Hodge Developments Pty Ltd

Pleasure Point

LGA: Liverpool Council

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), Archaeological Test Excavation, and Impact Assessment

2 September 2025

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McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

Report No: J202439 ACHA	
Approved by:	Penny McCardle
Position:	Director
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Date:	2 September 2025

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1
GLOSSARY 4
ACRONYMS 6
AHIMS Site Acronyms 6

1 INTRODUCTION 7
1.1 Introduction 7
1.2 Proponent details 7
1.3 The project area 7
1.4 Description of the proposed development 9
1.5 Purpose of the archaeological assessment 10
1.6 Objective of the assessment 10
1.7 Project brief/scope of work 10
1.8 Legislative context 10
1.8.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974, as amended) 11
1.8.2 National Parks and Wildlife Regulation (2019) 12
1.8.3 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) 12
1.8.4 LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 12
1.9 Qualifications of the investigator 13
1.10 Report structure 13
2 CONSULTATION 14
2.1 Stage 1: notification & registration of interest 14
2.2 Stage 2: presentation of information 15
2.3 Stage 3: gathering information about cultural significance 16
2.4 Survey 17
2.5 Stage 4: review of draft cultural heritage assessment 17
2.6 Test excavation 17
2.7 Stage 4: review of draft cultural heritage assessment 17
3 LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT 18
3.1 Introduction 18
3.2 Geology 18
3.3 Topography 19
3.4 Soils 19
3.5 Geomorphology 20
3.6 Climate 21

3.7 WATERWAYS 21
3.8 FLORA AND FAUNA 22
3.9 LANDUSES AND DISTURBANCES 22
3.10 NATURAL DISTURBANCES 29
3.11 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT SUMMARY 30
4 CULTURAL CONTEXT 32
4.1 DHARAWAL COUNTRY 32
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT 35
5.1 REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT 35
5.1.1 SUMMARY OF REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PATTERNING 36
5.2 HERITAGE REGISTER LISTINGS 36
5.3 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM 37
5.4 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT 39
5.5 LOCAL & REGIONAL CHARACTER OF ABORIGINAL LAND USE & ITS MATERIAL TRACES 41
5.6 MODELS OF PAST ABORIGINAL LAND USE 42
5.7 MODEL OF OCCUPATION FOR THE REGION 43
5.8 PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE PROJECT AREA 44
5.9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IN THE PROJECT AREA 45
6 RESULTS 48
6.1 METHODOLOGY 48
6.2 LANDFORMS 48
6.3 SURVEY UNITS 48
6.4 EFFECTIVE COVERAGE & DISTURBANCES 55
6.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES 58
6.6 POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSIT/ SENSITIVITY 58
7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY 59
8 TEST EXCAVATION RESULTS 61
8.1.1 DISTURBANCES 61
8.1.2 SOIL PROFILE & STRATIGRAPHY 61
8.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE 62
8.2.1 SITE INTEGRITY 62
8.3 REGIONAL CONTEXT 62
8.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS 63
9 IMPACT ASSESSMENT 64
9.1 IMPACTS 64
10 MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES 65
10.1 CONSERVATION/PROTECTION 65
10.2 FURTHER INVESTIGATION 65

10.3 AHIP 65
11 RECOMMENDATIONS 66
11.1 GENERAL 66

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A CONSULTATION
APPENDIX B AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS
APPENDIX C TEST PIT DATA
APPENDIX D UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2.1 SOURCES CONTACTED 14
TABLE 2.2 REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES 15
TABLE 3.1 LAND USE SCALE (CSIRO 2010) 23
TABLE 5.1 SUMMARY OF AHIMS SITES 37
TABLE 5.2 SUMMARY OF SITES (HAGLUND 1984) 39
TABLE 5.3 SITE DESCRIPTIONS (KUSKIE & KAMMINGA 2000). 44
TABLE 6.1 GROUND SURFACE VISIBILITY RATING 56
TABLE 6.2 EFFECTIVE COVERAGE FOR THE INVESTIGATION AREA 57
TABLE 6.3 LAND USE SCALE (CSIRO 2010) AND LAND USES IN THE PROJECT AREA 57

