephens Examiner.

If you have any questions or would like any additional information please don't hesitate to contact me on 0412 702 396 or via e-mail on mcheritage@iprimus.com.au

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

18 April 2018

Nicole Davis
Archaeologist - Planning
Office of Environment and Heritage
Locked Bag 1002
Dangar NSW 2309

Dear Nicole,

**RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under OEH
Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation requirements fro proponents 2010 (s4.1.6): provision
of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs): East Maitland Project**

In compliance with the Office of Environmental and Heritage (OEH) policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Stage 1; s 4.1.6), please find attached records of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the East Maitland Project. The RAPs are also listed in the Table below.

Registered Aboriginal Parties

Company	Contact
Culturally Aware	Tracey Skeen
NA	Steve Talbott

Also, in compliance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Stage 1: s 4.1.3 and 4.1.6), please also find attached a copy of the public notification placed in the Port Stephens Examiner.

If you have any questions or would like any additional information please don't hesitate to contact me on 0412 702 396 or via e-mail on mcheritage@iprimus.com.au

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): Culturally Aware
 Contact: Tracey Skene
 Postal address: 2 Crawford Place
Mullumbidgee NSW 2328
 Mobile No: 0474106537
 E-Mail: tracey@marrung-pa.com.au
 Date: 4-4-18

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are you part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are you a descendant of the Wanaruah people? ☒ YES NO

3) Are you a knowledge holder? ☒ YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner ☒ YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner ☒ YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). ☒ YES NO

4) Do you represent a traditional knowledge holder? ☒ YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: Tracey Skene Phone: as above

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

I have worked on my Traditional Country for 25 yrs doing assessments, know my cultural landscape + my stories, which have been passed on by my elders.

5) Do you represent a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? ☒ YES ☐ NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: Tracy Skene Phone: as previous

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do you represent a knowledge holder of recent information? ☒ YES ☐ NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: Tracy Skene Phone: as previous

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey YES ☐ NO ☐

2) During the survey YES ☐ NO ☐

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) ☒ YES ☐ NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

Recognised. Wonnarua descendant.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES ☐ NO ☐

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES ☐ NO ☐

Penny McCardle

From: steve talbott <talbo.minda@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 17 April 2018 8:20 AM
To: Penny McCardle
Cc: nicole.davis@environment.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Proposed development in East Maitland

Hi Penny

I would like to register my interest for the above said project. I have knowledge of the area and the surrounding areas and would like to be involved in all areas of the work.

I will be raising the issues I find in regards to your questionnaire with OEH while I acknowledge the fact that I am not a traditional owner however as you are aware I do hold cultural knowledge of the area in question and surrounding areas.

However my partner and her family are Wonarrua traditional owners and I have their permission to speak on country and carry out assessments and to ensure that assessments are carried out appropriately

thanking you

Steve Talbott



MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): WONNARUA HERITAGE CULTURE SERVICES

Contact: GORDON CRITCHFIELD 0401028807

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: 0401028807

E-Mail: _____

Date: 12.4.18

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

1) Are you part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES NO

2) Are you a descendant of the Wanaruah people? ☒ YES NO

3) Are you a knowledge holder? ☒ YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner ☒ YES NO

b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner ☒ YES NO

c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

4) Do you represent a traditional knowledge holder? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Do **you** represent a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? ☒ YES ☐ NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: Gordon Cuffley Phone: 0401028807

Name: Wonnarua elder Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

6) Do **you** represent a knowledge holder of recent information? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

1) Before the survey ☐ YES ☐ NO

2) During the survey ☐ YES ☐ NO

3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) ☒ YES ☐ NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonnarua people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES ☒ NO

2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest ☒ YES ☐ NO

As a Wonnarua elder I hold knowledge
over all Wonnarua lands

Hi Penny, hope all is well ☺

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST: Seniors Living Village PROJECT

The project area lies within Wanaruah traditional lands.

Company Name): DIVINE DIGGERS
Contact: 0425654290
Postal address: 6 ASHLEIGH ST HEDDOW GRESTA
2321
Mobile No: 0425654290
E-Mail: dedemaree3@hotmail.com
Date: 2 April 2018

If you are a descendant of, or represent a descendant of the Wanaruah people, please answer the questions below (circle yes/no).

- 1) Are **you** part of a current Native Title Claim where the project area is located within? YES ☒ NO
2) Are **you** a descendant of the Wanaruah people? ☒ YES NO
3) Are **you** a knowledge holder? ☒ YES NO

If yes please clarify further:

- a) I am a traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
b) I am a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner ☒ YES NO
c) I am a knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

- 4) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder? YES ☒ NO

If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

- 5) Do **you represent** a traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge? YES ☒ NO ☐
 If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

- 6) Do **you represent** a knowledge holder of recent information? YES ☐ NO ☒
 If yes, please provide details of whom you represent. You must provide written confirmation of those individual(s) whom you act on behalf of.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Please nominate when you would like to provide any knowledge:

- 1) Before the survey YES NO
- 2) During the survey YES NO
- 3) After the survey (within a week after the survey due to time consideration for preparing the draft reports) YES NO

If you are not a descendant of the Wonaruah people and would still like to register an interest in the project please answer the questions below.

- 1) Are you a knowledge holder (whereby you obtain your knowledge through written records such as ethnographic information, archaeological reports, field experience). YES NO

- 2) Do you have a specific or general interest in the project? If so, please outline your interest. YES NO

McCardle Cultural heritage (MCH) have been engaged by GHT Holdings Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Section 90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for the proposed Seniors living village

GHT Holdings Pty Ltd (P.O. Box 522 Maitland NSW 2320), proposes to construct a seniors living village.

The project area is located on lot 141 DP 1225076....

The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of the AHIP application if required and to assist the Director General of OEH in his or her consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

In compliance with the OEH policy - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, MCH would like to extend an invitation to Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in the consultation process for this project.

Written registrations must be forward to MCH (P.O. Box 166 Adamstown, NSW, 2289; mcheritage@iprimus.com.au; fax 02 4950 5501) no later than C.O.B. (13 April 2018: 14 days after publication).

All registered parties will then be contacted to discuss the project in compliance with the OEH policy. If you register your interest in this project, please also nominate your preferred option to receive the initial information. You may wish to attend a non paid meeting and receive an information pack, or receive an information packet through the mail, fax or e-mail.

18 April 2018

Tracey Skene
Culturally Aware
tracey@marrung-pa.com.au

Dear Tracey,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 2 & 3) – Presentation of information about the proposed project and request for comment on the proposed methods of investigation - Proposed Seniors Living Village

McCardle Cultural Heritage (MCH) would like to thank you for registering your interest in this project. MCH sent a letter extending an invitation to register your interest and asking if you would prefer to have a meeting to discuss the project or have an information pack sent to you. As MCH did not receive your preferred option, we are posting the information packet.

In order for the proponent to fulfil its cultural heritage consultation requirements per the OEH policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Stage 2; s 4.2.1 to 4.2.4; Stage 3, s 4.3.1 to 4.3.7) please find enclosed an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Information Packet that the proposed project including, but not limited to, details of the proposed the project including maps indicating the impact areas, an outline of the impact assessment process, summary of the cultural, environmental and archaeological contexts, a site specific predictive model, details of the proposed methodology, the roles and responsibilities of all parties, and provide an opportunity for you to identify and raise any cultural concerns, perspectives and assessment requirements you may have.

MCH would appreciate your input on;

- The proposed methodology
- Any Aboriginal objects and/or place(s) of cultural value within the investigation area and/or any issues of cultural significance you are aware of
- Any protocols and/or restrictions you may wish to implement in relation to any information you may like to provide, and
- Any other factors you consider relevant to the heritage assessment;

Please make your written submission to MCH by close of business 12 May 2018. The absence of a response by the requested timeline will be taken as your indication that your organisation has no comments regarding the above.

The proponent (GHT Holdings Pty Ltd) intends to engage a number of RAPs (relative to the scale and nature of the investigations) to participate in the field work. If you wish to be considered for paid participation in the field investigations please review and complete the Aboriginal stakeholder site officer application form attached to the information packet provided. Aboriginal representatives will be selected by GHT Holdings Pty Ltd based upon merits of the applications received with respect to the selection criteria. Late application will not be accepted by GHT Holdings Pty Ltd.

Please note that the number of people engaged and the duration of any engagement will be at the sole discretion of GHT Holdings Pty Ltd who will notify MCH of the successful applicants. MCH will notify the successful applicants and all RAPs will be invited to participate in the field investigations regardless of remuneration and subject to Occupational Health and Safety requirements and operational requirements.

Please note that regardless of participation in the field investigations, RAPs will be consulted in accordance with the OEH policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* for the remainder of the assessment.

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MCH looks forward to your response and working with you on this project. Please do not hesitate to contact myself on 0412 702 396 should you have any questions.

Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Enclosures:

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Information Packet



McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

18 April 2018

Steve Talbott
talbo.minda@hotmail.com

Dear Steve,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 2 & 3) – Presentation of information about the proposed project and request for comment on the proposed methods of investigation - Proposed Seniors Living Village

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Enclosures:

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Information Packet

18 April 2018

Deidre Perkins
Divine Diggers
6 Ashleigh St
Heddon Greta NSW 2321

Dear Deidre,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 2 & 3) – Presentation of information about the proposed project and request for comment on the proposed methods of investigation - Proposed Seniors Living Village

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Yours sincerely,

for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd



Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Enclosures:

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Information Packet

18 April 2018

Gordon Griffiths
19 O'Donnell Cres.
Metford NSW 2323

Dear Gordon,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 2 & 3) – Presentation of information about the proposed project and request for comment on the proposed methods of investigation - Proposed Seniors Living Village

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Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Enclosures:

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Information Packet



M

Proposed Seniors Living Village

LGA: Maitland

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Information Packet

18 April 2018

McCARDLE CULTURAL HERITAGE PTY LTD

ACN 104 590 141 • ABN 89 104 590 141

PO Box 166, Adamstown, NSW 2289

Mobile: 0412 702 396 • Fax: 4952 5501 • Email: mcheritage@iprimus.com.au



Report No: 18023 Info pack

Approved by: Penny McCardle

Position: Director

Signed: 

Date: 18 April 2018

This report has been prepared in accordance with the scope of services described in the contract or agreement between McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH), ACN: 104 590 141, ABN: 89 104 590 141, and GHT Holdings Pty Ltd. The report relies upon data, surveys, measurements and specific times and conditions specified herein. Any findings, conclusions or recommendations only apply to the aforementioned circumstances and no greater reliance should be assumed or drawn by GHT Holdings Pty Ltd. Furthermore, the report has been prepared solely for use by GHT Holdings Pty Ltd and MCH accepts no responsibility for its use by other parties.

Acknowledgement of country

The MCH team and the proponent GHT Holdings Pty Ltd, would like to acknowledge the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the area – The Wonaruah people. We would like to pay our respects to their cultural heritage, beliefs, customs and continuing relationship to country.

We pay respect to the Elders, both past and present of the Wonaruah people, as they hold the memories, traditions, customs, culture, knowledge, wisdom and hope of Aboriginal people in the area for today and in their future.

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GLOSSARY

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values: traditional values of Aboriginal people, handed down in spiritual beliefs, stories and community practices and may include local plant and animal species, places that are important and ways of showing respect for other people.

Aboriginal Place: are locations that have been recognised by the Minister for Climate Change and the Environment (and gazetted under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*) as having special cultural significance to the Aboriginal community. An Aboriginal Place may or may not include archaeological materials.

Aboriginal Site: an Aboriginal site is the location of one or more Aboriginal archaeological objects, including flaked stone artefacts, midden shell, grinding grooves, archaeological deposits, scarred trees etc.

Harm: is defined as an act that may destroy, deface or damage an Aboriginal object or place. In relation to an object, this means the movement or removal of an object from the land in which it has been situated

Traditional Aboriginal Owners: Aboriginal people who are listed in the Register of Aboriginal owners pursuant to Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Land Register Act (1983)*. The Registrar must give priority to registering Aboriginal people for lands listed in Schedule 14 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or land subject to a claim under 36A of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

Traditional Knowledge: Information about the roles, responsibilities and practices set out in the cultural beliefs of the Aboriginal community. Only certain individuals have traditional knowledge and different aspects of traditional knowledge may be known by different people, e.g. information about men's initiation sites and practices, women's sites, special pathways, proper responsibilities of people fishing or gathering food for the community, ways of sharing and looking after others, etc.

1 INTRODUCTION

McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH) has been commissioned by GHT Holdings Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed Seniors Living Village located along Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland. The assessment will determine the potential impacts upon the indigenous cultural heritage within the development area. It is intended that any areas of indigenous cultural heritage value will be identified and appropriate management recommendations will be established through consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties.

In compliance with the OEH policy - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Stage 2, s4.21 to 4.2.4 and Stage 3 s4.3.1 to 4.3.7), this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Information Packet provides information about the proposed project including, but not limited to, details of the proposed the project including maps indicating the impact areas, an outline of the impact assessment process, cultural context, summary of the environmental and archaeological contexts, a site specific predictive model, details of the proposed methodology the roles and responsibilities of all parties, and provide an opportunity for you to identify and raise any cultural concerns, perspectives and assessment requirements you may have.

The assessment has been undertaken to meet the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010a*, the *OEH Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW 2011*, the *OEH Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010b* and the brief.

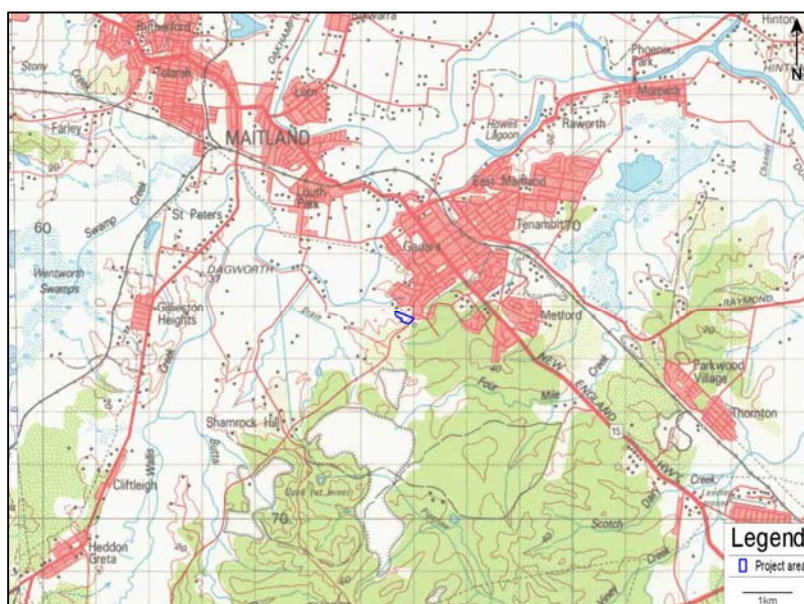
1.1 CONSULTATION

Consultation will be undertaken as per the OEH *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* and will be detailed in the Aboriginal Cultural heritage Assessment report.

1.2 PROJECT AREA

The project area is defined by the proponent and comprises of Lot 141 DP1125076 Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland. The location and extent of the project area is illustrated in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 Regional location of the project area



1.3 PROJECT OUTLINE AND IMPACTS

The project is for a proposed senior living village and the works typically involved in such a development include;

- clearing and demolition of any existing structures
- site remediation
- bulk earthworks
- roads
- services reticulation: WW, PW, NBN, Electrical and Gas
- landscaping

1.4 CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT TIME LINES

The proponent wishes to commence works as soon as possible but also acknowledges the need to undertake indigenous cultural heritage investigations on the site. Ideally these would be undertaken prior to any works commencing on the site, however, it would be possible to stage the development to exclude areas identified for investigation until the investigations are complete.

1.5 CRITICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL TIMELINE

The following Table indicates the timelines critical for the archaeological assessment. However, please note that consultation may be increased or decreased depending on response times and knowledge sharing.

1.1 Archaeological timeline

Stages	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11
Stage 1: consult.											
Stage 2: test excavation											
Stage 3: reporting											
Stage 4: finalisation											

2 CULTURAL CONTEXT

Situated in Wonaruah country, Brayshaw (1987) noted that the early records of settlers, explorers and surveyors provide the only picture of past Aboriginal life in the Hunter Valley, as it was prior to the impact of contact and white settlement and therefore worthy of consideration. Dawson (1830; in Brayshaw 1987) and Fawcett (1898; in Brayshaw 1987) suggest that fire was used to deter Europeans, to attract game for hunting and to signal to other tribes for both hunting and ceremonial purposes. It is also commonly known that firestick farming was used to modify the environment throughout Australia (Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999). Floral resources were also utilised in many ways. Bark appears to have been widely used as huts or 'gunyahs', canoes, string, baskets, drinking containers and in burial practices. Vegetable and bark fibres were also used for fishing lines, nets and sewing. Wood was used for clubs, yam sticks, boomerangs, spears, spear throwers and hatchets, and both wood and bark was used to make shields (Paterson 1801; Barrallier 1802). Shells were used as scrapers to sharpen spears (later replaced by glass) and ground into shape for fishhooks (Caswell 1841 and Gunson 1974, both in Brayshaw 1987:67). There is no apparent ethnographic reference to stone being used as tools. However, physical evidence indicates stone was utilised as tools. Kangaroo bones were made into awls and used to repair canoes and in sewing possum and kangaroo skins for clothing (Boswell 1890; Fawcett 1898 in Brayshaw 1987). Dawson (1830:115-116) notes that kangaroo bone also functioned as a comb. Dietary staples included a variety of plant foods, shellfish and other animal foods (Grant 1803:161; Wood 1972:44). Animal foods may have included kangaroos, wallabies, echidna, emus, possums, birds, goannas, snakes and honey from native trees. The occurrence of these resources would have depended largely on seasonality and geographic location. Little is known of past ritual life, as access to these rites was restricted.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context provides a background to the landforms and potential resources that may have been available in the past. The land uses also assists in an understanding of potential impacts they would have had on the landscape and associated cultural materials. This information is utilised with the archaeological context in order to ascertain a reliable predictive model of not only site location and site type, but also the likelihood of survivability within that landscape.

The specific project area, consisting of a gentle south western facing slope that overlooks two drainage channels immediately west of the project area that drain west outside the project area, is situated on the Maitland Permian group of Tomago Coal Measures consisting of shale, mudstone, sandstone, tuff and coal. Consisting of an upper soil Horizon A and underlying B (referred to as duplex soils), horizon A and B are interpreted as being Holocene and Pleistocene in age respectively. Within the region, sites tend to occur on or within soil Horizon A or are often present at the interface of the A and B horizons. Within the A horizon the lowermost (in terms of vertical positioning) artefact assemblages tend to contain artefacts that are typically attributed to the mid-Holocene, as characterised by an increase in the number of backed artefacts. The specific project area has been cleared and primarily used for pastoral purposes (grazing), involving the wholesale clearance of native vegetation and the introduction of pasture grass.

The regional environment provided resources, including raw materials, fauna, flora and water, that would have allowed for sustainable occupation of the area. Within the project area, the landforms of a simple slope overlooking a number of drainage channels, indicates the western portion may have been suitable for low to moderate scale camping during times of heavy rain whilst the remainder of the project area may have been utilised for hunting and gathering as well as travel.

In relation to modern alterations to the landscape, the use of the majority of the project area for farming purposes can be expected to have had low impacts upon the archaeological record. European land uses such as clearing and grazing may have displaced cultural materials, however in less disturbed areas, it is likely that archaeological deposits may remain relatively intact.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The archaeological background provides context to the project area and wider cultural landscape in which the project area is situated. It identifies known sites, their landform location and proximity to subsistence resources. It also provides the nature and extent of known sites as well as their distribution across the landscape, thereby enabling a site specific predictive model to be developed.

4.1.1 REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

In summary, the following broad predictions can be made for the region:

- a wide variety of site types are represented in the project area with open campsites and isolated artefacts by far the most common
- lithic artefacts are primarily manufactured from mudstone and silcrete with a variety of other raw materials also utilised but in smaller proportions
- sites in proximity to ephemeral water sources or located in the vicinity of headwaters of upper tributaries (1st order streams) have a sparse distribution and density and contain little more than a background scatter
- sites located in the vicinity of the upper reaches of minor tributaries (2nd order streams) also have a relatively sparse distribution and density and may represent evidence of localised one-off behaviour;
- sites located in the vicinity of the lower reaches of tributaries (3rd order creeks) have an increased distribution and density and contain evidence that may represent repeated occupation or concentration of activity
- sites located in the vicinity of major tributaries (4th and 5th order streams/rivers) have the highest distribution and densities. These sites tend to be extensive and complex in landscapes with permanent and reliable water and contain evidence representative of concentrated activity
- sites located within close vicinity at the confluence of any order stream may be a focus of activity and may contain a relatively higher artefact distribution and density

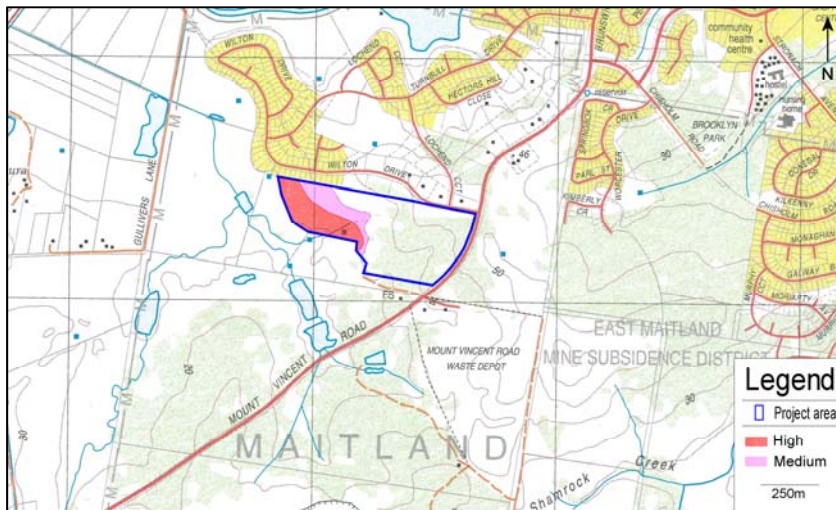
4.1.2 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

A search of the OEH AHIMS register has shown that 118 known Aboriginal sites are currently recorded within five kilometres of the project area. Of those, 12 have been destroyed (10 AFT, 1 AFT/ARG and 1 PAD) and 3 partially destroyed (2 AFT and 1 PAD). No sites are within the project area.

4.1.3 PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT AREA

Insite (2012b) undertook an assessment for the proposed rezoning of Lot 42 DP 846326 and Lot1012 DP 1103879 Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland. The study area comprised an upper ridge slope to the east, sloping down to lower slopes adjacent to a wetland located outside the western project boundary. A review of archaeological assessments conducted in close proximity indicated that the landscape features of the study area was consistent with those of previously identified archaeological sites. An AHIMS search identified only 7 sites identified within 500 meters of the study area. The land had been previously partially cleared and utilised for agricultural practices. Vegetation cover limited surface visibility during the survey and exposures included tracks and erosion exposures. Based on the study areas' environmental context. A sensitive landform adjacent to the wetland was identified as having high potential for containing subsurface Indigenous archaeological deposits (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Location of sensitive landforms (Insite 2012)



4.1.4 PREDICTIVE MODEL

Just as the environmental context and the results of the regional and local archaeological contexts have assisted in formulating a predictive model, the predictive modeling has assisted in formulating the field investigation methodology (Section 4).

Within the specific project area, it is likely that low to moderate density artefacts scatters may be present along the slope overlooking the 2nd order stream as previously identified by Insite Heritage. There is also a likelihood of low density artefact scatters and isolated finds across the project area representing hunting and gathering activities during travel to more reliable fresh water sources outside the project area. The refinement of this predictive model will be dependent upon an investigation of the range of landforms and the occurrence of modern disturbances within the project area.

5 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

There are two methods of investigation including the gathering of cultural significance knowledge and archaeological assessment. These are briefly outlined below.

5.1 GATHERING OF INFORMATION OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

MCH and the proponent understand that unlike the written word, Aboriginal cultural knowledge is not static, but responds to change through absorbing new information and adapting to its implications. Aboriginal cultural knowledge is handed down through oral tradition (song, story, art, language and dance) from generation to generation, and preserves the relationship to the land (DECCW 2010).

Specific details and parts of cultural knowledge are usually held and maintained by individuals or within particular family groups. Although the broader community may be aware of the general features of that knowledge, it is not a common practice within Aboriginal society for detailed cultural knowledge to be known in the broader community or within Aboriginal community organisations. However, at times these organisations may defer to particular individuals or family groups as being the knowledge-holders of particular sets of cultural knowledge about places or the environment (DECCW 2010).

Proposed methods of gathering information of cultural significance are provided in the Cultural Heritage information packet.

All responses to the cultural information packet will be considered in the final methods which will adapt accordingly. Any other changes to the methods may occur on site in order adapt to unforeseen field conditions.

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

This entails an archaeological assessment of the previously identified PAD. It includes the gathering of both environmental and archaeological information to gain an understanding of the environment, disturbances and provide a predictive model for the proposed project area. It also entails the test excavation of the PAD, analysis and results.

Following the completion of the test excavation, a report that includes detailed environmental and archaeological background, results, discussion, the cultural significance as determined by the registered Aboriginal parties and mitigation measures will be provide to all registered parties for their review. This will also include opportunities for the registered Aboriginal parties to provide feedback on any management or mitigation recommendations. All registered parties will also be required to provide their own report/letter within a specified time and a copy of the final report will be provided to all parties.

6 PROPOSED METHODS OF GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

There are two methods of investigation including the gathering of information about cultural significance and an archaeological assessment. The archaeological assessment was discussed in the Archaeological information packet provided to you. The gathering of information about cultural significance for the Cultural heritage Assessment is briefly outlined below.

6.1 GATHERING OF INFORMATION OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The aim of the cultural heritage assessment is to facilitate a process whereby RAPs can;

- 1) Contribute culturally appropriate information
- 2) Contribute to the proposed methodology
- 3) Provide information that will enable the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the project area to be determined.

MCH and the proponent understand that unlike the written word, Aboriginal cultural knowledge is not static, but responds to change through absorbing new information and adapting to its implications. Aboriginal cultural knowledge is handed down through oral tradition (song, story, art, language and dance) from generation to generation, and preserves the relationship to the land (DECCW 2010).

Specific details and parts of cultural knowledge are usually held and maintained by individuals or within particular family groups. Although the broader community may be aware of the general features of that knowledge, it is not a common practice within Aboriginal society for detailed cultural knowledge to be known in the broader community or within Aboriginal community organisations. However, at times these organisations may defer to particular individuals or family groups as being the knowledge-holders of particular sets of cultural knowledge about places or the environment (DECCW 2010).

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

6.2 IDENTIFYING KNOWLEDGE HOLDERS

The aim is to identify Traditional Owners/traditional knowledge holders who have knowledge that is relevant to the project area so that any potential effects of the project or activity on the Indigenous heritage values of objects and/or places can be identified.

It also aims to identify Indigenous people who may not necessarily be Traditional Owners/traditional knowledge holders but who do have interests in the area so that any effects of the project or activity on the Indigenous heritage values of objects and/or places, such as mission stations and historic buildings, will be identified.

MCH understands it is the Indigenous custom to elect knowledge holders and it is traditionally the Indigenous people who nominate who speak for country. Unfortunately, some RAPs and Government Departments have placed the onus of identifying traditional knowledge holders onto proponents and archaeologists. In order to do this, MCH are guided by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), the Burra Charter (2013) and Ask First (2002) which provide guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders.

Knowledge holders are defined as follows:

- a. a) Traditional knowledge holder of specific, details knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- b. b) Traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge pass directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner YES NO
- c. c) Knowledge holder of recent information obtained through other means (such as, but not limited to, ethnographic sources, internet searches, assessment reports, personal experience etc). YES NO

Knowledge holders have been initially identified through the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), Stage 1 (S. 4.1.1 to 4.1.2) that seeks to identify, notify and register Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Additionally, knowledge holders were sought to be identified through the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), Stage 1 (S. 4.1.3 to 4.1.8) that sought to identify, notify and register Aboriginal people who identify as knowledge holders (using the above defined knowledge holder criteria) who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Native Title Claimant Groups/individuals are acknowledged as knowledge holders due to the requirements through the Native Title Registration process. Native Title Claimant groups/individuals are also asked to further define the knowledge holder using the above defined knowledge holder criteria.

This process ensures consistent consultation for all RAPs and adheres to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010).

6.3 IDENTIFYING CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural significance is embodied in the place—in its fabric, setting, use, associations and meanings. It may exist in: objects at the place or associated with it; in other places that have some relationship to the place; and in the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or that are dependent on the place. A place may be of cultural significance if it satisfies one or more of these criteria. Satisfying more criteria does not mean a place is necessarily more significant.

Only Aboriginal people who are descendants of the people from the traditional lands in which the project is situated can identify the cultural significance of their own cultural heritage. The cultural significance of a place is assessed by analysing evidence gathered through the physical investigation of the place, research and consultation for this project in line with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010) and the ICOMS Burra Charter (2013). Part of the process is to evaluate its qualities against a set of criteria that are established for this purpose. The criteria used include those set out by the Burra Charter (see below).

6.4 VALUES AND QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

The following values and questions are derived from the Burra Charter (2013) to facilitate your consideration when providing information on the cultural significance of any Aboriginal objects(s) and/or place(s). The criteria discussed below are a means to assess cultural significance in order to meet the Government Departmental requirements. MCH understands that the method of assessing cultural significance presented may not be culturally appropriate and considered offensive to some; it is not intended to be so.

There are five terms or values, which are listed alphabetically in the Burra Charter, and are often included in Australian heritage legislation. Criteria are also used to help define cultural and natural significance, and there is now a nationally agreed set of heritage assessment criteria and each of these criteria may have tangible and intangible aspects and it is essential that both are acknowledged.

The five criteria include Aesthetic value, Historic value, Scientific value, Social value and Spiritual value. These are discussed below along with some questions for consideration when you consider reporting on the cultural significance.

6.4.1 AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. It is how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors that can have a strong impact on your thoughts, feelings and attitudes. It may also include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material and its beauty (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

When considering the aesthetic value and significance of a site and/or PAD, some questions to consider may include:

- Does the object or place have special compositional or uncommonly attractive qualities involving combinations of colour, textures, spaces, massing, detail, movement, unity, sounds, scents?
- Is the object or place distinctive within the setting or a prominent visual landmark?
- Does the object or place have qualities which are inspirational or which evoke strong feelings or special meanings?
- Is the object or place symbolic for its aesthetic qualities: for example, does it inspire artistic or cultural response, is it represented in art, photography, literature, folk art, folk lore, mythology or other imagery or cultural arts?
- Does the object or place display particular aesthetic characteristics of an identified style or fashion?
- Does the object or place show a high degree of creative or technical achievement?

6.4.2 HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The historic value encompasses all aspects of history. For example, it may include the history of aesthetics, art, science, society and spirituality. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

When considering the historic value and significance of a site and/or PAD, some questions to consider may include:

- Is the object or place associated with an important event or theme in Wonaruah and/or your history?
- Is the object or place important in showing patterns in the development of Wonaruah and/or your history locally, in a region, or on a state-wide, or national or global basis?
- Does the object or place show a high degree of creative or technical achievement for a particular period?
- Is the object or place associated with a particular person or cultural group important in the history of the local area, state, nationally or globally?

6.4.3 SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

The scientific value refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions (Australia ICOMOS 2013). Whilst the scientific value and significance will be discussed in detail in the Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment report, it is important to consider this value when assessing the cultural values and significance of an object and/or place.

When considering the scientific value and significance of a site and/or PAD, you may consider:

- Would further investigation of the place have the potential to reveal substantial new information and new understandings about people, places, processes or practices which are not available from other sources?

6.4.4 SOCIAL VALUE

Social value refers to the associations a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the cultural or social meaning it has for that community or cultural group (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

When considering the social value and significance of a site and/or PAD, some questions to consider may include:

- Is the object or place important as a local marker or symbol?
- Is the object or place important as part of Wonaruah community identity or the identity of another particular cultural group?
- Is the object or place important to the Wonaruah people, community or other cultural group because of associations and meanings developed from long use and association?

6.4.5 SPIRITUAL VALUE

Spiritual value embraces the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which gives importance to the spiritual identity, or traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations, and be expressed through cultural practices and related places (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

The qualities of the place may inspire a strong and/or spontaneous emotional or metaphysical response in people, expanding their understanding of their place, purpose and obligations in the world, particularly in relation to the spiritual realm (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

When considering the spiritual value and significance of a site and/or PAD, some questions to consider may include:

- Does the object or place contribute to the spiritual identity or belief system of the Wonaruah or another cultural group?
- Is the place a repository of knowledge, traditional art or lore related to spiritual practice of the Wonaruah people or another a cultural group?
- Is the object or place important in maintaining the spiritual health and wellbeing of Wonaruah people or another culture or group?
- Do the physical attributes of the object or place play a role in recalling or awakening an understanding of an individual or a group's relationship with the spiritual realm?

- Do the spiritual values of the object or place find expression in Wonaruah cultural practices or human-made structures, or inspire creative works?

6.5 PROVIDING YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE INFORMATION

It is difficult to provide options that will ensure every individual's needs are met. In light of this, the following proposed options are provided in no way the only options available. If you have alternative ways of providing your knowledge and cultural significance information please notify MCH to ensure we can facilitate your requirements where appropriate.

It is acknowledged and understood that the methods and options discussed are not traditional customs and some may take offence. MCH sincerely apologises for any offence taken as none is intended.

- 1) Discussion in the field during the survey
- 2) Written documentation (letter, e-mail, fax)
- 3) Meeting to discuss and/or provide written documentation
- 4) Formal interview with specific questions/answers and/or discussions
- 5) Phone conversation
- 6) Skype conversation
- 7) Using the attached form/questioner

6.6 PROPOSED CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

MCH will undertake the cultural heritage assessment as traditional knowledge holders/Traditional Owners and contemporary knowledge holders will be identified as set out above. The cultural heritage assessment will include, but not be limited to:

- Background ethnographic, historic and contemporary research of the Aboriginal people of the area, including but not limited to, past land uses, resources, customs and traditions where the information is available to examine connection to country throughout the past and into the future;
- Discussions with knowledge holders and those who identify themselves as having an interest in the project, taking into account that Indigenous people may have differing degrees of knowledge about heritage places and their importance;
- Discussion will also take place during the survey (as well as throughout the project) as requested by some knowledge holders;
- An additional focused field survey if required to identify, locate and record any Indigenous heritage values of objects and/or places in a manner that is appropriate;
- The writing of a cultural heritage assessment report with the knowledge holders and RAPs ensuring the content is appropriate and sensitive to the knowledge holders; and
- All detailed information provided will be confidential unless otherwise stipulated by the knowledge holders, however, in order to protect any Indigenous heritage values of objects and/or places, their location must be known (not necessarily documented in detail or mapped) in order to discuss the appropriate mitigation and management options and recommendations.

6.7 FORMS

You will find forms attached for your convenience. However, if you prefer to use your own please feel free to do so. Please ensure that these are either filled out in full or your own forms/letters answer the questions and return to MCH no later than 15 May 2018.

7 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION METHODS

7.1 OBJECTIVES

The initial assessment (Insite Heritage 2012) identified one PAD to have potential for subsurface cultural materials. The objective of the investigation is to determine whether subsurface cultural material exists in the area identified as having archaeological potential. The detection of surface and subsurface material will drive the management recommendations and mitigation measures to ensure that any significant cultural resources are identified and protected where possible or is subject to minimal impact by the proposed development.

The Archaeological investigation will be carried out in accordance with the (OEH), Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010), the OEH Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011), the DECCW Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010b),

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY & REPORT

Overall, the assessment will include the provision of an Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment Report that will include:

- Project background, including project description, detailed maps, legislative context, qualifications of the investigator
- Consultation outlining the process as per the OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010
- Landscape context including, landforms, soils, geology, geomorphology, water sources, fauna and flora, history of land use and impacts and, natural impacts
- Archaeological context including review of previous regional and local work in the area, AHIMS search, summary and discussion of the local and regional character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces, occupation model and site specific predictive model
- Results that will include the test excavation results (see below for proposed test excavation methodology), detailed descriptions of landforms, vegetation cover, exposures, land uses and disturbances, as well as the results of the test excavation, artefact analysis and discussion
- An assessment of scientific values and significance assessment
- An impact assessment
- Management and mitigation measures
- Recommendations
- References
- Appendices will include the AHIMS results and community consultation log and communications, test pit data and artefact analysis.

7.3 PROPOSED TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The test excavation methodology is in accordance with the OEH policy - Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010, Section 2.2.

- the test excavation units will be placed on a 15m x 15m systematic grid system across the area of the PAD that will be impacted on by the development (ensuring that the maximum surface area of all test excavation pits is no greater than .5% the PAD area;
- the test excavation will be pegged by a surveyor who will also provide a plan and coordinated of each test pit;
- test excavations units will be excavated using hand tools only;
- test excavations will be excavated in 50 cm x 50 cm units. If the pits are deeper than 1m, due to safety, the pits will be battered to allow safe access and batters excavated and sieved as the test excavation;
- the first excavation unit will be excavated and documented in 5 cm spits and based on the evidence of the first excavation unit, 10 cm spits or sediment profile/stratigraphic excavation (whichever is smaller) will then be implemented;
- all material excavated from the test excavation units will be sieved using a 5-mm wire-mesh sieve;
- test excavation units will be excavated to at least the base of the identified Aboriginal object-bearing units, and continue to confirm the soils below are culturally sterile or until the B horizon is reached;
- if more than 5 artefacts are uncovered in one pit, then additional test pits will be located north, south, east and west of that pit and placed at 5m from the original pit so long as the total area excavated did not exceed 0.5% of the PAD;
- photographic and scale-drawn records of the stratigraphy/soil profile, features and informative Aboriginal objects will be made for each excavation point;
- test excavations units will be backfilled as completed;
- all artefacts will be removed at the end of each day for security and held with MCH until the artefact analysis was complete and will be handed to the RAPs (care and control to WLALC) until repatriation of the artefacts on site, and
- following the test excavation, an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording form will be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar for each AHIMS site that was the subject of test excavation in accordance with the CoP requirements.

Following the completion of the test excavation, an artefact analysis will be undertaken and the details of the methods used will include, but not limited to, the block method of measuring artefacts (measures the greatest length (from the platform and perpendicular to the platform), the greatest width perpendicular to the length and the greatest thickness). Artefacts will be classified based on the materialist approach as opposed to the typological approach. Materialist classifications do not concentrate on the purpose or intention of the artefact maker but focus on how morphological features came into being. Raw materials will also be noted as well as heat treatment of artefacts, use-wear and re-touch. Artefact counts will be made, cortex and breakage will also be included in the analysis. Any other cultural materials uncovered will also be analysed and included in the report.

7.3.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The assessment is designed to address a number of research hypotheses. The research questions listed below derive from Kuskies (2005) and are used here for consistency in analysis and discussions as well as local and regional comparative research.

- What past Aboriginal activities occurred within the project area?
- What types of past Aboriginal occupation occurred within the project area (e.g. transitory movement, hunting, gathering, camping etc)?
- Were the types of activity and nature of occupation related to environmental factors (e.g. landforms, proximity to reliable water)?
- Does spatial patterning of activity areas occur within the project area?
- Does the nature of occupation vary over time with changing environmental conditions (e.g. from estuarine to brackish and freshwater) within the project area?
- Did single or multiple episodes of occupation occur within the project area?
- Is there potential for older evidence of occupation (i.e. early Holocene)?
- How intensive was occupation of the sites, in both a local and regional context?
- Did microblade and microlith production occur on the sites?
- Were other tools manufactured on the sites?
- Was maintenance of tools conducted on site?
- Was knapping of flakes largely casual and opportunistic, meeting requirements on 'as needed' basis?
- What raw materials were favoured for use on site within the project area and why?
- Where were the raw material procured from?
- Did thermal alteration of raw materials occur within the project area?
- How does the evidence and inferred human behaviour represented within the project area compare with evidence from other locations in the region?
- How does the evidence relate to the regional and local models of occupation?

8 ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF PARTIES

The roles, responsibilities and functions of all parties are outlined below and is taken from DECCW (2010).

8.1 OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE (OEH)

The Director General of OEH is the decision-maker who decides to grant or refuse an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application. If an AHIP is issued, conditions are usually attached and OEH is responsible for ensuring the AHIP holder complies with those conditions. When considering an application under Part 6 of the NPW Act, the Director General will review the information provided by proponents in line with its internal policies and procedures to assess potential or actual harm to Aboriginal objects or places (DECCW, 2009).

The Environment Protection and Regulation Group (EPRG) of OEH is responsible for administering the regulatory functions under Part 6 of the NPW Act. OEH expects that proponents and Aboriginal people should:

- be aware that Part 6 of the NPW Act establishes the Director General or delegate of OEH as the decision-maker; and
- recognise that the Director General's (or delegates) decisions may not be consistent with the views of the Aboriginal community and/or the proponent. However, OEH will take into account all relevant information it receives as part of its decision-making process.

8.2 PROPONENT

All proponents operate within a commercial environment which includes:

- strict financial and management issues, priorities and deadlines;
- the need to gain community support in order to secure any necessary approval/consent/licence/permit to operate;
- the need for clearer processes and certainty of outcomes;
- the need for suitable access to land for the purpose of their development project;
- the need to work efficiently within the project's time, quality and cost planning and management parameters; and
- the need for culturally appropriate assessment findings relevant to their project.

Under these requirements, proponents should undertake the following:

- bring the registered Aboriginal parties or their nominated representatives together and be responsible for ensuring appropriate administration and management of the consultation process;
- consider the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice of the registered Aboriginal parties involved in the consultation process in assessing cultural significance and developing any heritage management outcomes for Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s);
- provide evidence to OEH of consultation by including information relevant to the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice provided by the registered Aboriginal parties; and
- accurately record and clearly articulate all consultation findings in the final cultural heritage assessment report.

8.3 REGISTERED ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS

The interests and obligations of Aboriginal people relate to the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage. It is only Aboriginal people who can determine who is accepted by their community as being authorised to speak for Country and its associated cultural heritage. Where there is a dispute about who speaks for Country, it is appropriate for Aboriginal people, not OEH or the proponent, to resolve this dispute in a timely manner to enable effective consultation to proceed.

Aboriginal people who can provide information about cultural significance are, based on Aboriginal lore and customs, the traditional owners or custodians of the land that is the subject of the proposed project area. Traditional owners or custodians with appropriate cultural heritage knowledge necessary to make informed decisions who wish to register as an Aboriginal party are those people who:

- continue to maintain a deep respect for their ancestral belief system, traditional lore and customs;
- recognise their responsibilities of their community, knowledge and obligations to protect and conserve their culture and heritage and to care for their traditional lands or country; and
- have the trust of their community, knowledge and understanding of their culture and permission to speak about it.

The registered Aboriginal parties should undertake the following;

- ensure the appropriate cultural knowledge holder is providing the appropriate information;
- uphold and respect the traditional rights, obligations and responsibilities of Aboriginal people within their own boundaries and not to infringe in other areas or Aboriginal people outside their own boundaries;
- consider and provide the proponent the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice during the consultation process, assessing cultural significance and developing any heritage management outcomes for Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s); and
- need to work efficiently within the project's time and provide feedback in a timely manner.

8.4 LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCILS

The NSW Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC) and Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs) have statutory functions relevant to the protection of Aboriginal culture and heritage under the NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983. These requirements do not extend the role of NSWALC and LALCs in the significance assessment process. That is, these requirements do not provide NSWALC and/or LALCs any additional or specific decision-making role in the assessment of significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that are subject to an AHIP application under Part 6 of the NPW Act.

LALCs may choose to register an interest to be involved in the consultation process, or may assist registered Aboriginal parties to participate in the consultation process established by these requirements. In order to ensure effective consultation and the subsequent informed heritage assessment, LALCs are encouraged to identify and make contact with Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge in their area.

8.5 EMPLOYMENT

The proponent may engage a number of Aboriginal representatives from the registered parties (based on the size and nature of the project) to participate and assist in the fieldwork component of this project. If you would like to be considered for paid field work please answer the selection criteria attached and ensure you attach certificates of currency for the relevant insurances, CV(s), any certificates and references. MCH will then pass this information onto the proponent for their consideration to make the

selection for fieldwork participants should they wish to do so. MCH will ensure all Aboriginal parties are invited to participate in fieldwork; however paid participation is determined by the proponent.

It is estimated that four of sites officers will be required to enable the field work to be complete and run in a timely manner. However, all RAPs will be invited to participate regardless of remuneration.

8.6 FORMS

You will find forms attached for your connivance. However, if you prefer to use your own please feel free to do so. Please ensure that these are either filled out in full or your own forms/letters answer the questions and return to MCH no later than 15 May 2018.

REFERENCES

Australian Heritage Commission. 2002. Ask First. A Guide to respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values.

Australian International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). 2013a. The Burra Charter.

Australian ICOMOS. 2013b. The Practice Note – Understanding and assessing cultural significance

Australian ICOMOS. 2013c. The Practice Note – The Burra Charter and archaeological practice

Australian ICOMOS. 2013d. The Practice Note – The Burra Charter and Indigenous cultural heritage management

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW). 2010a. *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, Sydney.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW). 2010b. *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, Sydney.

Appendix A

MCH would like to clearly state that, should you wish to provide feedback in another form, you are encouraged to do so. You are under no obligation to complete the current form.

However, should you wish to use this form, please complete, sign and return to MCH using one of the following;

Fax: 4952 5501

e-mail: mcheritage@iprimus.com.au

Postal address: MCH

PO Box 166

Adamstown, NSW 2289

ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDER SITE OFFICER APPLICATION

Position description

A site officer must demonstrate that they have satisfactorily participated in previous archaeological fieldwork with an archaeologist. A trainee site officer does not need to demonstrate previous archaeological experience. Site officers must be able to:

- undertake direction from the project archaeologist
- work in a range of climates wearing protective clothing
- work in teams with a wide range of people
- identify a broad range of Aboriginal objects across the landscape

To qualify as a site officer, appropriate training in identifying Aboriginal objects must have been undertaken (such as the Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) sites awareness training course, or other relevant secondary or tertiary studies) or equivalent knowledge or experience must be demonstrated.

The duties of the site officer under the direction of the project archaeologist may include, but not limited to:

- relocating excavated materials in buckets or wheel barrows
- sieving excavated material
- meeting general and site specific Occupational Health and Safety requirements

Selection criteria

The proponent will offer positions based on the following key selection criteria:

- an individual's ability to undertake the tasks specified above
- an individual's availability to undertake the activity (physically able to undertake field work)
- an individual's experience in undertaking similar activities. Applications may be subject to a reference check
- individuals with demonstrated cultural knowledge relevant to the local area
- individuals who can demonstrate they can communicate the results of the field work back to their managers and RAPs
- In addition to a consideration of the key selection criteria, the Proponent may give preference to applicants who live locally.

The proponent is under no obligation to offer site officer positions based on an individual's association with a cultural group or area. The proponent makes no guarantee that registered parties will be engaged to undertake archaeological field activities. The number of site officer positions available will be based on need as described in the archaeological methodology.

However, MCH will ensure all registered stakeholders are invited to participate in the survey regardless of engagement arrangements between the stakeholder(s) and the proponent. Applicants will be notified whether they have been successful or unsuccessful in their application.

Engagement

The Proponent selects and has final approval on who will be engaged as a site officer. Successful applicants will be engaged to provide the services through a written contract that will be provided at a later date. The proponent will only engage Service Providers with NSW workers compensation insurance, public liability insurance, and comprehensive motor vehicle insurance or third-party property damage insurance.