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1.1 REGIONAL LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA 7
FIGURE 1.2 LOCAL LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA 8
FIGURE 1.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROJECT AREA (NEARMAP JANUARY 2024) 8
FIGURE 1.4 MASTERPLAN SITE DETAILS 9
FIGURE 1.5 MASTERPLAN 9
FIGURE 3.1 1947 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROJECT AREA 24
FIGURE 3.2 1965 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROJECT AREA 24
FIGURE 3.3 1998 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROJECT AREA 25
FIGURE 3.4 2004 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROJECT AREA 25
FIGURE 3.5 2005 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROJECT AREA 26
FIGURE 3.6 2009 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROJECT AREA 26
FIGURE 3.7 2010 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROJECT AREA 27
FIGURE 3.8 2013 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROJECT AREA 27
FIGURE 3.9 2016 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROJECT AREA 28
FIGURE 5.1 APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF AHIMS SITES 38
FIGURE 5.2 AHIMS 45-5-2645 (AHIMS SITE CARD) 38
FIGURE 5.3 FOLEY'S MODEL (L) AND ITS MANIFESTATION IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD (R), (FOLEY 1981) 43
FIGURE 6.1 SUS AND TRACKING 48
FIGURE 6.2 NORTH EASTERN CORNER, FACING EAST 50

Figure 6.3 North eastern corner, facing west 50
Figure 6.4 Eastern end of the driveway, facing west 51
Figure 6.5 Western end of the driveway, facing east 51
Figure 6.6 Exposed sandstone behind the houses, facing west 52
Figure 6.7 Large stockpile in the western side of the property 52
Figure 6.8 Storage areas (western side of the property) 53
Figure 6.9 Southern end of the creek, facing north 53
Figure 6.10 South of the creek facing south into southern open paddock 54
Figure 6.11 South western corner of the southern paddock, facing north east 54
Figure 6.12 Eastern side of the project area, facing south towards the main house 55
Figure 6.13 Exposed sandstone south east of the main house, facing west 55
Figure 7.1 Location of test pits as directed by Heritage NSW 59
Figure 8.1 Test pits excavated 61
Figure 8.1 Representation of the stratigraphy 62

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH) was engaged by Hodge Developments Pty Ltd (Project Manager) on behalf of Pedlove Pty Ltd (Landowner) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), and an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), if required, for the proposed development of the site known as 'Pleasure Point' located on the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point, within the Liverpool Council Local Government Area (LGA).

The geological formation underlying the project area is the Triassic Wianamatta Group, specifically the Liverpool Sub-Group comprised of Bringelly Shale, Minchinbury Sandstone, and Ashfield Shale. With a lack of raw material suitable for stone tool manufacture (e.g. tuff, silcrete, mudstone), potential areas of exposed sandstone within the project area may have rock art, engravings, and grinding grooves if present. The project area, characterised by a gentle slope, is intersected by two 1st order drainage depressions that converge to form a 2nd order creek running through the centre of the site. The creek flows northward, draining directly into the Georges River, which is classified as a 7th order watercourse and lies along the northern boundary of the project area. Extensive vegetation clearing has been conducted throughout the site, particularly in the western, central, and northeastern regions, where significant earthworks have taken place for the construction of various structures, infrastructure, and utilities. In contrast, the southeastern portion of the project area appears to have remained relatively undisturbed.

A search of the AHIMS register identified 107 known Aboriginal sites recorded within three kilometres of the project area. One site (AHIMS 45-5-2645) is located in the project area. Recorded in 1996, this scar tree was located close to the southern boundary of the property on its eastern side. Based on the environmental, ethnographic, cultural and archaeological research, research from similar environments indicates that areas in close proximity to the Georges River were favoured locations for camping with peripheral activities such as hunting, and gathering. Given the presence of a scar tree in the project area, it is probable that further evidence may be present. However, previous land use within the project area has involved clearing a number of times, earthworks and construction works throughout the majority of the project area with the southeastern section appearing to remain relatively undisturbed. It is unlikely that intact deposits have survived in areas subjected to extensive clearing and excavation.