Payment

The proponent will pay the Service Provider at a rate that will be based on the project budget. The quoted hourly rate is the rate to be paid by the Proponent to the Service Provider - not to the individual site officer/trainee site officer. The site officer/trainee site officer will be paid by the Service Provider at a rate agreed to by the Service Provider and the site officer/trainee site officer. Payment will only be made for the provision of the services (actual hours worked), and not for the time spent travelling to and from site. Payment will be made upon the receipt of a cultural heritage report and receipt of your response to the draft report.

ABORIGINAL SITE OFFICER APPLICATION FORM

Maitland Seniors Living Village

An Aboriginal site officer application form must be filled out for each individual seeking engagement as a site officer.	
Name of organisation (if relevant)	
Name	
Contact number	
Mailing address	
Email address	
Fax	
Position applied for	Site officer <input type="checkbox"/> Trainee Site Officer <input type="checkbox"/>
Please list any formal qualifications or relevant experience to the position applied for (attach documentation as required)	
Please list any previous archaeological, sites, survey, excavation or other relevant experience (attach additional sheets as required)	
Please provide the contact details of at least one archaeologist (other than the project archaeologist) who can be contacted as a referee	
INSURANCES	
Public Liability	Expiry date: (attach certificate of currency)
Worker Compensation	Expiry date: : (attach certificate of currency)
Comprehensive Motor Vehicle	Expiry date: : (attach certificate of currency)
Failure to provide up to date Certificate of Currencies will prevent you participating in any fieldwork. MCH may have received copies previously, however, they must be provided for each project.	
OCCUPATIONAL Health & SAFETY (OH&S)	
<p>All participants are required to comply with MCH and the proponents OH&S requirements.</p> <p>This includes high visibility clothing, hat, sunscreen and steel capped boots. You will be advised of any additional requirements.</p> <p>This also includes appropriate and acceptable behaviour at all times.</p> <p>Failure to comply will prevent you from participating in the field work.</p>	

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Maitland Seniors Living Village

I, _____ (please insert your name) of _____ (please insert the name of your group), **agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in relation to gathering information about cultural significance:

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Position within organisation: _____

I, _____ (please insert your name) of _____ (please insert the name of your group), **do not agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in relation to gathering information about cultural significance for the following reasons (please explain your reasons for disagreeing):

I would like to suggest the following (please provide your reasoning): _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Position within organisation: _____

PROVIDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Maitland Seniors Living Village

Company Name): _____

Contact: _____

Postal address: _____

Mobile No: _____

E-Mail: _____

Date: _____

**I would like to provide knowledge about cultural significance using the following method(s).
Please tick your preferred method(s):**

- 1) Discussion in the field during the survey
- 2) Written documentation (letter, e-mail, fax)
- 3) Meeting to discuss and/or provide written documentation
- 4) Formal interview with specific questions/answers and/or discussions
- 5) Phone conversation
- 6) Skype conversation
- 7) Using the attached form/questioner

Other: Please provide details:

ABORIGINAL SITE OFFICER APPLICATION FORM

Maitland Seniors Living Village

An Aboriginal site officer application form must be filled out for each individual seeking engagement as a site officer.

Name of organisation (if relevant)	Culturally Aware
Name	Tracey Skene
Contact number	0474106537
Mailing address	2 Crawford Place, Milfield
Email address	tracey@morning-pa.com.au
Fax	-
Position applied for	Site officer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trainee Site Officer <input type="checkbox"/>
Please list any formal qualifications or relevant experience to the position applied for (attach documentation as required)	
Please list any previous archaeological, sites, survey, excavation or other relevant experience (attach additional sheets as required)	Mt Owen mnr - Glencore Ashton Load
Please provide the contact details of at least one archaeologist (other than the project archaeologist) who can be contacted as a referee	Liz Wiggott - 0417281753 Angela Basson - 04102836031

INSURANCES

Public Liability	Expiry date: 17-2-19	(attach certificate of currency)
Worker Compensation	Expiry date: 29-8-17 17-2-19	(attach certificate of currency)
Comprehensive Motor Vehicle	Expiry date: :	(attach certificate of currency)

Failure to provide up to date Certificate of Currencies will prevent you participating in any fieldwork. MCH may have received copies previously, however, they must be provided for each project.

OCCUPATIONAL Health & SAFETY (OH&S)

All participants are required to comply with MCH and the proponents OH&S requirements. This includes high visibility clothing, hat, sunscreen and steel caped boots. You will be advised of any additional requirements.

This also includes appropriate and acceptable behaviour at all times.

Failure to comply will prevent you from participating in the field work.

Cheryl Kitchener
33 Clift Street,
Heddon Greta, 2321

3 January, 2017

Att: Mr Ben Kemp and Mr Brett Jenkins

Re: Mt Owen Archaeological Salvage Project Deferral -Applications

To Whom it may concern

I am writing this reference in support of Tracey Skene, who have I known for approximately 20 years.

Tracey has worked for me as an Archaeologist and Historian for my company Indigenous Outcomes and in previous jobs I have held in Forestry NSW, Awabakal LALC and Kleinfelder.

Tracey has worked in the capacity of heritage consultant, research officer and heritage trainer. Tracey has excellent knowledge and experience in site identification, site analysis and report writing.

Tracey has worked as a Cultural Heritage/Archaeological consultant for Kleinfelder on archaeological and Heritage assessments with Coal and Allied, Landcom, Palmer & Bryan, Roads and Maritime Service, Lake Macquarie City Council, Rio Tinto, Hunter Water, Worimi LALC, Mindaribba LALC, Bengalla and several other over the time.

Tracey has also facilitated cultural heritage training workshops and site assessment and Artefact identification workshops for Awabakal LALC, Mindaribba LALC, Daracon and Theiss, along with Cultural Awareness Training and Aboriginal Business Land Management Reports.

I am happy to provide this reference for Tracey as I believe she is more than capable to coordinate, facilitate and run cultural assessments and site work.

If you need further information regarding Tracey's experiences and abilities I am more than happy to provide further information.

Regards

Cheryl Kitchener



INSITE HERITAGE
PTY LTD

PO Box 98
Wangi Wangi NSW 2267
admin@insiteheritage.com.au
P 0249755818

3rd January 2017

Re: Reference for Tracey Skene

To whom it may concern,

At Insite Heritage we provide archaeological and cultural heritage services to government, developers and industry. Tracey Skene has worked with Insite on a variety of projects, including Ashton Coal, Singleton Council infrastructure projects and Energy Australia projects over the past 10 years.

I have always found Tracey to be capable, reliable and trustworthy on and off site. Tracey applies initiative very effectively and is an excellent communicator with both clients and members of the community.

If you wish to discuss this reference further please do not hesitate to contact Angela Besant on 04102836031.

Regards

Angela Besant
Principal archaeologist
Insite Heritage.



Myall Coast Archaeological Services

"Tall Pines"
Tea Gardens. 2324

Phone/Fax: 49971011

Email: archaeology@myallcoast.net.au

Mobile: 04 03 07 1922

ACN 002 992 430

Reference: Ms Tracey Skene

To Whom It may concern

I am writing this reference in support of Tracey whom I have known for almost 20 years.

I first came to know Tracey when she was a sites officer for the Wannaruah People. I was contracted to undertake an Archaeological Survey in the Muswellbrook area.

Tracey impressed me immediately as a young woman who was thorough, knowledgeable and sincere.

Over the time we have become firm friends and a person on whom I can depend.

Tracey is a proud Wonnaru woman. She has an outstanding reputation in the Aboriginal community's across the Hunter. She is an active member and director of numerous committees and Aboriginal organisations.

Tracey has studied in archaeology and worked in that industry for the past 20 years. Tracey specialises in Indigenous management and her passion is to uphold her heritage and culture.

She has worked in a liaison role between the Aboriginal community and project management. Her skills were particularly valued in the Kyoto Energy Park, Huntlee Development and currently with the Golden Bear Golf project.

Tracey is extremely ethical, trustworthy good natured and one who is a true leader.

As an archaeologist and as Deputy Mayor of the former Great Lakes Shire, I have met many people in all walks of life. Tracey is one of the finest persons I have met.

I have no hesitation in strongly recommending Tracey to any prospective employer or anyone seeking the skills of highly talented and gifted lady. Tracey would be an asset to any organisation.

Kind regards,

Len Roberts
BA, Grad.Dip Comp. Dip Sp Ed
Consulting Archaeologist
4/1/2016

Josephine Reardon
6//153 Kosciusko Ave
Palmerston ACT 2913
Email: josephinereardon0@gmail.com
Mobile: 0429207473

Att: Mr Ben Kemp and Mr Brett Jenkins

Re: Mt Owen Archaeological Salvage Project Deferral -Applications

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to give a reference for Tracey Skene, who has worked with us for over 15 years. I have a number of businesses that deal with Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, for each contract Tracey would always be a member of our team.

In all of the 15 years, Tracey has been consistently a strong consultant. Capable of taking control of big projects and executing to the fullest, able to meet deadlines and always available to lend a hand to co-workers and stakeholders when necessary. On a major contract with Department of Defence Headquarters Joint Operations Project Cultural Heritage Archaeological Investigation, Tracey was one of the leader supervisors that covered all areas of the task required for this Government contract, that was very demanding and all reports had to be accurate and the In Situ for this site was a high priority. rarely do you come across someone who was culturally committed to upholding and executing everything from start to finish. As this was a 3 year contract, Tracey was an important consultant for the duration of the contract. teaching and workshopping with Aboriginal Communities Community in Identifying Artefacts and Cultural Landscapes.

The following businesses highly recommend Tracey Skene for any position she applies for, and would find her to be an asset to any organisation, - Yurwang Gundana Aboriginal Corporation, Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation for the above contract.

Please do not hesitate to contact Josephine Reardon, if you need any further information.

Regards,
Josephine Reardon
Aboriginal Business Consultant

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Maitland Seniors Living Village

I, Tracy Sku (please insert your name) of Culturally Aware (please insert the name of your group), **agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in relation to gathering information about cultural significance:

At this point of time I have no
issues,

Signed: TDR Date: 19-4-19

Position within organisation: _____

I, _____ (please insert your name) of _____ (please insert the name of your group), **do not agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in relation to gathering information about cultural significance for the following reasons (please explain your reasons for disagreeing):

I would like to suggest the following (please provide your reasoning): _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Position within organisation: _____

PROVIDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
Maitland Seniors Living Village

Company Name: WONNARUA HERITAGE CULTURAL SERVICES

Contact: 0401028807 GORDON CAFFEY

Postal address: 180 DONMELL CRES METFORD 2322

Mobile No: 0401028807

E-Mail: _____

Date: 30.4.18

I would like to provide knowledge about cultural significance using the following method(s).
Please tick your preferred method(s):

- ☒ 1) Discussion in the field during the survey
- ☐ 2) Written documentation (letter, e-mail, fax)
- ☐ 3) Meeting to discuss and/or provide written documentation
- ☐ 4) Formal interview with specific questions/answers and/or discussions
- ☐ 5) Phone conversation
- ☐ 6) Skype conversation
- ☐ 7) Using the attached form/questioner

Other: Please provide details:

ABORIGINAL SITE OFFICER APPLICATION FORM

Maitland Seniors Living Village

An Aboriginal site officer application form must be filled out for each individual seeking engagement as a site officer.	
Name of organisation (if relevant)	WONNARUA HERITAGE CULTURE SERVICES
Name	GORDON GRIFFITHS
Contact number	0401028807
Mailing address	190 DONNELL CRES MERTFORD 2323
Email address	
Fax	
Position applied for	Site officer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trainee Site Officer <input type="checkbox"/>
Please list any formal qualifications or relevant experience to the position applied for (attach documentation as required)	BEEN DOING ABORIGINAL CULTURE SURVEYS FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS ALL THROUGH THE WONNARUA AREA
Please list any previous archaeological, sites, survey, excavation or other relevant experience (attach additional sheets as required)	HAVE DONE WORK AT MT OWEN MINE ALSO GLENCONE MINES DOING SURVEY WORK WORKED WITH THE INSITE HERITAGE ALSO R.P.S. AND ALSO UNWELT DOING CULTURE WORK
Please provide the contact details of at least one archaeologist (other than the project archaeologist) who can be contacted as a referee	TESSA BONNAN R.P.S. CONTACT 4940 4200
INSURANCES	
Public Liability	Expiry date: 15-11-18 (attach certificate of currency)
Worker Compensation	Expiry date: 31-10-18 (attach certificate of currency)
Comprehensive Motor Vehicle	Expiry date: 7-7-18 (attach certificate of currency)
Failure to provide up to date Certificate of Currencies will prevent you participating in any fieldwork. MCH may have received copies previously, however, they must be provided for each project.	
OCCUPATIONAL Health & SAFETY (OH&S)	
<p>All participants are required to comply with MCH and the proponents OH&S requirements. This includes high visibility clothing, hat, sunscreen and steel capped boots. You will be advised of any additional requirements.</p> <p>This also includes appropriate and acceptable behaviour at all times.</p> <p>Failure to comply will prevent you from participating in the field work.</p>	

21 May 2018

Tracey Skene
Culturally Aware
7 Crawford Place
MILFIELD NSW 2325

Dear Tracey,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3) –Test Excavation invitation and letter of engagement- Proposed Seniors Living Village

The proponent (GHT Holdings Pty Ltd) has received a number of applications and after careful consideration has selected whom they wish to engage in a paid capacity. The proponent and MCH would like to advise that your application for paid participation has been successful. MCH would like to organise the test excavation for the above-named project to commence on the 18 June 2018 starting at 8am meeting at the corner of Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland. We anticipate work will be complete within 10 days, however, please be advised this time may change.

As part of the assessment process the proponent require an appropriate person from your organisation to participate in the test excavation to identify known or potential cultural heritage features. A cultural heritage report must be prepared following the test excavation and receipt of the draft archaeological report within the required 28 days review period. The cultural heritage report will identify known or potential Aboriginal objects or places and/or any other cultural heritage matters that may be affected by the project.

GHT Holdings Pty Ltd and MCH wishes to reiterate our intent to positively engaging with the local Aboriginal community. In this spirit an invitation has been extended to all registered applicants to attend the test excavation. If you accept the terms outlined in the Letter of Engagement (attached) please sign the Letter of Engagement and return to McCardle Cultural Heritage. Participation in the program is dependent on the receipt of the Letter of engagement and insurance certificate of currencies.

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the OEH requirements, please ensure that any items that you or your group deem confidential are made apparent to your field representative prior to field work to ensure that information remains confidential if required. Failure to disclose that information is confidential may result in the information being included in the report.

Should you have any questions regarding these terms and conditions or the project please contact myself on 0412 702 396.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Aboriginal Site Officer/Trainee Site Officer

Letter of Engagement

Southland Holdings Pty Ltd wishes to engage Culturally Aware (Service Provider) to provide two Site Officers to undertake an archaeological test excavation of the proposed Senors Living Village at East Maitland.

The proponent and Service Provider agree to the terms and conditions of the engagement as follows:

Services

The Service Provider will engage **TWO** experienced and fit for work Site Officers to undertake the following:

- Archaeological test excavation of the PAD
- a cultural heritage report and invoice within 28 days of receiving the draft report from MCH

If field workers do not attend site and no notice is provided (at least the night before), they will be replaced for the remainder of the project.

Fees

The proponent will pay the following Fees to the Service Provider for Services:

- \$72.00 + GST per person per hour for work undertaken by a Site Officer

Payment will be within 28 days of receipt of a correct invoice and cultural heritage report. Invoices are to be provided at the end of the month.

Invoices are to be addressed to:

GHT Holdings Pty Ltd

Time sheets

The Service provider must ensure that the Site Officers sign a time sheet at the start and finish of each day the Services are provided. Fees will not be paid unless time sheets for each Site Officer has been completed. The archaeologist will have a time sheet that may be used.

Work performance

The Service Provider must ensure that the Site Officers are fit for work, undertake the Services in a timely manner, with reasonable care, skill and professionalism and in accordance with all applicable laws and any reasonable directions or requirements made by the proponent and/or MCH.

Absences

All field staff must call MCH the evening before work to notify their absence for the following day and organise for a replacement. If no notice is provided, that staff members place in the field team will be suspended until MCH are notified they will be back at work. It is the responsibility of the Service Provider to organise a replacement site officer from the list of persons provided to MCH at the start of the project.

Proponent and MCH property

All materials and equipment provided by MCH or the proponent during the term of engagement remain the property of MCH or the proponent and must be returned upon completion of the Services or termination of the agreement.

Confidentially

All information provided by MCH or the proponent to the Service Provider and/or Site Officer in relation to the services or the business or operations of the proponent and MCH are confidential. The Service Provider will ensure it and the Site Officer keep such information confidential at all times (including after the completion of the Services) and must not disclose it to any other person without the prior written consent from the proponent and/or MCH.

OH&S Requirements

Before commencement of work you must provide MCH with certificate of currencies for Workers Comp and Public Liability. Field representatives participating in the test excavation will be required to wear steel cap boots, long pants and long shirt (hi-visibility) with appropriate sun protection including a hat. It is recommended that participants bring adequate amounts of food and water for the day.

Early termination

The proponent reserves the right to terminate this agreement at any time by giving 1 week written notice to the Service Provider. If the proponent terminates this agreement under this clause, then, subject to satisfactory performance of the Services, the proponent will pay the Service provider a proportionate part of the Fee according to the amount or proportion of Services supplied up to the date of termination.

No subcontracting

The Service Provider must not subcontract the provision of the Services without the proponent's prior written consent.

Insurances

The Service Provider must provide certificates of currency for Workers Comp, Public Liability and Comprehensive Motor vehicle insurances prior to the Services being provided.

Indemnity and release

The Service Provider undertakes the Services at its sole risk and the proponent and MCH will not be liable for any loss, damage, injury or death sustained by any person as a result of the Services being provided.

The Service provider indemnifies and releases the proponent and MCH against any loss the proponent or MCH suffers or any claims made against the proponent or MCH by any person arising out of the provisions of the Services except to the extent that any loss or claims arise from any negligence by the proponent or MCH.

Variations

No changes to these terms can be made without the prior written agreement with the proponent.

Exclusion of other terms

This letter contains the sole agreement of the parties and all other terms are excluded.

If you agree that the contents of this letter correctly set out the terms of engagement between the proponent and your organisation then please sign both copies, keep one for yourself, and return the other signed copy to MCH within 10 days.

Acceptance (Test excavation: Proposed Seniors Living Village)**Signed by Culturally Aware**

I/we agree to the terms set out in this letter and acknowledge that it forms a binding legal contract.
I/we declare that I/we are authorised to sign this letter on behalf of Culturally Aware.

Please provide your ABN:

Signature of Witness	Signature of authorised person
Print name of Witness	Print name of authorised person
Print title and position of authorised person	
Date:	Date:

21 May 2018

Deidre Perkins
Divine Diggers
6 Ashleigh St
Heddon Greta NSW 2321

Dear Deidre,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3) –Test Excavation invitation and letter of engagement- Proposed Seniors Living Village

The proponent (GHT Holdings Pty Ltd) has received a number of applications and after careful consideration has selected whom they wish to engage in a paid capacity. The proponent and MCH would like to advise that your application for paid participation has been successful. MCH would like to organise the test excavation for the above-named project to commence on the 18 June 2018 starting at 8am meeting at the corner of Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland. We anticipate work will be complete within 10 days, however, please be advised this time may change.

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GHT Holdings Pty Ltd and MCH wishes to reiterate our intent to positively engaging with the local Aboriginal community. In this spirit an invitation has been extended to all registered applicants to attend the test excavation. If you accept the terms outlined in the Letter of Engagement (attached) please sign the Letter of Engagement and return to McCardle Cultural Heritage. Participation in the program is dependent on the receipt of the Letter of engagement and insurance certificate of currencies.

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the OEH requirements, please ensure that any items that you or your group deem confidential are made apparent to your field representative prior to field work to ensure that information remains confidential if required. Failure to disclose that information is confidential may result in the information being included in the report.

Should you have any questions regarding these terms and conditions or the project please contact myself on 0412 702 396.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Aboriginal Site Officer/Trainee Site Officer

Letter of Engagement

Southland Holdings Pty Ltd wishes to engage Divine Diggers (Service Provider) to provide two Site Officers to undertake an archaeological test excavation of the proposed Senors Living Village at East Maitland.

The proponent and Service Provider agree to the terms and conditions of the engagement as follows:

Services

The Service Provider will engage **TWO** experienced and fit for work Site Officers to undertake the following:

- Archaeological test excavation of the PAD
- a cultural heritage report and invoice within 28 days of receiving the draft report from MCH

If field workers do not attend site and no notice is provided (at least the night before), they will be replaced for the remainder of the project.

Fees

The proponent will pay the following Fees to the Service Provider for Services:

- \$72.00 + GST per person per hour for work undertaken by a Site Officer

Payment will be within 28 days of receipt of a correct invoice and cultural heritage report. Invoices are to be provided at the end of the month.

Invoices are to be addressed to:

GHT Holdings Pty Ltd

Time sheets

The Service provider must ensure that the Site Officers sign a time sheet at the start and finish of each day the Services are provided. Fees will not be paid unless time sheets for each Site Officer has been completed. The archaeologist will have a time sheet that may be used.

Work performance

The Service Provider must ensure that the Site Officers are fit for work, undertake the Services in a timely manner, with reasonable care, skill and professionalism and in accordance with all applicable laws and any reasonable directions or requirements made by the proponent and/or MCH.

Absences

All field staff must call MCH the evening before work to notify their absence for the following day and organise for a replacement. If no notice is provided, that staff members place in the field team will be suspended until MCH are notified they will be back at work. It is the responsibility of the Service Provider to organise a replacement site officer from the list of persons provided to MCH at the start of the project.

Proponent and MCH property

All materials and equipment provided by MCH or the proponent during the term of engagement remain the property of MCH or the proponent and must be returned upon completion of the Services or termination of the agreement.

Confidentially

All information provided by MCH or the proponent to the Service Provider and/or Site Officer in relation to the services or the business or operations of the proponent and MCH are confidential. The Service Provider will ensure it and the Site Officer keep such information confidential at all times (including after the completion of the Services) and must not disclose it to any other person without the prior written consent from the proponent and/or MCH.

OH&S Requirements

Before commencement of work you must provide MCH with certificate of currencies for Workers Comp and Public Liability. Field representatives participating in the test excavation will be required to wear steel cap boots, long pants and long shirt (hi-visibility) with appropriate sun protection including a hat. It is recommended that participants bring adequate amounts of food and water for the day.

Early termination

The proponent reserves the right to terminate this agreement at any time by giving 1 week written notice to the Service Provider. If the proponent terminates this agreement under this clause, then, subject to satisfactory performance of the Services, the proponent will pay the Service provider a proportionate part of the Fee according to the amount or proportion of Services supplied up to the date of termination.

No subcontracting

The Service Provider must not subcontract the provision of the Services without the proponent's prior written consent.

Insurances

The Service Provider must provide certificates of currency for Workers Comp, Public Liability and Comprehensive Motor vehicle insurances prior to the Services being provided.

Indemnity and release

The Service Provider undertakes the Services at its sole risk and the proponent and MCH will not be liable for any loss, damage, injury or death sustained by any person as a result of the Services being provided.

The Service provider indemnifies and releases the proponent and MCH against any loss the proponent or MCH suffers or any claims made against the proponent or MCH by any person arising out of the provisions of the Services except to the extent that any loss or claims arise from any negligence by the proponent or MCH.

Variations

No changes to these terms can be made without the prior written agreement with the proponent.

Exclusion of other terms

This letter contains the sole agreement of the parties and all other terms are excluded.

If you agree that the contents of this letter correctly set out the terms of engagement between the proponent and your organisation then please sign both copies, keep one for yourself, and return the other signed copy to MCH within 10 days.

Acceptance (Test excavation: Proposed Seniors Living Village)**Signed by Divine Diggers**

I/we agree to the terms set out in this letter and acknowledge that it forms a binding legal contract.
I/we declare that I/we are authorised to sign this letter on behalf of Divine Diggers.

Please provide your ABN:

Signature of Witness	Signature of authorised person
Print name of Witness	Print name of authorised person
Print title and position of authorised person	
Date:	Date:

21 May 2018

Gordon Griffiths
Wonnarua Culture Heritage
19 O'Donnell Crescent
Metford NSW 2323

Dear Gordon,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3) –Test Excavation invitation and letter of engagement- Proposed Seniors Living Village

The proponent (GHT Holdings Pty Ltd) has received a number of applications and after careful consideration has selected whom they wish to engage in a paid capacity. The proponent and MCH would like to advise that your application for paid participation has been successful. MCH would like to organise the test excavation for the above-named project to commence on the 18 June 2018 starting at 8am meeting at the corner of Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland. We anticipate work will be complete within 10 days, however, please be advised this time may change.

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Should you have any questions regarding these terms and conditions or the project please contact myself on 0412 702 396.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Aboriginal Site Officer/Trainee Site Officer

Letter of Engagement

Southland Holdings Pty Ltd wishes to engage Wonnarua Culture Heritage (Service Provider) to provide two Site Officers to undertake an archaeological test excavation of the proposed Senors Living Village at East Maitland.

The proponent and Service Provider agree to the terms and conditions of the engagement as follows:

Services

The Service Provider will engage **TWO** experienced and fit for work Site Officers to undertake the following:

- Archaeological test excavation of the PAD
- a cultural heritage report and invoice within 28 days of receiving the draft report from MCH

If field workers do not attend site and no notice is provided (at least the night before), they will be replaced for the remainder of the project.

Fees

The proponent will pay the following Fees to the Service Provider for Services:

- \$72.00 + GST per person per hour for work undertaken by a Site Officer

Payment will be within 28 days of receipt of a correct invoice and cultural heritage report. Invoices are to be provided at the end of the month.

Invoices are to be addressed to:

GHT Holdings Pty Ltd

Time sheets

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Work performance

The Service Provider must ensure that the Site Officers are fit for work, undertake the Services in a timely manner, with reasonable care, skill and professionalism and in accordance with all applicable laws and any reasonable directions or requirements made by the proponent and/or MCH.

Absences

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Proponent and MCH property

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Confidentially

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OH&S Requirements

Before commencement of work you must provide MCH with certificate of currencies for Workers Comp and Public Liability. Field representatives participating in the test excavation will be required to wear steel cap boots, long pants and long shirt (hi-visibility) with appropriate sun protection including a hat. It is recommended that participants bring adequate amounts of food and water for the day.

Early termination

The proponent reserves the right to terminate this agreement at any time by giving 1 week written notice to the Service Provider. If the proponent terminates this agreement under this clause, then, subject to satisfactory performance of the Services, the proponent will pay the Service provider a proportionate part of the Fee according to the amount or proportion of Services supplied up to the date of termination.

No subcontracting

The Service Provider must not subcontract the provision of the Services without the proponent's prior written consent.

Insurances

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Indemnity and release

The Service Provider undertakes the Services at its sole risk and the proponent and MCH will not be liable for any loss, damage, injury or death sustained by any person as a result of the Services being provided.

The Service provider indemnifies and releases the proponent and MCH against any loss the proponent or MCH suffers or any claims made against the proponent or MCH by any person arising out of the provisions of the Services except to the extent that any loss or claims arise from any negligence by the proponent or MCH.

Variations

No changes to these terms can be made without the prior written agreement with the proponent.

Exclusion of other terms

This letter contains the sole agreement of the parties and all other terms are excluded.

If you agree that the contents of this letter correctly set out the terms of engagement between the proponent and your organisation then please sign both copies, keep one for yourself, and return the other signed copy to MCH within 10 days.

Acceptance (Test excavation: Proposed Seniors Living Village)**Signed by Wonnarua Culture Heritage**

I/we agree to the terms set out in this letter and acknowledge that it forms a binding legal contract.
I/we declare that I/we are authorised to sign this letter on behalf of Wonnarua Culture Heritage.
Please provide your ABN:

Signature of Witness**Signature of authorised person****Print name of Witness****Print name of authorised person****Print title and position of authorised person****Date:****Date:**

21 May 2018

Steve Talbott
73 Kiah Road
GILLIESTON HEIGHTS NSW 2321

Dear Steve,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3) –Test Excavation invitation and letter of engagement- Proposed Seniors Living Village

The proponent (GHT Holdings Pty Ltd) has received a number of applications and after careful consideration has selected whom they wish to engage in a paid capacity. The proponent and MCH would like to advise that your application for paid participation has been successful. MCH would like to organise the test excavation for the above-named project to commence on the 18 June 2018 starting at 8am meeting at the corner of Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland. We anticipate work will be complete within 10 days, however, please be advised this time may change.

As part of the assessment process the proponent require an appropriate person from your organisation to participate in the test excavation to identify known or potential cultural heritage features. A cultural heritage report must be prepared following the test excavation and receipt of the draft archaeological report within the required 28 days review period. The cultural heritage report will identify known or potential Aboriginal objects or places and/or any other cultural heritage matters that may be affected by the project.

GHT Holdings Pty Ltd and MCH wishes to reiterate our intent to positively engaging with the local Aboriginal community. In this spirit an invitation has been extended to all registered applicants to attend the test excavation. If you accept the terms outlined in the Letter of Engagement (attached) please sign the Letter of Engagement and return to McCardle Cultural Heritage. Participation in the program is dependent on the receipt of the Letter of engagement and insurance certificate of currencies.

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the OEH requirements, please ensure that any items that you or your group deem confidential are made apparent to your field representative prior to field work to ensure that information remains confidential if required. Failure to disclose that information is confidential may result in the information being included in the report.

Should you have any questions regarding these terms and conditions or the project please contact myself on 0412 702 396.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to read 'Penny McCardle', followed by a small dot.

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Aboriginal Site Officer/Trainee Site Officer

Letter of Engagement

Southland Holdings Pty Ltd wishes to engage Steve Talbott (Service Provider) to provide two Site Officers to undertake an archaeological test excavation of the proposed Senors Living Village at East Maitland.

The proponent and Service Provider agree to the terms and conditions of the engagement as follows:

Services

The Service Provider will engage **TWO** experienced and fit for work Site Officers to undertake the following:

- Archaeological test excavation of the PAD
- a cultural heritage report and invoice within 28 days of receiving the draft report from MCH

If field workers do not attend site and no notice is provided (at least the night before), they will be replaced for the remainder of the project.

Fees

The proponent will pay the following Fees to the Service Provider for Services:

- \$72.00 + GST per person per hour for work undertaken by a Site Officer

Payment will be within 28 days of receipt of a correct invoice and cultural heritage report. Invoices are to be provided at the end of the month.

Invoices are to be addressed to:

GHT Holdings Pty Ltd

Time sheets

The Service provider must ensure that the Site Officers sign a time sheet at the start and finish of each day the Services are provided. Fees will not be paid unless time sheets for each Site Officer has been completed. The archaeologist will have a time sheet that may be used.

Work performance

The Service Provider must ensure that the Site Officers are fit for work, undertake the Services in a timely manner, with reasonable care, skill and professionalism and in accordance with all applicable laws and any reasonable directions or requirements made by the proponent and/or MCH.

Absences

All field staff must call MCH the evening before work to notify their absence for the following day and organise for a replacement. If no notice is provided, that staff members place in the field team will be suspended until MCH are notified they will be back at work. It is the responsibility of the Service Provider to organise a replacement site officer from the list of persons provided to MCH at the start of the project.

Proponent and MCH property

All materials and equipment provided by MCH or the proponent during the term of engagement remain the property of MCH or the proponent and must be returned upon completion of the Services or termination of the agreement.

Confidentially

All information provided by MCH or the proponent to the Service Provider and/or Site Officer in relation to the services or the business or operations of the proponent and MCH are confidential. The Service Provider will ensure it and the Site Officer keep such information confidential at all times (including after the completion of the Services) and must not disclose it to any other person without the prior written consent from the proponent and/or MCH.

OH&S Requirements

Before commencement of work you must provide MCH with certificate of currencies for Workers Comp and Public Liability. Field representatives participating in the test excavation will be required to wear steel cap boots, long pants and long shirt (hi-visibility) with appropriate sun protection including a hat. It is recommended that participants bring adequate amounts of food and water for the day.

Early termination

The proponent reserves the right to terminate this agreement at any time by giving 1 week written notice to the Service Provider. If the proponent terminates this agreement under this clause, then, subject to satisfactory performance of the Services, the proponent will pay the Service provider a proportionate part of the Fee according to the amount or proportion of Services supplied up to the date of termination.

No subcontracting

The Service Provider must not subcontract the provision of the Services without the proponent's prior written consent.

Insurances

The Service Provider must provide certificates of currency for Workers Comp, Public Liability and Comprehensive Motor vehicle insurances prior to the Services being provided.

Indemnity and release

The Service Provider undertakes the Services at its sole risk and the proponent and MCH will not be liable for any loss, damage, injury or death sustained by any person as a result of the Services being provided.

The Service provider indemnifies and releases the proponent and MCH against any loss the proponent or MCH suffers or any claims made against the proponent or MCH by any person arising out of the provisions of the Services except to the extent that any loss or claims arise from any negligence by the proponent or MCH.

Variations

No changes to these terms can be made without the prior written agreement with the proponent.

Exclusion of other terms

This letter contains the sole agreement of the parties and all other terms are excluded.

If you agree that the contents of this letter correctly set out the terms of engagement between the proponent and your organisation then please sign both copies, keep one for yourself, and return the other signed copy to MCH within 10 days.

Acceptance (Test excavation: Proposed Seniors Living Village)**Signed by Steve Talbott**

I/we agree to the terms set out in this letter and acknowledge that it forms a binding legal contract.
I/we declare that I/we are authorised to sign this letter on behalf of Steve Talbott.

Please provide your ABN:

Signature of Witness**Signature of authorised person****Print name of Witness****Print name of authorised person****Print title and position of authorised person****Date:****Date:**

Exclusion of other terms

This letter contains the sole agreement of the parties and all other terms are excluded.

If you agree that the contents of this letter correctly set out the terms of engagement between the proponent and your organisation then please sign both copies, keep one for yourself, and return the other signed copy to MCH within 10 days.

Acceptance (Test excavation: Proposed Seniors Living Village)

Signed by Culturally Aware

I/we agree to the terms set out in this letter and acknowledge that it forms a binding legal contract.
I/we declare that I/we are authorised to sign this letter on behalf of Culturally Aware.

Please provide your ABN:

[Signature]

Signature of Witness

Mark Skeer

Print name of Witness

[Signature]

Signature of authorised person

Tracy Skeer

Print name of authorised person

Owner

Print title and position of authorised person

29-5-08

Date:

29-5-08

Date:

Exclusion of other terms

This letter contains the sole agreement of the parties and all other terms are excluded.

If you agree that the contents of this letter correctly set out the terms of engagement between the proponent and your organisation then please sign both copies, keep one for yourself, and return the other signed copy to MCH within 10 days.

Acceptance (Test excavation: Proposed Seniors Living Village)

Signed by Steve Talbott

S Talbott

I/we agree to the terms set out in this letter and acknowledge that it forms a binding legal contract.
I/we declare that I/we are authorised to sign this letter on behalf of Steve Talbott.

Please provide your ABN:

A Heard

Signature of Witness

Signature of authorised person

Amanda Heard

Print name of Witness

Amanda Heard

Print name of authorised person

Print title and position of authorised person

Date: *29/5/2018*

Date:

signed copy to MCH within 10 days.

Acceptance (Test excavation: Proposed Seniors Living Village)

Signed by Divine Diggers

Dodie Perkins

I/we agree to the terms set out in this letter and acknowledge that it forms a binding legal contract.

I/we declare that I/we are authorised to sign this letter on behalf of Divine Diggers.

Please provide your ABN:

63979880480

Signature of Witness

Ron Perkins

Print name of Witness

RON PERKINS

Signature of authorised person

Dodie Perkins

Print name of authorised person

DELORE PERKINS

Print title and position of authorised person

Date: 30th May 2018

Date: 30th May 2018

Exclusion of other terms

This letter contains the sole agreement of the parties and all other terms are excluded.

If you agree that the contents of this letter correctly set out the terms of engagement between the proponent and your organisation then please sign both copies, keep one for yourself, and return the other signed copy to MCH within 10 days.

Acceptance (Test excavation: Proposed Seniors Living Village)

Signed by Wonnarua Culture Heritage

Wonnarua Culture Heritage

I/we agree to the terms set out in this letter and acknowledge that it forms a binding legal contract.

I/we declare that I/we are authorised to sign this letter on behalf of Wonnarua Culture Heritage.

Please provide your ABN:

N. ECKERT

Signature of Witness

Gordon Briffiths

Signature of authorised person

NICOLE ECKERT

Print name of Witness

GORDON BRIFFITHS

Print name of authorised person

DIRECTOR

Print title and position of authorised person

Date: *28.5.18*

Date: *28.5.18*



McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

9 July 2018

Culturally Aware
Tracey
traceyamorrung-pa.com.au

Dear Tracey,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3 & 4 –Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed Seniors Living Village

Please find enclosed a copy of the draft Cultural Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment reports for the above-named project for your review.

The cultural heritage Assessment includes information provided by the knowledge holders and is included with their permission. As required by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), Stage 3 (S. 4.3.5; 4.3.6; 4.3.7) and Stage 4 (S. 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.4.3) and based on the information provided by knowledge holders throughout the project, the cultural significance of the area will be included following your response to the draft report.

MCH would like to provide further opportunity to provide your further input and request your comments on the draft Cultural Heritage Assessment and Archaeological heritage Impact Assessment reports. Additionally, any concerns you may have are also important and we would like the opportunity to address any concerns you may have.

As outlined in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), Stage 4 (S. 4.4.3) MCH would appreciate your input and your comments on the draft reports no later than C.O.B. 6 August 2018.

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the OEH requirements, please ensure that if any response to the draft report is deemed confidential that this is either stated at the beginning of a conversation or stamped/written on each piece of paper communicate.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the requested timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation has no comments regarding the draft Cultural Heritage Assessment and Archaeological heritage Impact Assessment reports

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd


Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist



McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

9 July 2018

Steve
gomerioi.namoi@outlook.com

Dear Steve,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3 & 4 –Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed Seniors Living Village

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Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd


Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist



McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

9 July 2018

Divine Diggers
Deidre
dedemaree3@hotmail.com

Dear Deidre,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3 & 4 –Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed Seniors Living Village

Please find enclosed a copy of the draft Cultural Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment reports for the above-named project for your review.

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Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd


Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist



McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

9 July 2018

Wonnarua Culture Heritage
Gordon
gordon.griffithsbra@yahoo.com.au

Dear Gordon,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3 & 4 –Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed Seniors Living Village

Please find enclosed a copy of the draft Cultural Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment reports for the above-named project for your review.

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Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, the absence of a response by the requested timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation has no comments regarding the draft Cultural Heritage Assessment and Archaeological heritage Impact Assessment reports

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd


Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Wonnarua heritage
culture services
agree with the draft
report that was sent
to me for the east
Maitland project
cheers Gordon
griffiths

15/07/2018

To: Penny McCardle

McArdle Cultural Heritage

Po Box 166, Adamstown NSW 2289

Regarding :

Aboriginal Cultural Assessment for Proposed Seniors Living Village -Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Road, East Maitland Including Lot 141 DP1125076 Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd East Maitland

To Mrs. Penny McCardle :

Information from report and Concern's & our opinion from Aboriginal Groups Involved in Assessment:

1) There was on the OEH AHIMS Search, found that there was 118 known sites within a 5km radius of the project area...our main cultural concerns is that the assessment location lies within one of our cultural landscape being within a close vicinity of a wet land cultural landscape area and not there is not much left of this high development area to retrieve cultural information for community.

2) Destroyed?? 12 sites (10 AFT 1, AFT/ARG and PAD 1) AND 3 Partially Destroyed (2 AFT and 1 PAD) majority of sites being of 73 %Artefacts and 14% of PADS then the remaining being a variety of sites ?? could the groups have further information in regards to these destroyed site why and how ..

3) 62 pits completed within a 60 meters in width from development south and south western boarder...Disturbance across the PAD mixture of A/B horizons.....unsatisfied with coverage..

1. 4) Artefacts discovered in Pits broken flakes, microlith and 2 bladettes and 5 flake pieces, 3 bladettes (preform blades) these finds are high cultural concerns to Aboriginal groups in this Assessment and that these are more Tools rather than just pieces of flakes etc they mean more to us on a cultural basis rather than a scientific basis...

5) Site 01 is scientifically being deemed low significant - Our sites are never deemed LOW..

6) Area of impact....Aboriginal groups on this Assessment did not see concept plan (which we have only seen in this Draft report for the 1st time) of the development area so their fore can't really have an input whether the area has been fully covered and Investigated thoroughly, as this location of any impact to such a high Cultural landscape, being within a close vicinity of a Aboriginal Source area and camping areas, and other surrounding cultural places. These development impacts either minor or small impacts usually have Roads constructed at a depth of concern for Aboriginal people, along with the level of impact from amenities of electricity, water connections etc.

7) Aboriginal Raps involved should have the rights to work with proponent along with the Archaeologist prior to any assessments as it would work in the best interest for developer and community and not have to have a go between with Assessments as we feel we never get the whole input from the beginning to end of the process.

8) We should see the full Investigation permit of every Assessment to assure that no changes either minor or big of them. And be aware of amendments made on these permits.

9) Project based AHIP??? That will include site 01 We feel that AHIP should be given once Aboriginal community are satisfied on a Cultural grounds rather than a scientific, and everyone is satisfied that the proposed impact areas have been thoroughly been Investigated.

10) Test Investigation areas that were applied for with OEH...please see map in Draft report: Not fully satisfied with not covering the testing areas. And that the lines G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S and other side of Drainage area test pitting were not completed only concentrated on boundary area and not the full impact areas.

Areas left UN Investigated

Majority of the un assessed area are within a close vicinity of a Gully that runs into a Wetland and on a mid and upper slope area...under our cultural beliefs the rules that an area being disturbed does not satisfy Aboriginals people involved in this Assessment ,our concerns are as once these landscape have been destroyed by the developments then they are gone forever and leaves another void into what exactly has been lost as we won't really know ...and with the words of the determination of scientific level of being LOW significance/too Disturbed just does not sit right with Aboriginal peoples beliefs .

Recommendations:

That the Assessment area need to have further coverage of test pitting to satisfy everyone, especially the Aboriginal people involved in this Assessment and a to have Aboriginal people that are on the ground working being the ones to investigate their culture, as they have the sensitivity of their Culture and the experience which would leave us all satisfied that we thoroughly could retrieve our Cultural relics and be able to have a better understanding to our beliefs of the location.

The Aboriginal Groups involved in this survey believe that we are unsatisfied with the nature of this Assessment, with not having a fully coverage of the Landscape impact area and having our investigation time reduced to a 10 day s thorough assessment to a 2 Day Assessment along with having less Aboriginal input on the ground assisting, we feel if it was covered to what was going to be a thorough assessment as to signed agreed field work agreement rather walking away having a dissatisfied feeling within the groups and feeling that we did not get a full cultural study of the area and get all our cultural information from what's left of this cultural landscape .

We feel that our Cultural values beliefs have been once again undermined by scientific values rather than Cultural values of Aboriginal people's beliefs and OUR Culture.

Aboriginal Raps involved should have the rights to work with proponent along with the Archaeologist prior to any assessments as it would work in the best interest for developer and community and not have to have a go between with Assessments, as we feel we never get the whole input from the beginning to end of the process of Assessments.

Yours: Tracey Skene

Deidre Perkins Gordon Griffith

Steven Taulbott

(Culturally Aware)

(Devine Diggers)

(Gomeroi Namoi)

Tracey Skene Deidre Perkins

STaulbott



McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

1 August 2018

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

Culturally Aware
Tracey Skene
traceyamorrung-pa.com.au

Dear Tracey,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 4 –Final Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed Seniors Living Village

MCH and GHT Holdings Pty Ltd (Proponent) would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your involvement in the above-named project. Your time and input has been instrumental throughout the project

As outlined in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), Stage 4 (S. 4.4.5) please find enclosed a copy of the final Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report for your records.

We look forward to continue working with you in the future.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist



McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

1 August 2018

Steve Talbott
gomerioi.namoi@outlook.com

Dear Steve,

**RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 4
-Final Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed Seniors Living Village**

MCH and GHT Holdings Pty Ltd (Proponent) would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your involvement in the above-named project. Your time and input has been instrumental throughout the project

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We look forward to continue working with you in the future.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist



McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

1 August 2018

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

Divine Diggers
Deidre Perkins
dedemaree3@hotmail.com

Dear Deidre,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 4 –Final Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed Seniors Living Village

MCH and GHT Holdings Pty Ltd (Proponent) would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your involvement in the above-named project. Your time and input has been instrumental throughout the project

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We look forward to continue working with you in the future.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist



McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

1 August 2018

PO Box 166
Adamstown 2289 NSW
mcheritage@iprimus.com.au
P: 0412 702 396

mcheritage.com.au

Wonnarua Culture Heritage
Gordon Griffiths
gordon.griffithsbra@yahoo.com.au

Dear Gordon,

RE: OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 4 –Final Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed Seniors Living Village

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We look forward to continue working with you in the future.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

APPENDIX B

AHIMS search results

Penny Mccardle

Date: 19 March 2018

Po Box 166

Adamstown New South Wales 2289

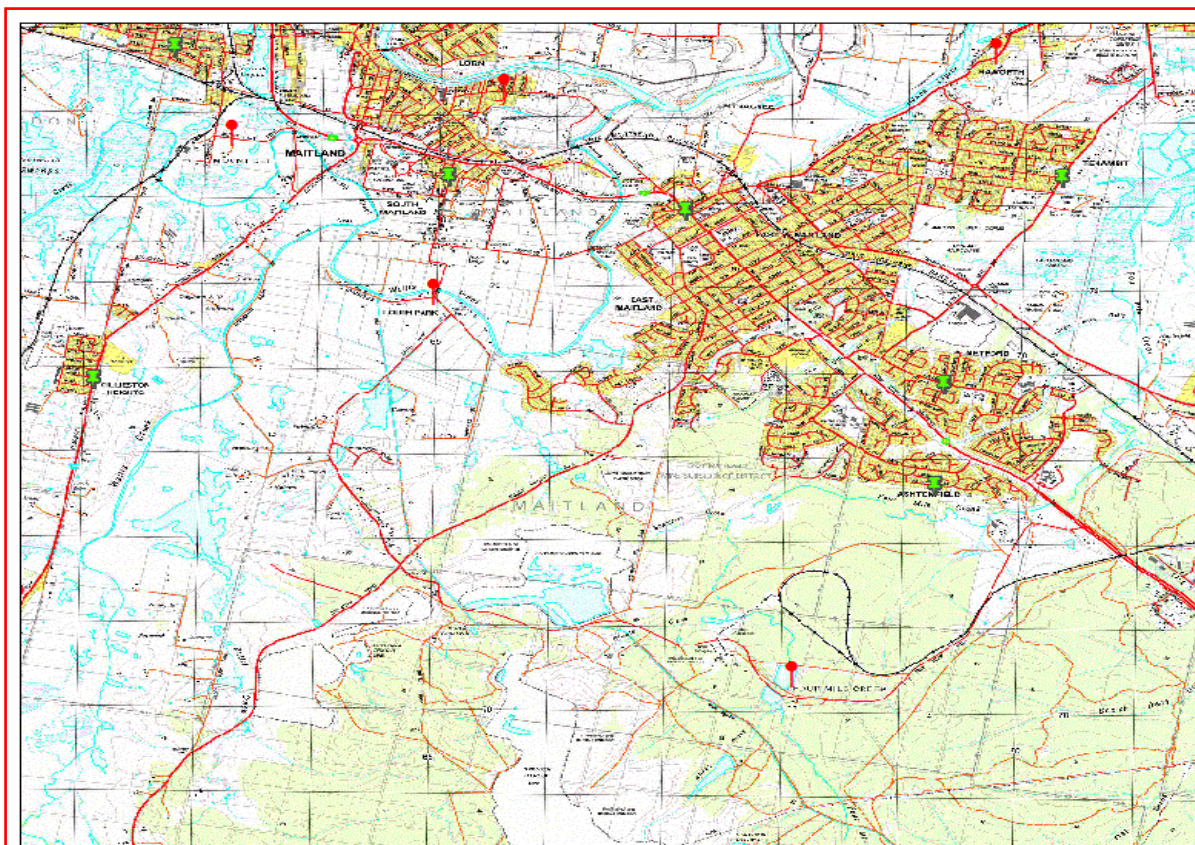
Attention: Penny Mccardle

Email: mcheritage@iprimus.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 362000 - 371000, Northings : 6368500 - 6378000 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : assessment, conducted by Penny Mccardle on 19 March 2018.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

118	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date .Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : East Maitland

Client Service ID : 334408

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0627	Waterforde 4/PAD1/01-02	AGD	56	364904	6373132	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98151,102388
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd				<u>Permits</u>	1390,1410,2120	
38-4-0628	Waterforde 4/PAD1/13	AGD	56	365044	6373071	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98151,102388
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd				<u>Permits</u>	1390,1410,2120	
38-4-0629	Waterforde 4/PAD1/12	AGD	56	365156	6373033	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98151,102388
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd				<u>Permits</u>	1390,1410,2120	
38-4-0632	Waterforde 4/PAD1/18	AGD	56	365045	6373141	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98151,102388
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd				<u>Permits</u>	1390,1410,2120	
38-4-0665	FMC3 Donaldson Mine	AGD	56	368300	6368900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5, Grinding Groove : 1		98344
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Sue Effenberger				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0666	FMC4 Donaldson Mine	AGD	56	368250	6368650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		98344
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Sue Effenberger				<u>Permits</u>	2809,3011	
38-4-0667	FMC5 Donaldson Mine	AGD	56	368500	6368700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		98344
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Sue Effenberger				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0672	ISF3 Donaldson Mine	AGD	56	368700	6368625	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98344
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0673	ISF4 Donaldson Mine	AGD	56	370550	6368625	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98344,102222
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited				<u>Permits</u>	1902	
38-4-0674	ISF5 Donaldson Mine	AGD	56	370275	6368625	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98344,102222
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited				<u>Permits</u>	1902	
38-4-0675	ISF6 Donaldson Mine	AGD	56	370305	6368600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		98344,102222
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited				<u>Permits</u>	1902	
38-4-0638	Donaldson Monitoring Site 6 (DMS6)	AGD	56	370809	6369721	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0688	Metford Road PAD	AGD	56	369498	6374833	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Meaghan Russell				<u>Permits</u>	1679,1971,2004	
38-4-0779	PAD1 Four Mile Creek South	AGD	56	369900	6372125	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99960
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited				<u>Permits</u>	2022	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : East Maitland

Client Service ID : 334408

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0780	PAD2 Four Mile Creek Tributary	AGD	56	370350	6371935	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99960
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2022	
38-4-0781	Four Mile Creek South	AGD	56	369863	6372082	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2809,3011	
38-4-1018	GH Campsite 1	AGD	56	363166	6374506	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		100898,10098 7,102231,1023 88
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1019	GH PAD3	AGD	56	363190	6374880	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		100504,10089 8,100987,1022 31,102388
	<u>Contact</u> Searle							<u>Permits</u>	2721	
38-4-1137	Metford Road 1	GDA	56	370216	6376964	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	3018	
38-4-1010	A17/C	AGD	56	367920	6369120	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1011	A15/1	AGD	56	367770	6369590	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 10		102388
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1012	A7/A	AGD	56	366730	6370500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102388
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0984	A17/A	AGD	56	368090	6369580	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1005	Gillieston Heights 1	AGD	56	362380	6374055	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		100966,10223 1,102388
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2714,2715	
38-4-1006	Gillieston Heights 2	GDA	56	362396	6374623	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		100966,10223 1,102388
	<u>Contact</u> S Scanlon							<u>Permits</u>	2714,2715	
38-4-1014	A17/B	AGD	56	367690	6369200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		102388
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1008	A21/A	AGD	56	368510	6368460	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell							<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1028	Segment B PAD	AGD	56	370755	6372758	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : East Maitland

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1036	GHS IF1	AGD	56	362116	6373707	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 1	2592,2809,2810,3011	102231
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1037	GHS PAD 1	AGD	56	362600	6373400	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-	3555,3592	
	<u>Contact</u> Lower Wonnarua Tribal Council	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1038	GHS PAD 2	AGD	56	362700	6373650	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-	3555,3569,3592	102231
	<u>Contact</u> Lower Wonnarua Tribal Council	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1207	Gullivers Lane 2	GDA	56	365393	6373415	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : 215		102760
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1208	Gullivers Lane 1	GDA	56	365691	6373468	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4	3291,3430	102760
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1219	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au. <u>Contact</u> Mr.Thomas Miller	<u>Recorders</u>				Open site	Valid		3430	
38-4-1347	Lot 4 and 52 DP868890	GDA	56	362645	6375169	Open site	Destroyed	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u> Mindaribba Local Aboriginal L	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1735	LP3	GDA	56	363979	6372660	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	3412	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-1739	RATHLUBA FARM OUTCROP 1	GDA	56	366503	6374659	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0774	AF 1(duplicate of 38-4-0711)	AGD	56	368760	6372860	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0775	AF 2(duplicate of 38-4-0712)	AGD	56	368880	6372950	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : 2, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-	2000	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0839	Shamrock Hill (ISF 2)	AGD	56	368237	6372467	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		

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Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact T Russell	Recorders						Permits	2182	
38-4-0838	Shamrock Hill (ISF 1)	AGD	56	367744	6372244	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102388
	Contact T Russell	Recorders						Permits	2182	
38-4-1059	GH PAD 2	AGD	56	363390	6374930	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		100898,100987
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1048	Bloomfield 20	GDA	56	364780	6368530	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 4		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1049	Bloomfield 18	GDA	56	364580	6368530	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 18		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1050	Bloomfield 16	GDA	56	364750	6369020	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1051	Bloomfield 2	GDA	56	365140	6369510	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1060	Bloomfield 19	GDA	56	364630	6368460	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 15		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1044	GillMirv 1	AGD	56	362795	6373915	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 11		102388
	Contact Mindaribba Local Aboriginal L	Recorders						Permits	2715,2954,3077	
38-4-1040	linuwel 1	GDA	56	368964	6377060	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-0362	Tenambit;	AGD	56	369290	6375200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1039	GH PAD 1	AGD	56	363020	6374500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 117, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		100987,101097
	Contact Mr.Stephen Talbott	Recorders						Permits	2962,3071,3604	
38-4-1066	Waterforde A3	GDA	56	364711	6372835	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98052
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1067	Waterforde A7	GDA	56	364751	6373035	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98052
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
38-4-1068	Waterforde A10	GDA	56	364731	6373185	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98052
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1156	GHN 1 PAD	GDA	56	363068	6375437	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102231
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	RPS Australia East Pty Ltd -Hamilton							
38-4-0164	Delta 4;	AGD	56	366300	6372600	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	3162	1674,102388
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Pam Dean-Jones							
38-4-1136	HLA Risk Assessment Isolated Find	AGD	56	368563	6369052	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (previously HLA-Envirosciences)							
38-4-1138	GH PAD 1 (Berefield)	GDA	56	363120	6374650	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	2809,3011	100898
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish,Ms.Mary Dallas							
38-4-1142	Louth Park PAD 1	GDA	56	364665	6373290	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Diana Neuweiger,Doctor.Diana Neuweiger							
38-4-1143	Louth Park I A1	GDA	56	364562	6373094	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1	3136,3251	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Diana Neuweiger							
38-4-1151	Louth Park 1(LP1)	GDA	56	364435	6371717	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 5		101348
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd							
38-4-1152	Louth Park 2 (LP2)	GDA	56	364435	6371717	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		101348
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd							
38-4-1153	Louth Park PAD1 (LP PAD1)	GDA	56	363550	6372330	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101348,102231
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd							
38-4-1154	Louth Park PAD2 (lp pad2)	GDA	56	363670	6372800	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101348,102231
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd							
38-4-1155	Louth Park PAD3 (LP PAD3)	GDA	56	363800	6372400	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		101348,102231
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd							
38-4-1539	RPS SIMPSONS LN AS1	GDA	56	362655	6377349	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	RPS - Echuca							
38-4-1589	Farley Quarry AS01	GDA	56	361956	6376969	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103063
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Hunter Water Corporation							
								<u>Permits</u>	3445	

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Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-1590	Farley Quarry IA02	GDA	56	362017	6376998	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		103063
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Hunter Water Corporation				<u>Permits</u>	3445	
38-4-1708	Wallis Creek PAD1	GDA	56	366495	6374539	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Penny McCardle				<u>Permits</u>	3911	
38-4-1722	Watreforde estate 10/1	GDA	56	364234	6373332	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Penny McCardle				<u>Permits</u>	3824,3887	
38-4-1726	Waterforde Est Stock Pile	GDA	56	364232	6373189	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Viki Gordon				<u>Permits</u>	3887	
38-4-0153	Corroboree/Contact Site,;	AGD	56	367350	6375980	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		1333
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Warren Bluff				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0161	Delta 3;	AGD	56	366300	6372700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1674,102388
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Pam Dean-Jones				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0162	Delta Site 2;	AGD	56	366000	6372300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	1674,102388
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Pam Dean-Jones				<u>Permits</u>	416	
38-4-0163	Delta Site 1;	AGD	56	365900	6372200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1674
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Pam Dean-Jones				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0165	Delta 5;	AGD	56	365700	6372300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	1674,102388
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Pam Dean-Jones				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0166	Delta 6;	AGD	56	366500	6372200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1674,102388
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Pam Dean-Jones				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0342	Four Mile Creek 1;	AGD	56	370510	6372100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2742,100988
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Noeleen Curran				<u>Permits</u>	2592,2809,2810,3011	
38-4-0363	Tenambit_2;	AGD	56	369780	6375250	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Jill Ruig				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0364	Tenambit 3;	AGD	56	369880	6375220	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Jill Ruig				<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0426	FMC3;	AGD	56	370500	6372450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100512,100988
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Liam Dagg				<u>Permits</u>	2592,2809,2810,3011	
38-4-0429	ASH-1;	AGD	56	369900	6372500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>		Ms.Claire Everett				<u>Permits</u>		

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Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
38-4-0431	FMC 2;	AGD	56	370640	6372720	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100512,100988
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-4-0432	FMC 4;	AGD	56	370700	6372780	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	100512,100988
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-4-0437	FMC 9;	AGD	56	370580	6372180	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	100512
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-4-0330	Delta Colliery Waterhole	AGD	56	366550	6372070	Open site	Valid	Water Hole : -	Water Hole/Well	100898,102388
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-4-0338	Ironbark 1;	AGD	56	367590	6369690	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	2681,102388
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-4-0396	Morpeth STW Camp Site;	AGD	56	370750	6376500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	3835
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-4-0416	FMC 2;	AGD	56	370380	6372750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	100512
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-4-0004	Fishery Creek	AGD	56	366139	6373722	Open site	Valid	Fish Trap : -	Fish Trap	102388
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-2-0067	Two Mile Creek 4	AGD	56	367510	6373320	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	2441,102388
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-2-0068	Two Mile Creek 3	AGD	56	367720	6373450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	2421,102388
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-2-0069	Two Mile Creek 2	AGD	56	367430	6373220	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2421,100898,102388
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-2-0066	Two Mile Creek 1	AGD	56	367330	6373300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	2421,100898,102388
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-4-0558	Waterforde Stage 4 PAD	AGD	56	364900	6372850	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 0		102388
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-4-0545	EM1	AGD	56	366950	6373650	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 2		97570,100808, 100812,102388
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
38-4-0546	Isolated Artefact 1	AGD	56	368350	6374050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/03/2018 for Penny Mccardle for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 362000 - 371000, Northings : 6368500 - 6378000 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 118

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : East Maitland

Client Service ID : 334408

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0547	Isolated Artefact 2	AGD	56	368325	6374075	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0548	Isolated Artefact 3	AGD	56	368400	6374125	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0549	Isolated Artefact 4	AGD	56	368450	6374075	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0560	Donaldson Monitoring Program Site 1	AGD	56	369761	6369088	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	1321,1326	
38-4-0561	ISF1	AGD	56	370500	6369100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	1342	
38-4-0562	ISF2	AGD	56	369800	6368950	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	1342	
38-4-0711	AF1	AGD	56	368765	6372869	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		98848,99973
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2475	
38-4-0712	AF2	AGD	56	368887	6372951	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		98848,99973
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2475	
38-4-0849	PAD1 Four mile creek south-2	AGD	56	369900	6372125	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2592,2809,2810,3011	
38-4-0850	PAD2 Four Mile Creek Tributary -2	AGD	56	370350	6371935	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		100988
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2592,2809,2810	
38-4-0870	Waterforde 2	GDA	56	364629	6373432	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		98052,102388
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	3136,3251	
38-4-0871	Waterforde 1	GDA	56	364591	6373235	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 11		98052,102388
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0946	ASH2, Ashtonfield	AGD	56	369163	6372357	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0947	ASH1, Ashtonfield	AGD	56	369390	6372350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
38-4-0954	APS, Ashtonfield PS	AGD	56	368827	6372885	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 11		
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2475	
38-4-0959	A20/A	AGD	56	368570	6368450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : East Maitland

Client Service ID : 334408

SitID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact S Scanlon	Recorders	Mr.Edward Clarke					Permits		
38-4-1633	Bloomfield 17	GDA	56	364694	6368939	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	South East Archaeology					Permits		
38-4-1684	NMH1	GDA	56	369170	6374453	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Miss.Nicola Roche					Permits		
38-4-1821	LOT 195 THE GLEBE PADDOCK	GDA	56	366078	6374928	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Archaeological Risk Assessment Services (ARAS),Mr.Giles Hamm					Permits		
38-4-1822	East Maitland Glebe Cemetery	AGD	56	366720	6374695	Open site	Valid	Burial : 1		
	Contact Mr.Thomas Miller	Recorders	Brad Welsh					Permits		
38-4-1844	MET/1	GDA	56	370960	6375567	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	MCH - McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd,Ms.Penny McCardle					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/03/2018 for Penny Mccardle for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 362000 - 371000, Northings : 6368500 - 6378000 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 118

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APPENDIX C

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (Insite Heritage 2012)

INSITE HERITAGE PTY LTD

PO BOX 98

WANGI WANGI NSW 2267

PH/FAX 02 49755 818

admin@insiteheritage.com.au

***Historic and Indigenous
Archaeological Assessment Report
Lots; 42 DP 846326, and 1012 DP 1103879
East Maitland, NSW***

**Report to
ACM Landmark**

November 2012

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Executive Summary

Insite Heritage Pty Ltd was commissioned by ACM Landmark Pty Ltd to conduct an historic and indigenous archaeological assessment for the proposed rezoning of Lot 42 DP 846326 and Lot 1012 DP 1103879 Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland.

The proposed works involve the rezoning of Lot 42 DP 846326 and Lot 1012 DP 1103879 for urban purposes. The purpose of this archaeological assessment is to identify if any items or relics of indigenous or historical heritage significance are located within the study area, to assess the likelihood that the landscape contains subsurface archaeological deposits and to develop appropriate management strategies if required.

The study area is located in the Maitland Coal Fields. It comprises an upper ridge slope to the east, sloping down to lower slopes adjacent to a wetland located outside the western project boundary. A review of archaeological assessments conducted in close proximity has indicated that the landscape features of the study area are consistent with those of previously identified Indigenous sites. Seven indigenous archaeological sites have previously been identified within 500 meters of the study area. No items of historic significance are located within the study area.

A pedestrian field survey of the study area was conducted by Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council member Ricky-Jo Griffiths and Insite Heritage archaeologist Jocelyn Clifford on Thursday November 1st, 2012. Vegetation cover limited surface visibility to farm tracks, animal tracks and erosion exposures. The land has previously been partially cleared and utilised for agricultural practices.

The field assessment did not identify any objects or relics of indigenous or historical heritage significance. A sensitive landform was identified adjacent to the wetland. Considering the study areas' environmental context it has high potential for containing subsurface Indigenous archaeological deposits.

It is recommended that as the proposed rezoning has no physical impact, it can proceed without impacting upon any items of historic or Indigenous heritage. Prior to the subdivision layout being finalised subsurface archaeological testing, and consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders will be required as per the *Code of Practice – Archaeological Investigation of*

*Aboriginal Objects in NSW*¹. Future development applications are likely to require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit from the Office of Environment and Heritage.

¹ Dept. Environment, Climate Change & Water 'Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation in New South Wales' in *Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, NSW, 2010

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Location and Objectives

Insite Heritage Pty Ltd were commissioned by ACM Landmark, on behalf of Mt Vincent Land P/L and Mr D Wilton, to conduct an historic and Aboriginal archaeological assessment for a proposed rezoning. The study area comprises of Lot 42 DP 846326 and Lot 1012 DP 1103879 Wilton Drive and Mt Vincent Rd, East Maitland, NSW, Parish of Maitland, County of Northumberland (see figure 1). The study area is located within the boundaries of the Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) and the Lower Hunter Wonnarua Council.

The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for Indigenous archaeological deposits and historical items or relics within the study area and to assess the need for further archaeological works or permits should future developments within the study area cause any subsurface impacts.

The Authors of this report are Angela Besant and Jocelyn Clifford.

1.2 Proposed Development

ACM Landmark Pty Ltd on behalf of Mt Vincent Land P/L & D Wilton have proposed the rezoning of Lot 42 DP 846326 and Lot 1012 DP 1103879 to urban purposes and are currently preparing an application for submission to the Maitland Urban Settlement Strategy (MUSS). The purpose of the MUSS submission is to demonstrate that the land can be sustainably developed for urban purposes and is a precursor to a final rezoning application (see figure 2).

1.3 Community Consultation

Insite Heritage conducted a field survey of the study area with Mindaribba LALC member Ricky-Jo Griffiths. The Lower Hunter Wonnarua Council was also invited to participate however did not submit a response. As the proposed rezoning will have no physical impact at this stage in the development process, and because time frames did not allow for it, detailed community consultation was not conducted.

1.4 Environmental Context

Geology and Soils

The study area falls within the Beresfield Residual Landscape as per the Land and Water Conservation Soil Landscapes of Newcastle 1:100 00 sheet (Matthie 1995:30). The geology of the Beresfield soil landscape is comprised of Permian Tomago Coal measures (shale, mudstone, sandstone, coal, tuff, and clay) and Permian Mulbring Siltstone (siltstone, claystone, thin sandstone and limestone). The predominant soil types are Yellow Podzolic soils and brown Soloths on crests, red Podzolic soils and red Soloths on upper slopes, yellow Soloths on side slopes with lower slopes of yellow Podzolic soils, yellow Soloths and Gleyed, Podzolic soils (Matthei 1995:30).

Hydrology

The Study area lies approximately one kilometre south of Wallis Creek. There is one small drainage line that transects the south-western edge of Lot 42. This water source is part of a larger wetland area to the south-west. The 1% AEP flood level lies along the south-western boundary of Lot 42.

Vegetation and Land Use

Although the Beresfield landscape has been largely cleared of native vegetation for grazing or poultry farming, what remains includes; spotted gum *Eucalyptus maculata*, broad leaved ironbark *Eucalyptus fibrosa*, grey gum *Eucalyptus punctata*, narrow leaved stringy bark *Eucalyptus oblonga*, thin leaved stringy bark *Eucalyptus Eugenioides* and grey ironbark *Eucalyptus paniculata*. The study area is located within the Mine Subsidence District (Matthei 1995:30).

Topography and Landform

The Beresfield landscape comprises low rises and hill slopes with gradients between 3-15%, local relief of 50m, and general elevation is between 20-50m. Drainage lines are often deeply incised and narrow, and rock outcrops are generally non-existent (Matthei 1995:30).

Erosional Features

Various different forms of erosion affect the Beresfield Landscape including moderate to severe rill erosion, tunnel erosion of subsoils, and sheet erosion particularly in areas cleared by agricultural practices (Matthei 1995:30).

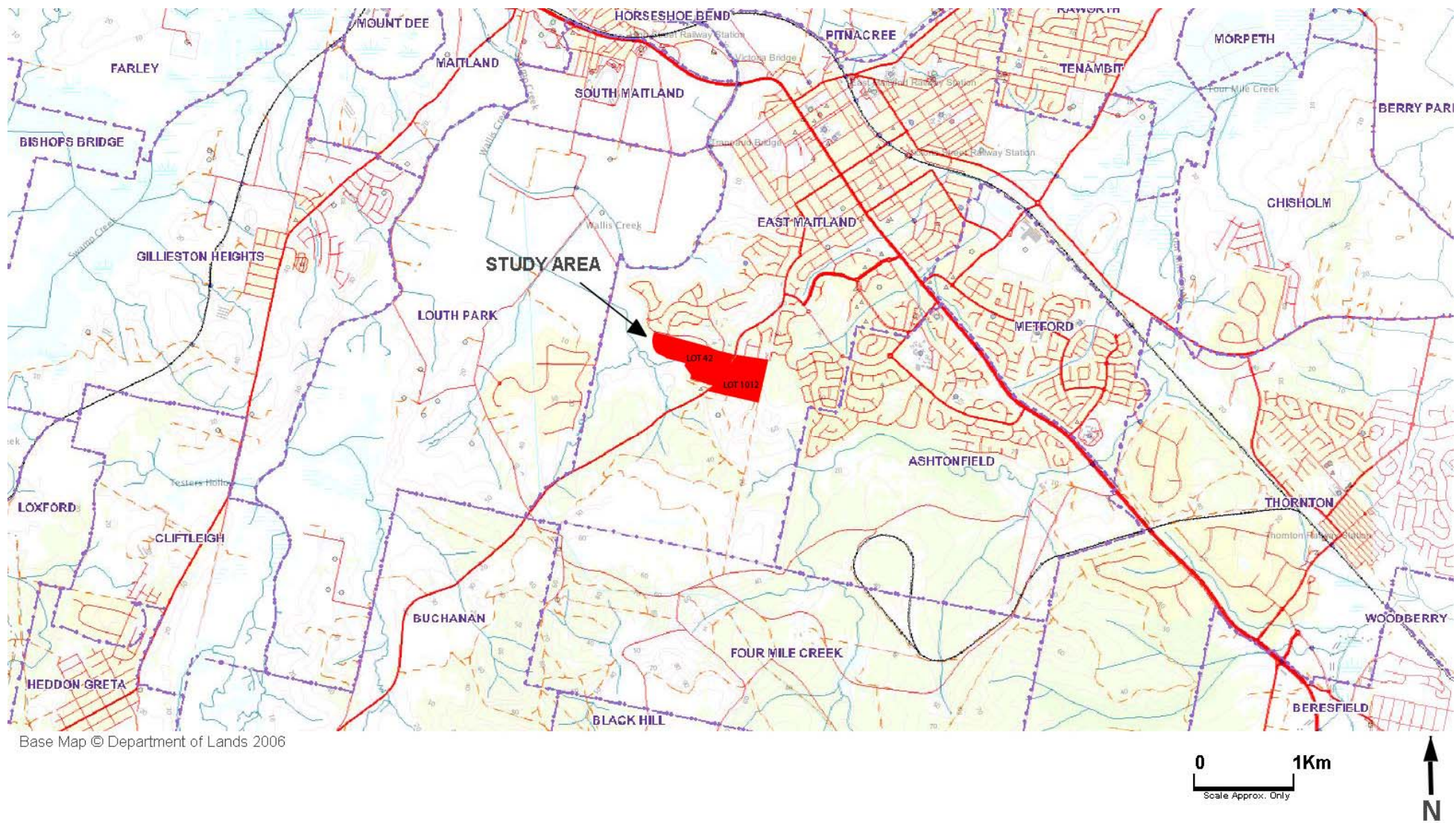


Figure 1 Location of the Study Area

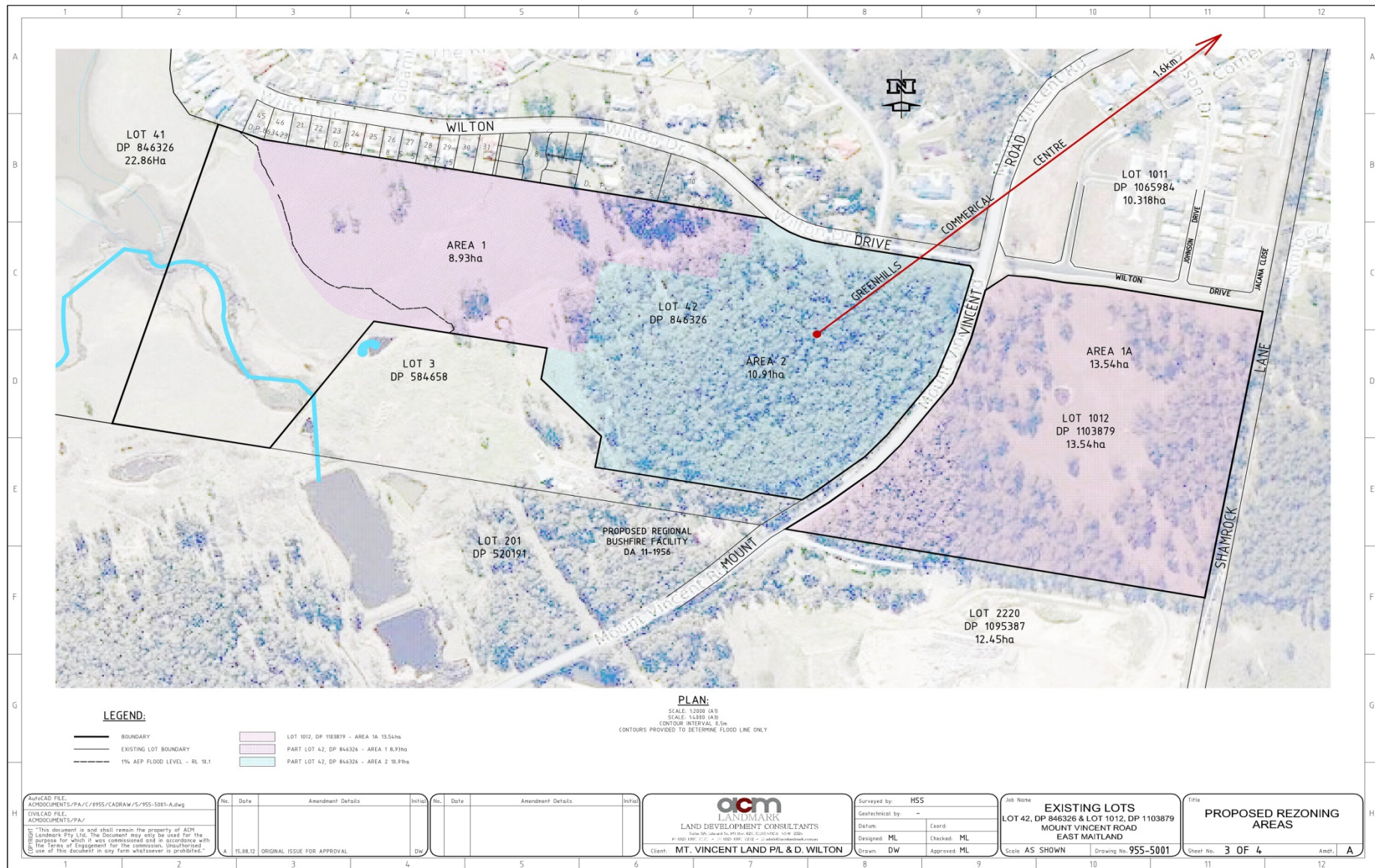


Figure 2 Map of Lot 42 DP 846326 and Lot 1012 DP 1103879 Proposed for rezoning.

2.0 Indigenous Archaeological Context

2.1 Local Indigenous Archaeological Context

A review of previous archaeological assessments conducted in proximity to the study area was undertaken in order to place the study area into a local indigenous archaeological context.

Insite Heritage Pty LTD (2010) previously conducted an assessment of Lot 8 DP 855275, Lot 42 DP 846326 Wilton Dr & Mt Vincent Road and Lot 42 DP 855275 Gullivers Lane. Two indigenous archaeological sites were identified; one artefact scatter along a creek line, and an isolated find on a lower slope. Both site locations were highly disturbed by agricultural practices. The assessment identified that much of Lot 42 is located on mid- lower slopes. The landscape had previously been cleared and is predominantly covered in thick grass, some areas of thick scrub or Lantana, and a small area of open woodland, with visibility limited primarily to farm tracks, ants' nests and animal tracks. Eleven survey transects were completed during the assessment of Lot 42 (refer figure 4).

A survey was conducted by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2001) of Lots 1 DP 200771, 1 DP 631323, and 3 FP 150052, East Maitland which are located adjacent to the current study area. The survey identified one open campsite comprising 2 artefacts in a disturbed context which subsequently have been salvaged. The survey revealed the land had been cleared of most vegetation and was disturbed by agricultural practices. Exposed, skeletal soils were noted on upper slopes whilst lower slope areas displayed a deeper A horizon from slope wash and alluvial deposits.

Kuskie (1994) surveyed Lot 1 DP 559519, Thornton for a proposed residential development located approximately 9km north east of the study area. The surveyed area comprised two broad low ridge spurs adjacent to Woodberry Swamp. A total of nine artefact scatters and one isolated find were identified, within the proposed residential development. Artefact scatters ranged in densities from two to thirty-two in size. The stone material was predominantly silcrete. The excavation results demonstrated the occurrence of artefacts virtually across the entire study area. The

densities of artefacts did appear to increase as the distance to the swamp reduced with the exception of a site almost 1 kilometre from the swamp where silcrete gravel appeared to have been utilised as a stone source.

Four Mile Creek was identified as a sensitive area in the Donaldson Mine site assessment conducted by Umwelt Pty Ltd (1998) located three kilometres east of the study area. Four artefact scatters were located on the creek margins. A grinding groove was identified associated with one of the scatters. The corridor is protected under a management plan.

ERM Pty Ltd (2002) undertook archaeological test excavations for the proposed Stage 4 for the Waterforde Estate development. The test excavations targeted two areas of PAD (Potential Archaeological Deposits). Within PAD 1, 21 test pits were excavated. A total of 91 Artefacts were recovered. 85 of these artefacts were recovered from test pit 13 which was located between the 13-14m contour. The artefacts comprised of 42 flakes, 18 broken flakes, 21 flake fragments, 1 blade, 1 broken blade and 1 Bondi Point. Of the remaining four test pits from which artefacts were recovered two contained two artefacts and two contained one artefact. Within PAD area 2 a total of 21 test probes were also excavated, 14 1m² pits and 7 shovel test probes. No artefacts were recovered from the test probes in PAD area 2.

Kuskie and Clarke (2006) surveyed and tested "Hunterfield" a large turkey farm adjacent to the eastern margins of Four Mile Creek, approximately 6km north east of the study area. The testing identified 262 artefacts giving a density of 49.5 per square metre. The artefacts had been subject to post-depositional processes however there was some evidence of in-situ deposits. The testing found that intensity of area utilisation (as reflected in artefact densities) was greater within 300 metres of the wetlands. It was also found that the preferred location for sites was on simple slopes and drainage depressions as opposed to spur crests. This is of particular value when formulating a model of site potential. As Kuskie and Clarke outline;

"overall spatial distribution and nature of evidence is a low density distribution of artefacts consistent with background discard, interspersed by a low

number of discrete activity areas in which more focused activity has occurred, typically in relation to the production of microblades and microliths (backed artefacts)”²

Insite Heritage Pty Ltd (2009) conducted archaeological test excavations at Lot 254 Metford Road Tenambit for a proposed residential subdivision situated approximately 6km north of the study area. Five artefacts and three angular fragments were recovered from a total excavated area of 21m². The main landscape types consisted of a low ridge line and mid to lower slopes adjacent to a small tributary line running north into the wetlands.

2.2 Regional Indigenous Archaeological Context

Aboriginal occupation within the Central Lowlands of the Lower Hunter Valley occurred over 20,000 years ago. A date of 20,200 BP has been recorded from a hearth at Glennies Creek to the north of Branxton (Koettig, 1987). An Aboriginal site on the Liverpool Plains has been dated to at least 19,000 BP (Gorecki *et al* 1984). The majority of dated sites within the Hunter Valley are less than 4,000 years old (Brayshaw 1986).

The local Aboriginal population were able to exploit a wide range of subsistence resources. The wetlands of the region provided abundant supplies of fish, eels, water fowl and floral species. Early settlers to the region noted Aboriginals catching eels and fish (Brayshaw 1986). Available faunal species included kangaroo, wallaby, echidna, possums, emus and reptiles.

Raw materials, locally sourced, of wood, bark, plant fibres, stone and shell were utilised to manufacture tools and other items of necessity.

² Kuskie, P & Clarke, E. 2006 ‘Sub-Surface archaeological investigation of part Lot 12 DP 603613, Raymond Terrace Road Thornton North, Lower Hunter Valley New South Wales, in relation to a proposed residential development (Draft)’ Report to Beechwood Homes C/o Urbis JHD, Sydney.

2.3 AHIMS Search

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) maintained by the Office of Environment and Heritage revealed that there are no known sites within the study area. Refer to Appendix A for a copy of the search results.

An extensive search conducted to review sites within a five kilometre radius of the study area identified 56 known sites; 17 open camp sites, 20 isolated finds, 16 Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD), 1 water hole/ well, 1 fish trap, and 1 artefact scatter (see figure 3). Table 1 lists these sites by site ID and identifies site names and site types.

2.4 Predictive Model of Indigenous Archaeological Potential

Previous archaeological studies in the Hunter Valley have revealed a majority of Indigenous archaeological sites are located on lower slopes and within close proximity to water sources. Surveys have shown that these increase in number and density as distance to a water source decreases. The archaeological record of the region has identified that creek confluences and river terraces were favoured by Aboriginal people as site frequency and density typically increases on such landforms. This preference for occupation close to water sources may also lead to the re-deposition of artefacts in alluvial sediments and the exposure of subsurface archaeological material as a result of geomorphological processes.

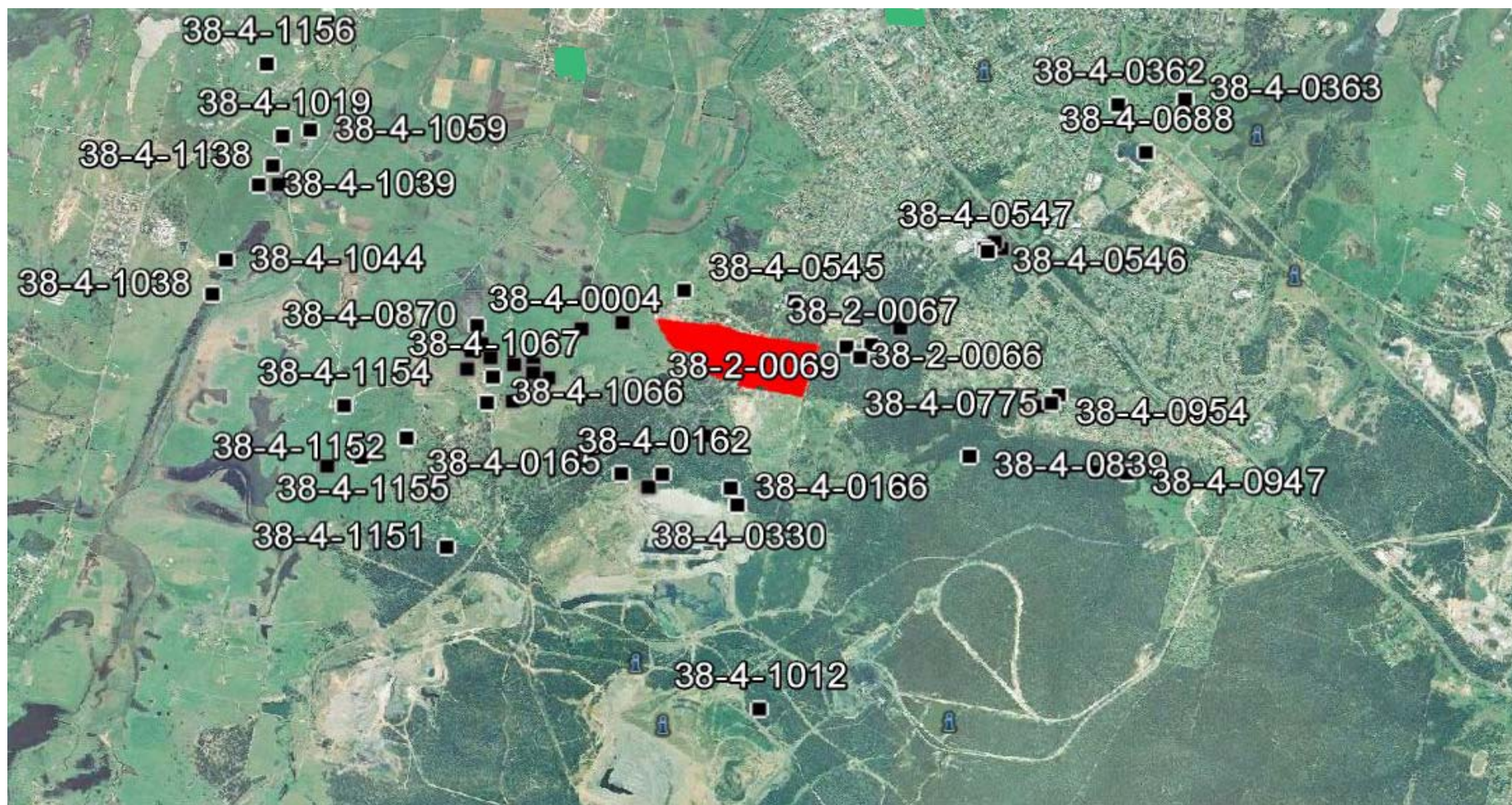
The study area has been identified to comprise mid to lower slopes, is located in close proximity to a wetland, and encompasses a small drainage line. Indigenous archaeological sites have been previously identified during surveys of adjacent lots. Due to the history of agricultural use of the study area any archaeological deposits identified by the survey are likely to be within a disturbed context. Given the distinct site patterning for the region the potential for archaeological deposits to exist within the current study area is high. The site types most likely to occur are;

Open Camp Sites/Artefact Scatters

Isolated Artefacts

Scarred Trees

Areas of Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD), these are landforms or areas that display characteristics consistent with those of known sites within the region.



Base topographic map and aerial photograph © Dept. of Lands 2006



Figure 3 Location of sites identified by the AHIMS search (study area in red).

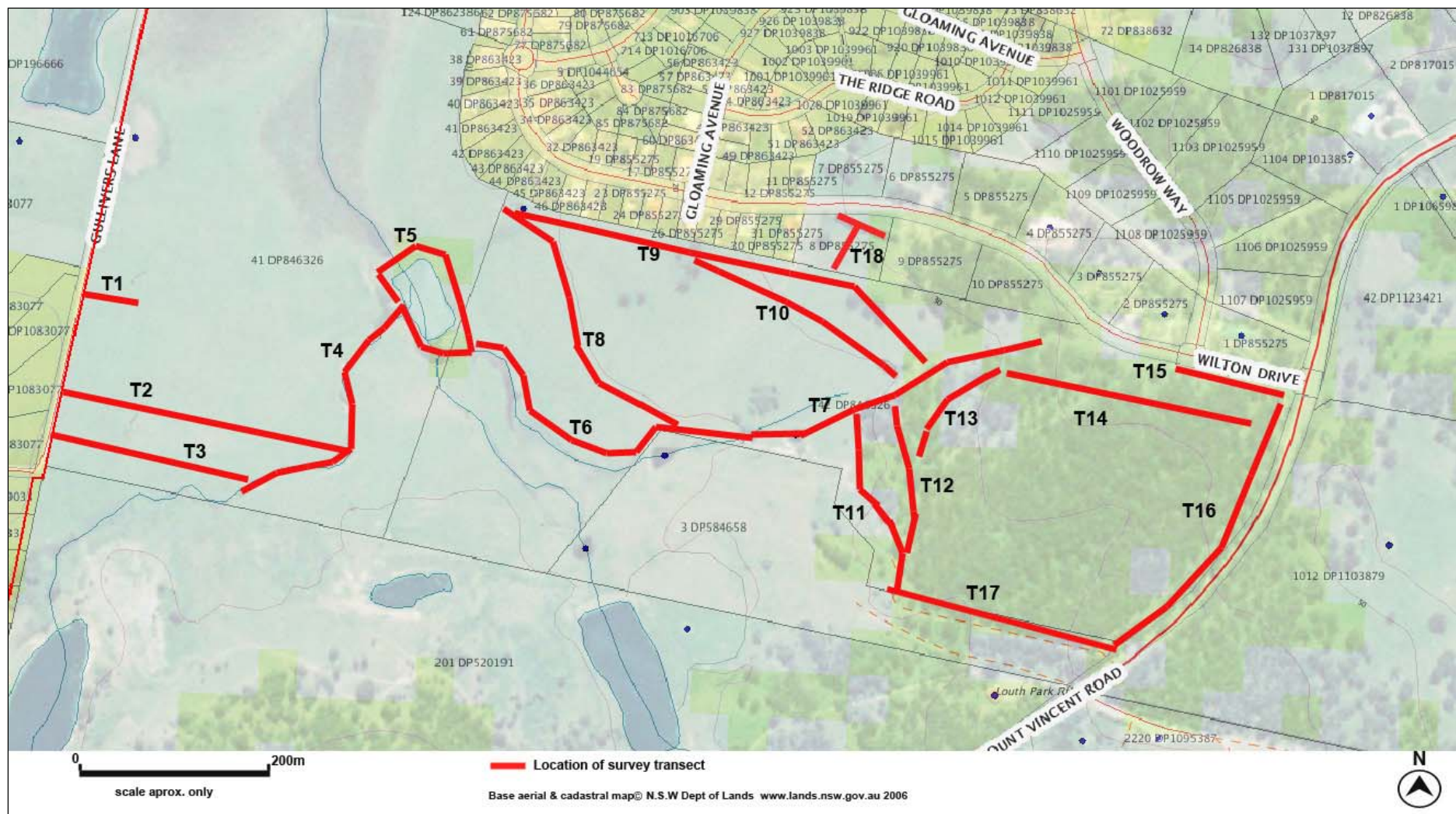


Figure 4 Location of survey transects from 2009 Archaeological assessment of Lot 42 DP 846326

Table 1 Sites identified by a search of the AHIMS

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type
38-4-0161	Delta 3;	Open Camp Site
38-4-0162	Delta Site 2;	Isolated Find
38-4-0163	Delta Site 1;	Open Camp Site
38-4-0165	Delta 5;	Isolated Find
38-4-0166	Delta 6;	Open Camp Site
38-4-0363	Tenambit_2;	Isolated Find
38-4-0330	Delta Colliery Waterhole	Water Hole/Well
38-4-0004	Fishery Creek	Fish Trap
38-2-0067	Two Mile Creek 4	Isolated Find
38-2-0068	Two Mile Creek 3	Isolated Find
38-2-0069	Two Mile Creek 2	Open Camp Site
38-2-0066	Two Mile Creek 1	Isolated Find
38-4-0558	Waterforde Stage 4 PAD	PAD
38-4-0545	EM1	Open Camp Site
38-4-0546	Isolated Artefact 1	Isolated Find
38-4-0547	Isolated Artefact 2	Isolated Find
38-4-0548	Isolated Artefact 3	Isolated Find
38-4-0549	Isolated Artefact 4	Isolated Find
38-4-0627	Waterforde 4/PAD1/01-02	PAD
38-4-0628	Waterforde 4/PAD1/13	PAD
38-4-0629	Waterforde 4/PAD1/12	PAD
38-4-0632	Waterforde 4/PAD1/18	PAD
38-4-0711	AF1	Open Camp Site
38-4-0712	AF2	Open Camp Site
38-4-0688	Metford Road PAD	PAD
38-4-0839	Shamrock Hill (ISF 2)	Isolated Find
38-4-0838	Shamrock Hill (ISF 1)	Isolated Find
38-4-0870	Waterforde 2	Open Camp Site
38-4-0871	Waterforde 1	Open Camp Site
38-4-0946	ASH2, Ashtonfield	Isolated Find
38-4-0947	ASH1, Ashtonfield	Isolated Find
38-4-0954	APS, Ashtonfield PS	Open Camp Site
38-4-1018	GH Campsite 1	Open Camp Site
38-4-1019	GH PAD3	PAD
38-4-1012	A7/A	Isolated Find
38-4-1038	GHS PAD 2	PAD
38-4-1059	GH PAD 2	PAD
38-4-1044	GillMirv 1	Open Camp Site
38-4-0362	Tenambit;	Isolated Find
38-4-1039	GH PAD 1	PAD
38-4-1066	Waterforde A3	Open Camp Site
38-4-1067	Waterforde A7	Open Camp Site
38-4-1068	Waterforde A10	Open Camp Site
38-4-1156	GHN 1 PAD	PAD

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type
38-4-0164	Delta 4;	Open Camp Site
38-4-1138	GH PAD 1 (Beresfield)	PAD
38-4-1142	Louth Park PAD 1	PAD
38-4-1143	Louth Park I A1	Isolated Find
38-4-1151	Louth Park (LP1)	Isolated Find
38-4-1152	Louth Park (LP2)	Isolated Find
38-4-1153	Louth Park (PAD1)	PAD
38-4-1154	Louth Park (PAD2)	PAD
38-4-1155	Louth Park (PAD3)	PAD
38-4-1207	Gullivers Lane 2	Isolated Find
38-4-1208	Gullivers Lane 1	Open Camp Site
38-4-1219	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.	Open site

3.0 Historical Assessment

3.1 Historical Context

The study area is located within the Maitland Coalfields. The discovery of the Greta Coal seam in the late 1880s by Professor Sir T. W Edgeworth David marked the beginning of the coal mining industry in Cessnock and the subsequent establishment of the South Maitland coalfields. Coal mining became the primary industry and contributed significantly to the development of the Hunter Valley³. During 1908, of the 9.1 million tonnes of coal produced in NSW, 6.5 million came from the Hunter region and Newcastle.⁴

A search of the Digital Imaging Geological Systems (DIGS) database maintained by the NSW Department of Primary Industries, Resources and Energy Division was conducted. These results and the information gained from an historic plan of the Mines of East Maitland maintained by the Sir Edgeworth David Memorial Museum (figure 5), indicate that three former collieries exist within close proximity to the study area; the Fernwood Colliery which was operated by Thompson and Shane from 1930 -1936, the James Taylor Sunderland Colliery which was operated by the Tulip Brothers from 1871 to 1897, and the Rathluba Colliery, operated by the Betty Brothers from 1926-1932.

Figure 6 shows the locations of mine shafts in relation to the study area. The name "Rathluba" is marked in pencil within the study area, a shaft named "Christians Shaft" is faintly inscribed just below the southern boundary of the study area. On Figure 7, the 1902 plan by the NSW Department of Mines & Agriculture it is shown as the "South Rahtluba Colliery" with "Christians Shaft" clearly marked. The 1970-1997 Topographic Map shows that the colliery buildings are located within Lot 3 south of the study area (see Figure 8).

³ Heritage Office & Dept. of Urban Affairs & Planning 1996, p. 40.

⁴ ABS, *History of Coal Mining, Year Book Australia*, series no 1301.0, 1910

3.2 Heritage Register Searches

A search of the Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI) and the Heritage Database maintained by the NSW Heritage Branch (Office of Environment & Heritage) was conducted in order to identify if any items occur within the project area.

Australian Heritage Places Inventory

A search of the AHPI was conducted for East Maitland. The inventory comprises places listed in State, Territory and Commonwealth heritage registers and lists. The search identified 23 items all of which are located over 1.5km from the study area.

No items were identified within the study area.

State Heritage Inventory

A search of the NSW Heritage Register Inventory for the town of East Maitland was carried out to identify if any item occur within the project area that are listed on the State Heritage Register by the Heritage Council under the NSW Heritage Act, or any items of heritage significance listed by Local Councils and State Government Agencies (including items listed under s.170). The search identified 14 items listed under the NSW Heritage Act and 78 items listed by local government and state agencies. The items identified are located over 1.5 km from the study area.

No items were identified within the study area.

Refer to Appendix A for the heritage register search results.

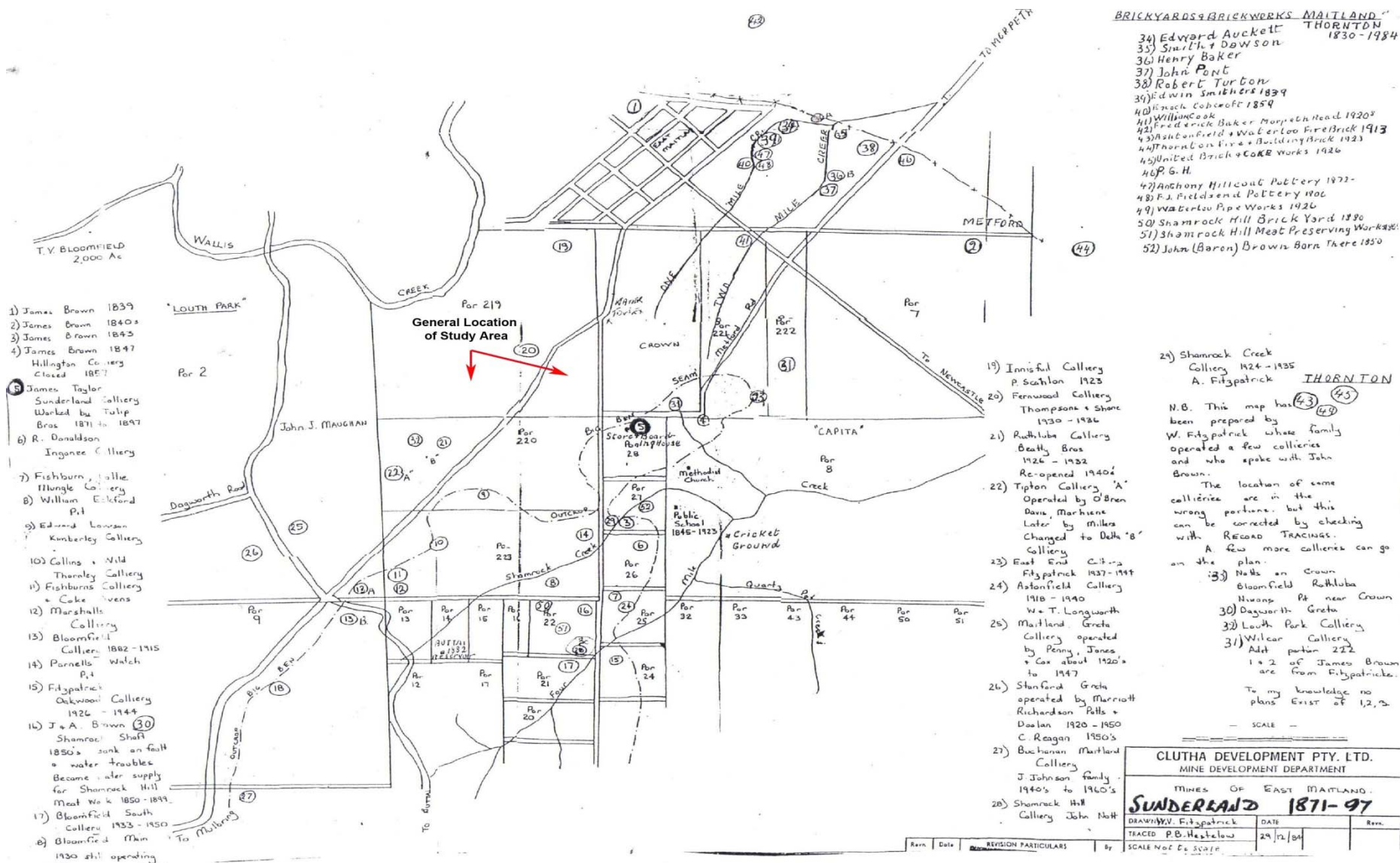


Figure 5 Locations of former coal mines in the study area (courtesy Sir Edgeworth David Memorial Museum Coal Fields Heritage Group 1984).

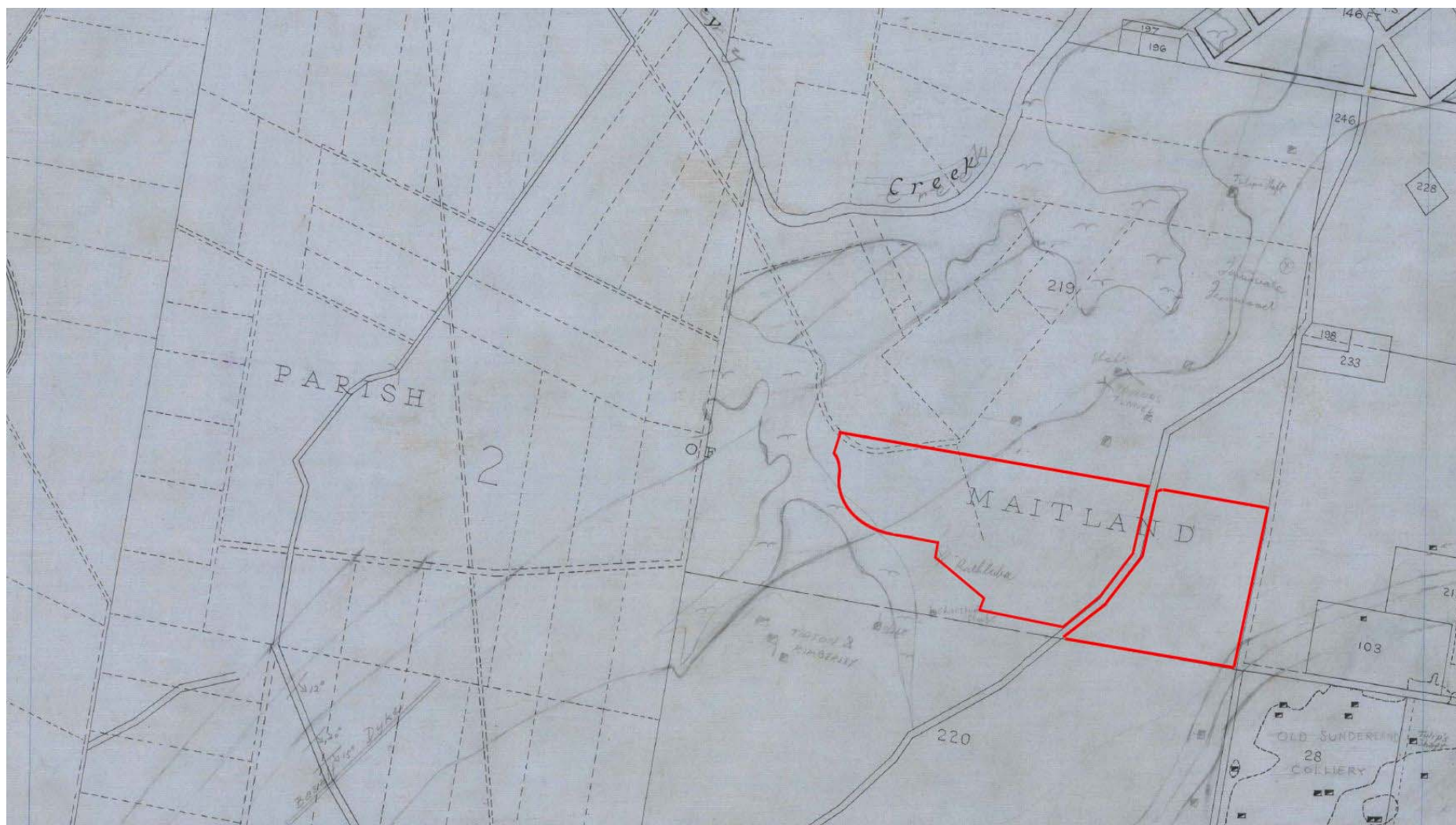


Figure 6 East Maitland Coal Fields - [Tomago Coal Measures Geological Survey of NSW Department of Mines Drawn by LG Dunn. Study area outlined in red.⁵

⁵ DIGS Database NSW Department of Primary Industries: Mineral Resources. <http://digsopen.minerals.nsw.gov.au/> Reference: R00044152 Map 865 Sheet No. 24.

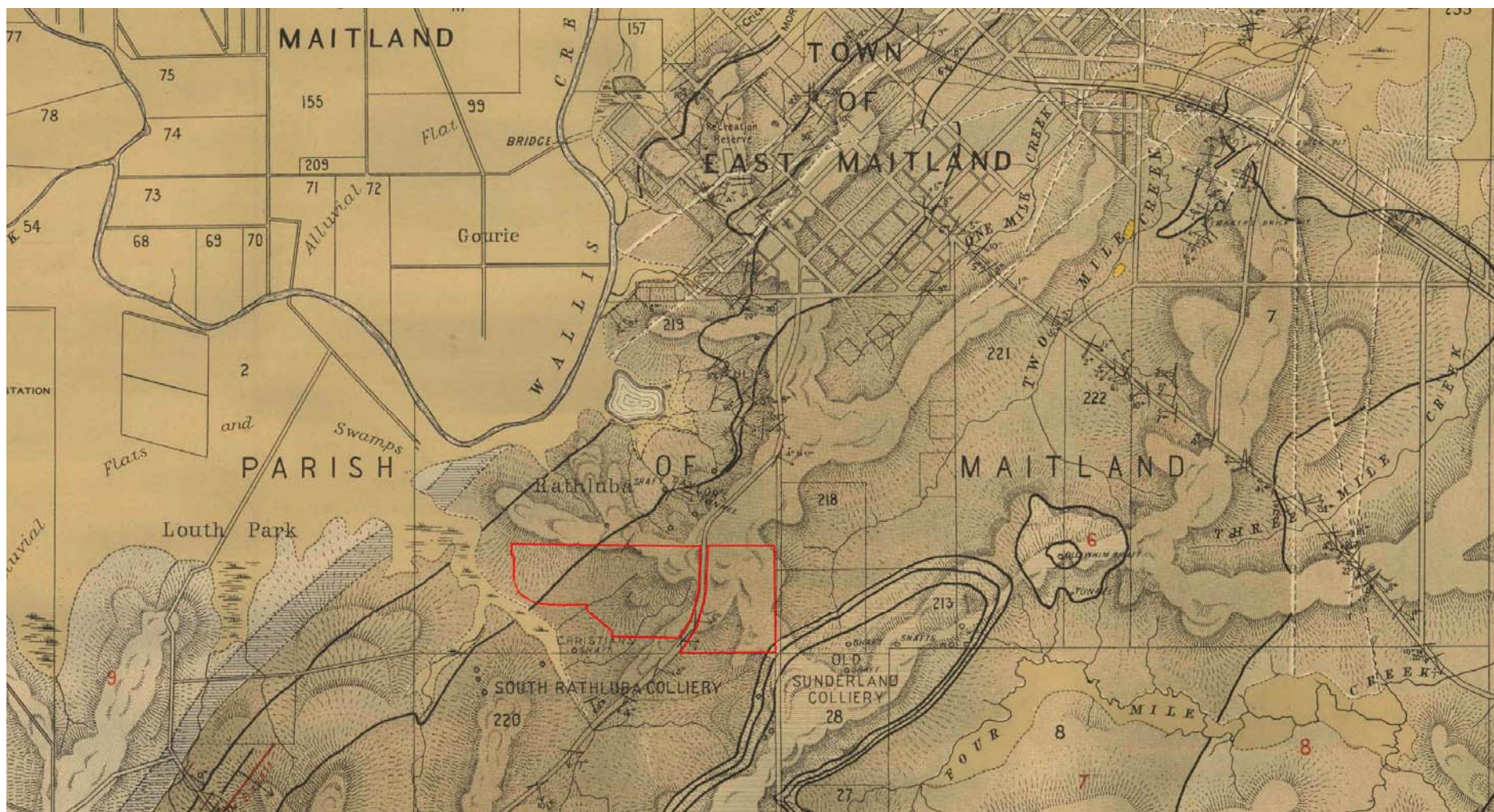
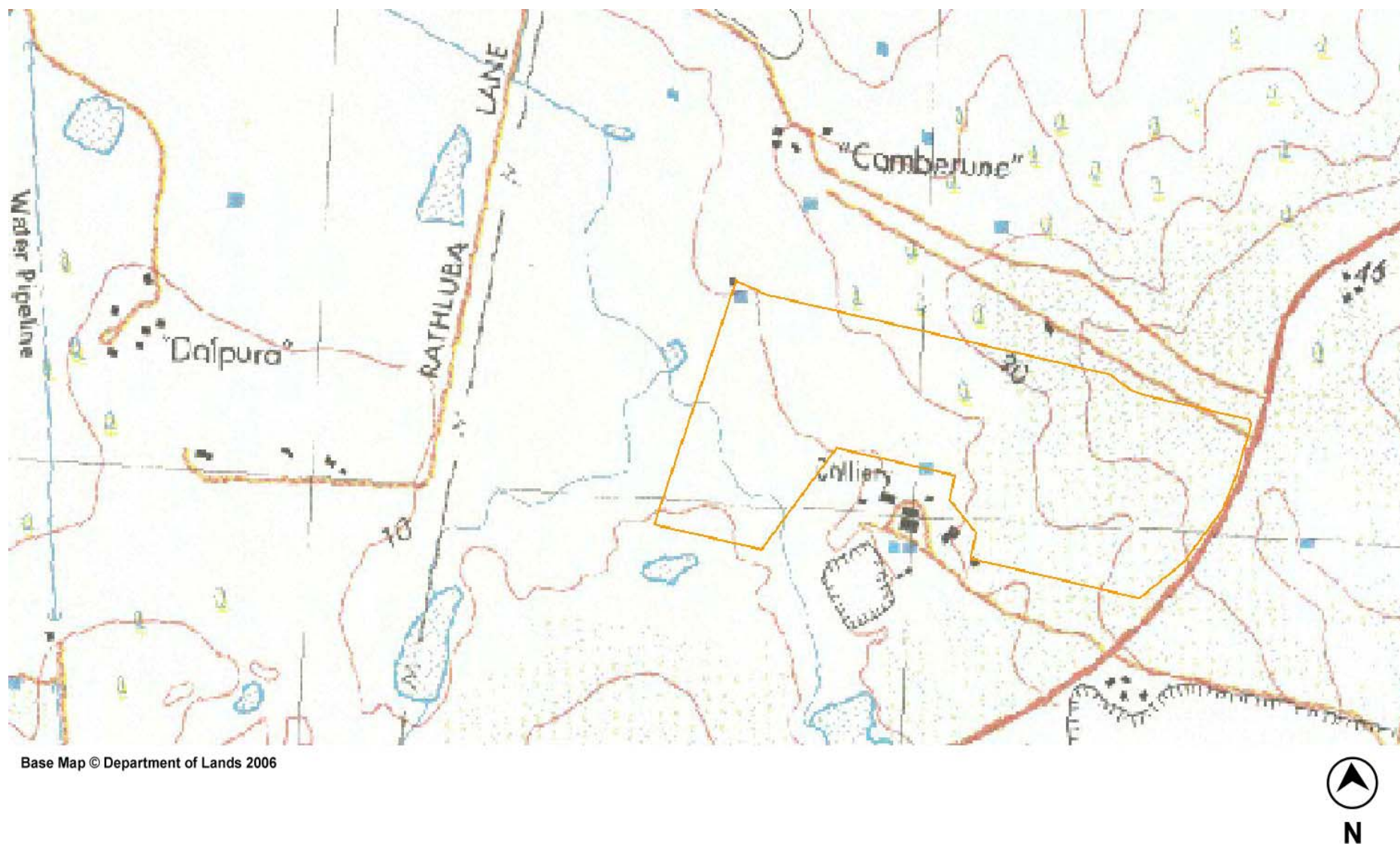


Figure 7 Geological Map of the Maitland Coal Fields Prepared by EF Pittman Department of Mines & Agriculture NSW 1902⁶. Approximate outline of study area in red.

⁶ DIGS Database NSW Department of Primary Industries: Mineral Resources <http://digsopen.minerals.nsw.gov.au/> R00030523



Base Map © Department of Lands 2006



Figure 8 1970 – 1997 Map identifying the South Rathluba Colliery building located outside the study area. Lot 42 DP 846326 outlined in orange.

4.0 Survey Details

4.1 Survey Objective

The purpose of the survey was to identify any Aboriginal or historical objects or relics of heritage significance that may be impacted upon by the proposed works, including any areas of PAD, and to identify the requirement for any further works.

4.2 Survey Details

A foot survey of the study area was conducted by Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council member Ricky-Jo Griffiths and Insite Heritage Archaeologist Jocelyn Clifford on Thursday November 1 2012.

Refer to figure 9 below for the location of each survey transect.

4.3 Survey Results

The survey Area of 33.38 hectares provided approximate 4% surface visibility suitable for artefact detection. No items of Aboriginal or historic heritage were identified by the survey.

Both Lot 1012 and Lot 42 were found to have been cleared for grazing and agricultural practices. Thick grass cover, vegetation, leaf litter and garbage from the adjacent waste depot limited surface visibility to animal tracks, farm tracks and erosion exposures. This amounted to 5% visibility within the 13.54 hectares of Lot 1012 and 3% visibility within the 19.84 hectares of Lot 42.

No open camp sites/Artefact Scatters were identified by the survey.

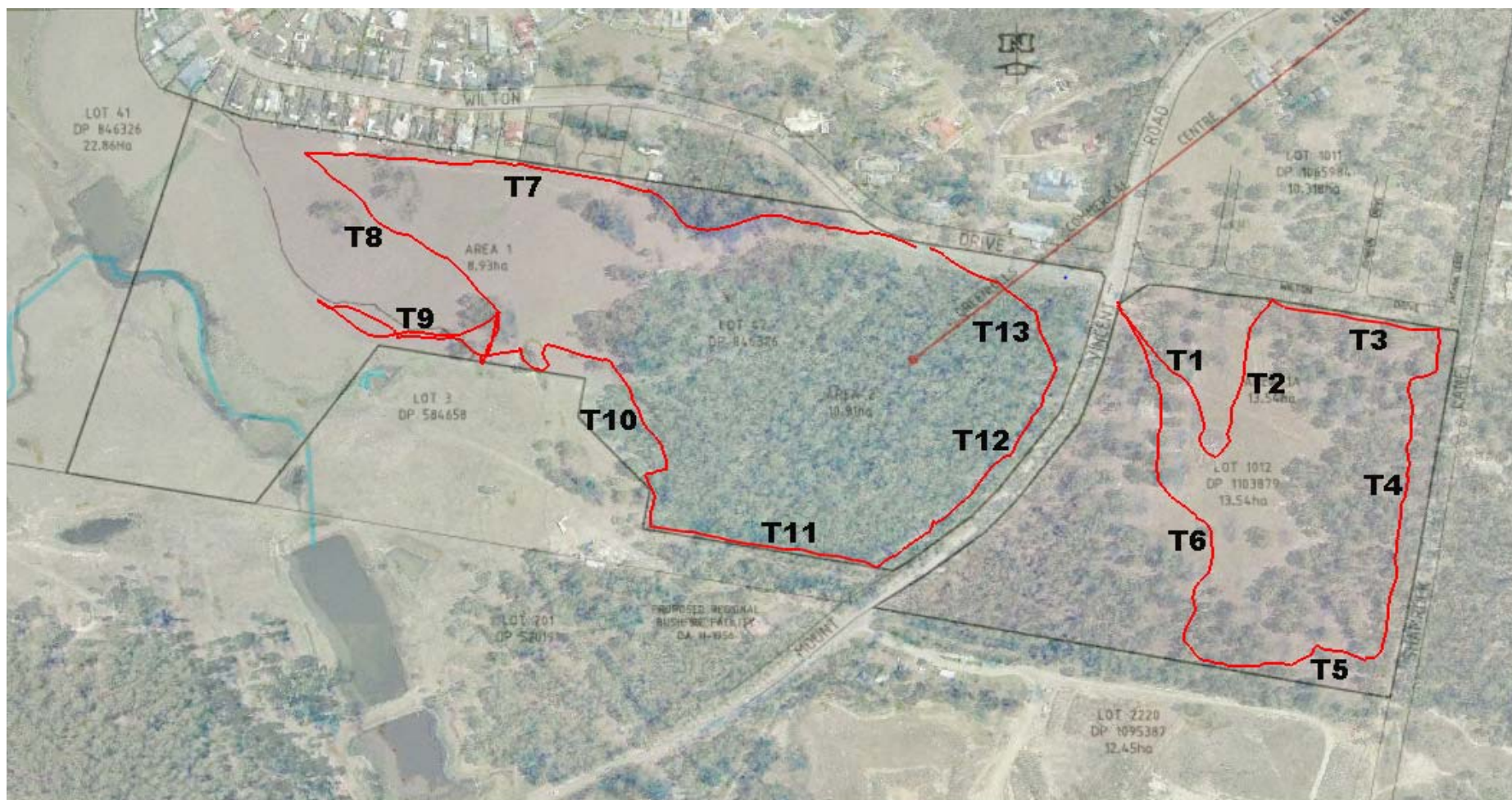
No isolated artefacts were identified by the survey.

No Scarred Trees were identified by the survey.

The survey identified one sensitive landform (see figure 10) comprising features consistent with the predictive model of indigenous archaeological potential. The landform, in the north west corner of the area proposed for rezoning, is located adjacent to a large wetland system. In addition, AHIMS site 38-4-1208, an artefact scatter, is located within 150m of this landform and site 38-4-0004, a fish trap has previously been identified within 300m (see plate 3).

No historic relics were identified by the field survey.

Details of each survey transect can be seen in Table 2.



Base Aerial Photography © Dept. of Lands 2006. Base Cadastral Map ©ACM Landmark

0 400m
Scale approx. only

Figure 9 Survey Transect Locations.



Figure 10 Location of the sensitive landform within the studyarea.

Table 2 Details of Survey Transects

Transect	Landform	Survey unit area (m²)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective Coverage area (m²)	Effective coverage %	Notes
T1	Upper Ridge slope	775	50	10	3.9	5	Thick grass cover, some leaf litter, farm track offers the only visibility. Open woodland partially cleared for grazing. Gentle easterly slope 2°(see plate 1).
T2	Upper Ridge slope	1320	100	20	264	20	Thick grass cover. Animal tracks around dam offer the only visibility. Exposed skeletal soils. Open area cleared for grazing. Gentle easterly slope 2°.
T3	Upper Ridge slope	572	80	10	45.76	8	Thick leaf litter and grass, animal track along fence line and small areas degraded by sheet erosion offers the only visibility. Open woodland. Ironstone the predominant stone.
T4	Upper Ridge slope	1875	20	10	37.5	2	Thick grass, some small shrubs in areas, the only visibility is in one small ants nest and a farm track with deep wheel ruts from vehicles driving in wet conditions. Open woodland with gentle slope south.
T5	Upper Ridge slope	1140	90	5	51.3	4.5	Thick grass cover, thick shrubs, thick leaf litter and some rubbish from the adjacent dump. Only visibility afforded by one exposure eroded to skeletal clay soils. Woodland. Transect ends in very thick thorn bush and knee high grass. 5° slope to the south.
T6	Upper Ridge slope	2352	30	5	35.28	1.5	Southern half of transect has thick grass cover, thick leaf litter and some rubbish from the adjacent dump. Only visibility afforded by over grown animal track. Woodland. 5° slope to the south. Northern end; also thick grass and leaf litter. Only visibility in small eroded area under trees with no grass. Gentle slope east (See plate 2).
T7	Upper ridge to Mid slope	3840	10	10	38.4	1	Lot 42: Farm track in power line easement at east end. Thick grass limits visibility to wheel ruts. Woodland to the south of easement. Western end of transect follows narrow animal track surrounded by thick grass. Slope wash evident. Transect crosses drainage line at northern end. 2-10° slopes

Transect	Landform	Survey unit area (m ²)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective Coverage area (m ²)	Effective coverage %	Notes
							to the west. Transect curtailed by presence of a bull at western boundary of study area.
T8	Mid- slope	1944	0	0	0	0	Thick grass cover, throughout, no visibility. Transect crosses mid-section of drainage line.
T9	Mid – lower slope	1520	50	5	38	2.5	Farm track along 1% AEP flood level, Visibility limited to wheel ruts and areas where animal tracks have widened the farm track. Transect crosses drainage line. Dark alluvial soils evident. Gentle slope south west, <2°. Transect curtailed by presence of bull at western boundary of study area.
T10	Mid slope	3304	50	20	330.4	20	Thick grass. Visibility limited to animal track, erosion surrounding the dam exposing skeletal clay soils and a small sandstone outcrop. Eastern end of transect enters open woodland and crosses an exposure caused by sheet erosion.
T11	Mid slope	860	0	80	0	0	Property driveway. Driveway covered in imported road base and surrounded by thick leaf litter and grass. No visibility. 2° slope west-north-west (see plate 4).
T12	Mid- upper slope	1400	20	5	14	1	Farm track adjacent to Mount Vincent Rd. Thick grass and leaf litter. Visibility limited to wheel ruts and small areas where erosion has expanded the track. Woodland and thick bushes to the west of the track. Gentle slope south-west – south 2°.
T13	Mid slope	780	0	0	0	0	Overgrown animal track through woodland, thick grass and leaf litter, no visibility. Slope wash. 5-10° slope south.



Plate 1 Beginning of transect 1, Lot 1012, view east.



Plate 2 Transect 6, Lot 1012, view west.



Plate 3 Transect 7, view south west from sensitive landform.



Plate 4 Transect 11, farm driveway and woodland, view east north east.

5.0 Significance Assessment

5.1 Significance Criteria

The basic processes of assessing significance for items of heritage are outlined by *The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance: the Burra Charter* (amended 1999) and its associated *Guidelines*. Sites may be significant according to several criteria, including scientific or archaeological significance, significance to Aboriginal people, aesthetic value, the degree to which a site is representative of archaeological and/or cultural type, and value as an educational resource. In New South Wales the nature of significance relates to historic, aesthetic, social, scientific, cultural or educational criteria and sites are also assessed on the degree to which they exhibit rare or representative characteristics of their type, or whether they exhibit historic or cultural connections.

Scientific Significance

Site significance is rated low, medium and high. In order to determine scientific significance it is necessary to first place sites within a local and regional context. This process enables the assessment of any individual site in terms of merit against other sites of similar nature within similar contexts.

Public Significance

The sites are assessed in terms of their educational value, to enhance community knowledge and appreciation of cultural heritage.

Cultural Significance

Generally, all sites are of significance to the Aboriginal people. It has been recognised however that with the widespread nature of site distribution, sites will eventually be impacted upon by development. It is however necessary to conserve where possible sites which are of high significance to the community.

Representative Significance

The significance of individual sites is determined by factors such as representativeness, rarity, and the sites potential to add scientific data to what is known about past human occupation of the Australian continent. Conservation outcomes are determined by comparison of a site's qualities with known sites in the region that have been protected.

5.2 Significance Assessment

Whilst no Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified by the survey, it is anticipated that, given the environmental setting of the study area, the objects likely to be present in the sensitive landscape zone will be of moderate archaeological significance. The cultural significance of the objects will be determined by the Aboriginal community in the course of future consultation.

No historic items were located that require an assessment of significance.

6.0 Legislation

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

The NPW Act (section 90) provides statutory protection for all material evidence of Aboriginal occupation of NSW. Aboriginal places which are areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community, are also protected by the 1974 Act (section 84) that states:

The Minister may declare lands to be 'protected archaeological areas' to preserve Aboriginal places and relics; and

It is an offence to disturb or destroy an Aboriginal place or relic without first obtaining written consent from the Director of National Parks and Wildlife Service NSW.

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 requires the obtaining of a Section 87 Permit if a person wishes to excavate land to disturb or discover an Aboriginal object (relic) or disturb or move an Aboriginal object.

A Section 90 Heritage Impact Permit is required if an activity will or is likely to destroy, damage, desecrate or deface and Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place.

A relic is defined as any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains (NPW A s.5(1))⁷.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT (1979)

In NSW the EP&A Act "*Is the principal law overseeing the assessment and determination of development proposals*"⁸. The EP&A Act requires environmental impacts to be considered in land use planning and environmental impact assessment.

Part 3 of the Act contains provisions in relation to the preparation of Environmental Planning Instruments such as State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs), Regional Environmental Plans (REPs) and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). Section 117 Directions issued by the Director-General of the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (D-G of DoPI) and guidelines for the preparation of these instruments, require Aboriginal heritage to be assessed as an integral part of the preparation of these plans.

⁷ <http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/viewtop/inforce/act+80+1974+FIRST+0+N>

⁸

<http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/PlanningSystem/DevelopmentAssessmentSystems/Howtofindoutwhichdevelopmentassessmentproce/tabid/92/Default.aspx>

Part 4 of the Act predominantly covers development proposals which require consent from Local Councils and in some cases by the Minister for Planning⁹. Sections of Part 4 of the Act and relevant clauses of the EP&A Regulations 2000 ensure that Aboriginal heritage is considered in the assessment (including consultation) of development applications under that Part.

Part 5 relates to development proposals that are not covered by Part 3 or Part 4 of the Act. These are often infrastructure proposals approved by local councils or the State agencies. Although development consent may not be required, the environmental impacts of the proposal are still required to be assessed¹⁰. These impacts include factors which may have *"any effect on a locality, place or building having aesthetic, anthropological, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance or other special value for present or future generations"*¹¹

THE HERITAGE ACT OF NSW (1977)

The Heritage Act provides protection to all relics, making it illegal to disturb or excavate land to discover, expose or move a relic, without a permit issued by the NSW Heritage Council.

Section 4(1) of the *Heritage Act* (as amended 2009) defines 'relic' as follows: ***relic*** means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

(a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and (b) is of State or local heritage significance.

Where potential archaeological sites have been identified the proponent must provide an archaeological assessment, notify the Heritage Council of New South Wales and consider comments received and ensure that all necessary excavation permits under the Heritage Act 1977 have been granted.

⁹ *ibid*

¹⁰ *ibid*

¹¹ EP&A Regulations (2000) Clause 228 Subclause 2 (e).

7.0 Management Recommendations

7.1 Indigenous Heritage

Insite Heritage in consultation with Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council recommend that as the rezoning of the study area for urban purposes will not physically impact upon the landscape, the rezoning can proceed without impacting upon any items of indigenous heritage.

Although the field survey did not identify any evidence of indigenous archaeological sites the potential for subsurface deposits remains high due to the sensitive landform in the north west of the study area and the environmental context of the area. Thick grass cover and vegetation limited surface visibility within the study area to < 4%. As large areas provided zero surface visibility it is probable that Aboriginal archaeological sites or isolated objects do exist within the landscape and have gone undetected.

Further consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders would be required prior to subsurface testing to confirm the distribution of artefacts on the site. However, given the distribution of sites around the study area and the results of the numerous excavations carried out in the area, it is highly probable that artefacts will be found at moderate densities between the 10m and 20m contours. The density of artefacts is likely to diminish between the 20 and 30m contours, but they are likely to be present and as such are protected under the Act. It is probable that the artefacts likely to be present, will be consistent in type and distribution with archaeological sites in the general area, as there are no features within the study area to indicate the potential for rare or unusual objects (subject to Aboriginal consultation).

Should the study area be rezoned the subsequent development approvals will be integrated development requiring an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. Prior to the permit being obtained it will be necessary to conduct limited test excavations in accordance with the *Code of Practice – Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*¹² to confirm the presence of objects.

Once the presence and the extent of the objects is confirmed an AHIP application – supported by the appropriate level of consultation - will be required prior to subdivision construction.

¹² 2010 Dept Environment, Climate Change & Water

7.2 Historical Heritage

This assessment did not identify any historic archaeological constraints on the proposed development.

8.0 References

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Heritage Office & Dept. of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996, *Regional Histories of New South Wales*, Part 2, Accessed 29 October 2012
<<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/RegionalHistoriesPt2SydneyHunter.pdf>>

Legislation

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended 2010) (NSW)

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

APPENDIX A – Heritage Register Search Results

AHPI - Results

Page 1 of 2

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE PLACES INVENTORY

[[New Search](#)]

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Burial Ground and Surrounds, Glebe Gully</u>
George St, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National Estate |
| 2. <u>Caroline Chisholm Cottage</u>
3 Mill Street, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland
Source: NSW Heritage Register |
| 3. <u>East Maitland Courthouse Group</u>
John St, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National Estate |
| 4. <u>East Maitland Police Station (former)</u>
Lindesay St, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National Estate |
| 5. <u>East Maitland Post Office (former)</u>
18-20 Day St, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National Estate |
| 6. <u>East Maitland Railway Station group</u>
Main Northern railway, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland
Source: NSW Heritage Register |
| 7. <u>Goonoobah & Woodlands</u>
42 - 44 King Street, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland
Source: NSW Heritage Register |
| 8. <u>High School (former) & RJ Hinder Memorial Library</u>
High St, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National Estate |
| 9. <u>Lands Board Office</u>
Newcastle St, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National Estate |
| 10. <u>Oldholme</u>
12 Wallis Street, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland
Source: NSW Heritage Register |
| 11. <u>Oldholme and Garden</u>
12 Wallis St, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National Estate |
| 12. <u>Police Station (East Maitland)</u>
20 John Street, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland
Source: NSW Heritage Register |
| 13. <u>Post Office & Stables (former)</u>
18 Day Street, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland
Source: NSW Heritage Register |
| 14. <u>Rose Inn (former)</u>
46 Newcastle St, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National Estate |
| 15. <u>Roseneath</u>
9 Day St, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National Estate |
| 16. <u>Smith's Flour Mill (former)</u>
91 Newcastle Road, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland
Source: NSW Heritage Register |
| 17. <u>St Peters Anglican Church</u>
William St, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National |

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 18. | <u>St Peters Anglican Parish Hall</u>
52 Banks St, East Maitland, NSW | Estate
LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National Estate |
| 19. | <u>St Peters Curates Residence</u>
William St, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland City
Source: Register of the National Estate |
| 20. | <u>Terrace</u>
34-40 King Street, East Maitland, NSW | LGA: Maitland
Source: NSW Heritage Register |

Query matched 23 records.

[1][2] [\[Next Page>>](#)

Report produced : 23/10/2012

AHPI URL : <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/ahpi/index.html>



You are here: [Home](#) > [Heritage sites](#) > [Searches and directories](#) > NSW heritage search

Search for NSW heritage

[Return to search page where you can refine/broaden your search.](#) ItemName 0

Statutory listed items

Information and items listed in the State Heritage Inventory come from a number of sources. This means that there may be several entries for the same heritage item in the database. For clarity, the search results have been divided into two sections.

- **Section 1.** contains items listed by the **heritage council** under the NSW Heritage Act. This includes listing on the state heritage register, an interim heritage order or protected under section 136 of the NSW Heritage Act. This information is provided by the Heritage Branch.
- **Section 2.** contains items listed by **local councils & shires and state government agencies**. This section may also contain additional information on some of the items listed in the first section.

Section 1. Items listed under the NSW Heritage Act.

Your search returned 14 records.

Item name*	Address	Suburb	LGA	Listed under Heritage Act
Caroline Chisholm Cottage	3 Mill Street	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
East Maitland Railway Station group	Main Northern railway	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
Englefield	49 Newcastle Street	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
Goonoobah & Woodlands	42-44 King Street	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
Maitland Correctional Centre	John Street	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
Oldholme	12 Wallis Street	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
Police Station (East Maitland)	20 John Street	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
Post Office & Stables (former)	18 Day Street	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
Smith's Flour Mill (former)	91 Newcastle Road	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
St. Peter's Anglican Church Group and Glebe Cemetery	47 William Street	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
Terrace	34-40 King Street	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
Victoria Street Railway Station group	Main Northern railway	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
Walka Water Works	Oakhampton Road	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes
Woodlands	44 King Street	East Maitland	Maitland	Yes

ItemName 0

Section 2. Items listed by Local Government and State Agencies.

Your search returned 78 records.

Item name*	Address	Suburb	LGA	Information source
------------	---------	--------	-----	--------------------

Burial Ground, Glebe Gully	George Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Caroline Chisholm Barracks (former)	3 Mill Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Cemetery	Hiland Crescent	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Cojoined Residence	46-48 King Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Commercial Buildings	Newcastle Road	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Cottage of Content Inn (former)	14 Banks Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Courthouse	John Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
East Maitland Courthouse	John Street	East Maitland	Maitland SGOV
East Maitland Fire Station (Being Sold)	235 Newcastle Road	East Maitland	Maitland SGOV
East Maitland Heritage Conservation Area		East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
East Maitland Post Office (former)	18 Day Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
East Maitland Railway Precinct	John Street	East Maitland	Maitland SGOV
East Maitland Railway Precinct	John Street	East Maitland	Maitland SGOV
East Maitland, William Street Footbridge	188.696km Main Northern Railway	East Maitland	Maitland SGOV
Ekelene	3 Pitnacree Road	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Englefield	49 Newcastle Road	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Frys Furniture Store	120 Melbourne Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
George & Dragon Hotel	48 Melbourne Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Goonoobah & Woodlands	42-44 King Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Hanks House	64 Newcastle Road	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
High School Group (former)	High Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Hillside	18 Morpeth Road	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Ivy Villa	Pitnacree Road	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Land Board Office	141 Newcastle Road	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Literary Institute (former)	18 Banks Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Matthew Talbot Hostel	36 Banks Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Nenagh	18-20 Lindsay Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Oldholme	12 Wallis Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Parklands	John Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Pender & Forster Sawmill	Pitnacree Road		Maitland LGOV

		East Maitland		
Police Barracks	John Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Police Outbuildings & Stables	John Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Police Station & Sergeants Residence (former)	Cumberland Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Police Station (former)	John Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Public School	William Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Red Lion Inn	40 Banks Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	58 High Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	5 William Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	42 Lindsay Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	40 George Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	121 George Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	7 Pitnacree Road	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	55 Raymond Terrace Road	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	86 Victoria Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	88 Victoria Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	60 High Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	62 High Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	64 High Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	45 King Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	49 King Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	68 Narang Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	66 High Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	24-26 Melbourne Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	67 Narang Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	55 Brunswick Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	57a Burg Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	43 King Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	74 High Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV	
Residence	84 High Street		Maitland LGOV	

Residence	53 King Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Residence	82 High Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Residence & Grounds	26-28 John Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Residence, Maitland	23 Fitzroy Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Residence, Maitland	1 Elizabeth Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Residential Group	35-45 High Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Rose Inn (former)	46 Newcastle Road	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Roseneath	9 Day Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Sergeants Residence	Cumberland Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Shop	82-84 Melbourne Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
St. Joseph's Church Group	King Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
St. Peter's Church of England Group	Banks Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
St. Peter's Parish Hall and Rectory	Banks Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Terrace House	80 High Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Terrace Houses	34-40 King Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Terrace Houses	40-42 Rous Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Terrace Housing, Maitland	49-51 Banks Street	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV
Victoria Street Railway Station	Waller Street/ Victoria Street	East Maitland	Maitland SGOV
Walka Water Works	Oakhampton Road	East Maitland	Maitland LGOV

There was a total of 92 records matching your search criteria.

Key:

LGA = Local Government Area

GAZ = NSW Government Gazette (statutory listings prior to 1997), HGA = Heritage Grant Application, HS = Heritage Study, LGOV = Local Government, SGOV = State Government Agency.

Note: The Heritage Branch seeks to keep the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) up to date, however the latest listings in Local and Regional Environmental Plans (LEPs and REPs) may not yet be included. Always check with the relevant local council or shire for the most recent listings.

Insite Heritage Pty Ltd
Po Box 98
Wangi Wangi New South Wales 2267
Attention: Jocelyn Clifford
Email: jocelyn@insiteheritage.com.au

Date: 16 October 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot: 42, DP:DP846326 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Jocelyn Clifford on 16 October 2012.

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

Insite Heritage Pty Ltd
Po Box 98
Wangi Wangi New South Wales 2267
Attention: Jocelyn Clifford
Email: jocelyn@insiteheritage.com.au

Date: 16 October 2012

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot: 1012, DP:DP1103879 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Jocelyn Clifford on 16 October 2012

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

Insite Heritage Pty Ltd

Date: 19 October 2012

Po Box 98

Wangi Wangi New South Wales 2267

Attention: Jocelyn Clifford

Email: jocelyn@insiteheritage.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 362749 - 369949, Northings : 6370575 - 6375503 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Arch Assessment conducted by Jocelyn Clifford on 19 October 2012

A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

58	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

APPENDIX B – Community Consultation Log

Date	Method	Action	Person Involved	Comments
16/10/2012	email	sent invitation for field survey	Lea-Anne Ball, Lower Hunter Wonnarua Council	No response received
22/10/2012	email	sent invitation for field survey	Ken Riddiford Ceo Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council	
23/10/2012	email	received EOI	Ken Riddiford Ceo MLALC	
23/10/2012	phone	Phoned to discuss invitation for field survey, left a message on answering machine	Lea-Anne Ball, Lower Hunter Wonnarua Council	
26/10/2012	phone	Phoned to discuss invitation for field survey, left a message on answering machine	Lea-Anne Ball, Lower Hunter Wonnarua Council	
1/11/2012	Verbal	conducted archaeological assessment and discussed management recommendations	Ricky-Jo Griffiths of MLALC and Jocelyn Clifford of Insite Heritage	
16/11/2012	email	sent archaeological assessment report draft for review	Ken Riddiford Ceo MLALC	
16/11/2012	email	sent archaeological assessment report draft for review	Cathie Knight, ACM Landmark	
6/12/2012	email	Inquired whether or not there are any amendments or comments to the report	Ken Riddiford Ceo MLALC	

6/12/2012	phone	Inquired whether or not there are any amendments or comments to the report	Tamara McDonald of MLALC	Tamara is acting CEO while Ken is on leave and while she felt no amendments or comments would be made she had not reviewed the report and will contact Ken to confirm.
7/12/2012	phone	Inquired whether or not there are any amendments or comments to the report	Tamara McDonald of MLALC	Tamara is out of the office.
7/12/2012	email	sent request that any amendments or comments be email directly to Cathie Knight of ACM Landmark as well as to Insite Heritage	Tamara McDonald of MLALC	

APPENDIX D

Test pit and artefact data

Pit No	Strat. Unit [†]	Average depth	Soil pH	Munsell	Spit No	Average depth	Stone #	Disturbances
B1	1	14	6.5	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	5		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	10		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					3	14		significant increase in size of rocks and sandstone rocks present
B2	1	38	6.5	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in density and size rocks, roots
					3	30		increase in density and size rocks, roots
					4	38		dense rocks
B3	1	27	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in density and size rocks, roots
					3	27	1	increase in density and size rocks, roots
C1	1	34	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, minimal small rocks
					2	20		roots, minimal small rocks
					3	30		minimal small rocks
					4	34		minimal small rocks
C2	1	32	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, minimal small rocks
					2	20		roots, increase in density of minimal small rocks
					3	30		increase in density of minimal small rocks
					4	32		small rocks
C3	1	40	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in size and density of rocks
					3	39		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	40		significant increase in size of rocks and sandstone rocks present
C4	1	37	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	37		significant increase in size of rocks and sandstone rocks present
C5	1	34	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	34		significant increase in size of rocks
D1	1	30	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, minimal small rocks
					2	20		roots, increase in density of minimal small rocks
					3	30		increase in density of minimal small rocks
D2	1	28	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, minimal small rocks
					2	20		roots, increase in density of minimal small rocks
					3	28		increase in density of minimal small rocks
D3	1	28	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of rocks
					4	28		increase in size and density of rocks
D4	1	28	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of rocks
					4	28		increase in size and density of rocks
D5	1	37	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	37		significant increase in size of rocks
D6	1	38	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	38		significant increase in size of rocks

Pit No	Strat. Unit [†]	Average depth	Soil pH	Munsell	Spit No	Average depth	Stone #	Disturbances
D7	1	34	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	34		significant increase in size of rocks and sandstone rocks present
E1	1	29	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20	1	grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30	1	grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	29		significant increase in size of rocks and sandstone rocks present
E2	1	32	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	32		significant increase in size of rocks and sandstone rocks present
E3	1	33	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	33		significant increase in size of rocks and sandstone rocks present
E4	1	33	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	33		significant increase in size of rocks and sandstone rocks present
E5	1	33	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	33		significant increase in size of rocks
E7	1	38	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		roots, increase in size and density of rocks
					3	30		increase in density of rocks
					4	38		increase in density of rocks
E8	1	30	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		roots, increase in size and density of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of rocks
E9	1	33	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in small size rocks
					3	30		grass roots, significant increase in density and size of rocks
					4	33		significant increase in size of rocks
F6	1	36	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in density and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of rocks
					4	36		increase in density of rocks
F7	1	34	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in density and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of rocks
					4	34		increase in density of rocks
F8	1	38	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		roots, increase in size and density of rocks
					3	30		increase in density of rocks
					4	38		increase in size of rocks
F9	1	36	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		roots, increase in size and density of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of rocks
					4	36		increase in size of rocks
F10	1	28	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		roots, increase in size and density of rocks
					3	28		increase in density of rocks

Pit No	Strat. Unit [†]	Average depth	Soil pH	Munsell	Spit No	Average depth	Stone #	Disturbances
G8	1	38	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		roots, increase in size and density of rocks
					3	30		increase in density of rocks
					4	38		incrc in size of rocks
G9	1	36	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		roots, increase in size and density of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of rocks
					4	36		incrc in size of rocks
G10	1	26	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		roots, increase in size and density of rocks
					3	26	1	increase in density of rocks
G11	1	33	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in density and size rocks, roots
					3	30		increase in density and size rocks, roots
H9	1	37	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	37		increase in density of rocks
H10	1	37	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	37		increase in density of rocks
H11	1	36	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	36		increase in density of rocks
H12					1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, significant increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	26		significant increase in size of rocks and sandstone rocks present
I9	1	33	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	33		increase in density of rocks
I10	1	34	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	34		increase in density of rocks
I11	1	34	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	34		increase in density of rocks
I12	1	34	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	34	1	increase in density of rocks
J10	1	30	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
J12	1	38	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	38		increase in density of rocks
J13	1	30	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects, small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in density and size of rocks
					3	30		significant increase in density of rocks

Pit No	Strat. Unit [†]	Average depth	Soil pH	Munsell	Spit No	Average depth	Stone #	Disturbances
K10	1	39	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	39		increase in density of rocks
K11	1	47	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	40		increase in density of rocks
					5	47	1	small, medium sized rocks
K13	1	30	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increse in density and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in density of rocks
L10	1	24	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, significant increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	24		significant increase in size of rocks and sandstone rocks present
L11	1	40	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size of rocks
					4	40		rocks
L12	1	40	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size of rocks
					4	40		rocks
M10	1	38	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	38		increase in density of rocks
O12	1	38	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	38		increase in density of rocks
O13	1	40	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	40		increase in density of rocks
P10	1	30	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
P11	1	35	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	35		increase in density of rocks
P12	1	33	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	33		increase in density of rocks
P13	1	40	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	40		increase in density of rocks
Q10	1	38	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	38		increase in density of rocks
Q11	1	38	6	7.5YR 2.5/1	1	10		grass, roots, insects,small to medium size rocks
					2	20		grass roots, increase in denisty and size of rocks
					3	30		increase in size and density of of rocks
					4	38		increase in density of rocks

[illegible]

Pit No.	Spit	Artefact Type	Raw Material	Length	Width	Thickness	Retouch	Platform Type	Termination
B3	4	broken flake (medial)	grey silcrete	8	10	2			
E1	2	broken flake (distal)	yellow mudstone	23	9	2			inflexed
	3	microlith	yellow mudstone	22	20	6	yes		
G10	3	broken flake (proximal)	yellow mudstone	20	18	4		facet	
I12	4	bladette	yellow mudstone	27	8	4	yes		
K11	5	bladette	white silcrete	33	13	6	yes		