The project area, consisting of two main landforms, was divided into two survey units (SU) that were based on landform elements (slopes and creek). The slopes within the project area were cleared, leaving only grass and new growth vegetation. There were few trees in the northeast and scattered throughout the property. Landscaped gardens were present around the main house in the northeast corner. The northern section of the project area has undergone significant disruption due to earthworks for the construction of the main house, three houses west of the main house, driveways, gardens, infrastructure, and utilities. The original topography and topsoils have been largely altered in this section. The remaining slopes consist of open paddocks. The western side of the property has also been substantially disturbed through excavation, grading, stockpiling, access track creation, and erosion. Numerous soil stockpiles are present on the site, with a significant one consisting mainly of ripped sandstone located centrally. Material and equipment storage areas are also present. The eastern side of the property has been impacted through clearing, track formation, and erosion. In the northern part of the western side of the site (south of the three houses), exposed sandstone rock surfaces, large boulders, and small rock shelves were observed. No rock art or engravings were found, and these features were not suitable for use as rock shelters due to their small size. A small section of exposed sandstone rocks and platforms was also found southeast of the main house, with no art or engravings present. Throughout the project area, exposed rock surfaces were observed, but

none contained any rock art or engravings. The visibility of these surfaces was moderate due to their high exposure.

The 2nd order creek runs through the central part of the project area. The southern half of the creek is characterised by steep terrain, exposed rock, dense vegetation, and a rocky bed. Safety stabilisation measures have been implemented at the southern end, the installation of a culvert in the middle section and landscaping modifications at the northern end. The southern half of the creek could not be surveyed due to safety concerns related to limited visibility and unstable footing. It is important to note that no part of the proposed residential development will take place at this location, ensuring the protection of the creek.

AHIMS 45-5-2645 scar tree: As evident in the NSW historical imagery, significant clearing of vegetation was undertaken between 1998 and 2004. This site is no longer present, it is understood that no AHIP was issued and AHIMS will be updated accordingly. As no new sites were identified during the survey, AHIMS 45-5-2645 (scar tree) was removed during earlier clearing works, and the project area is highly disturbed with no PADs identified, there are no impacts on the archaeological record. 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 Act 1974.

2) An Unexpected Finds Procedure (Appendix C) will be implemented during all works.

3) Should any Aboriginal objects be uncovered during works, all work will cease in that location immediately and the Environmental Line contacted.

However, Liverpool Counciol and Heritage NSW disagreed with the findings of the ACHA and directed the proponent to undertake archaeological test excavations in the south eastern section of the project area. Heritage NSW also stated that due to the length time delays in the assessment of the ACHA by Heritage NSW and consultations with Council, consultation may continue from the ACHA.

Heritage NSW provided the test excavation plan they wanted to be included in the targeted test excavation program. Nine test pits were excavated and revealed consistent agricultural disturbance across the PAD, with clay nodules, rocks, and weathered sandstone pieces mixed throughout both the A and B horizons. Modern debris including grass roots, broken glass, and plastic fragments were present alongside moderate insect bioturbation from worms. The soil profile showed an A horizon ranging from 4-13cm depth of dark brown soil mixed with light brown/yellowish clays (7.5YR 3/3; pH 7), transitioning to a B horizon of light brown/yellowish clays. The thorough mixing of horizons and absence of preserved stratigraphy confirms significant historical land clearing and ploughing impacts. This area is classified as a disturbed deposit with minimal to no potential for in situ archaeological remains.

As no new sites were identified during the survey, AHIMS 45-5-2645 (scar tree) was removed during earlier clearing works, and the project area is highly disturbed with no PADs identified, there are no impacts on the archaeological record. 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 Act 1974.

2) An Unexpected Finds Procedure (Appendix D) will be implemented during all works.

3) Should any Aboriginal objects be uncovered during works, all work will cease in that location immediately and the Environmental Line contacted.

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 (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 as debitage).

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

ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

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
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 engaged by Hodge Developments (Project Manager) on behalf of Pedlove Pty Ltd (Landowner) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), and an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), if required, for the proposed development of the site known as 'Pleasure Point' located on the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point, within the Liverpool Council Local Government Area (LGA).

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

1.2 PROPONENT DETAILS

Pedlove Pty Ltd

1.3 THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is defined by the proponent and is located on the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point. Including Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2 DP817692, 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

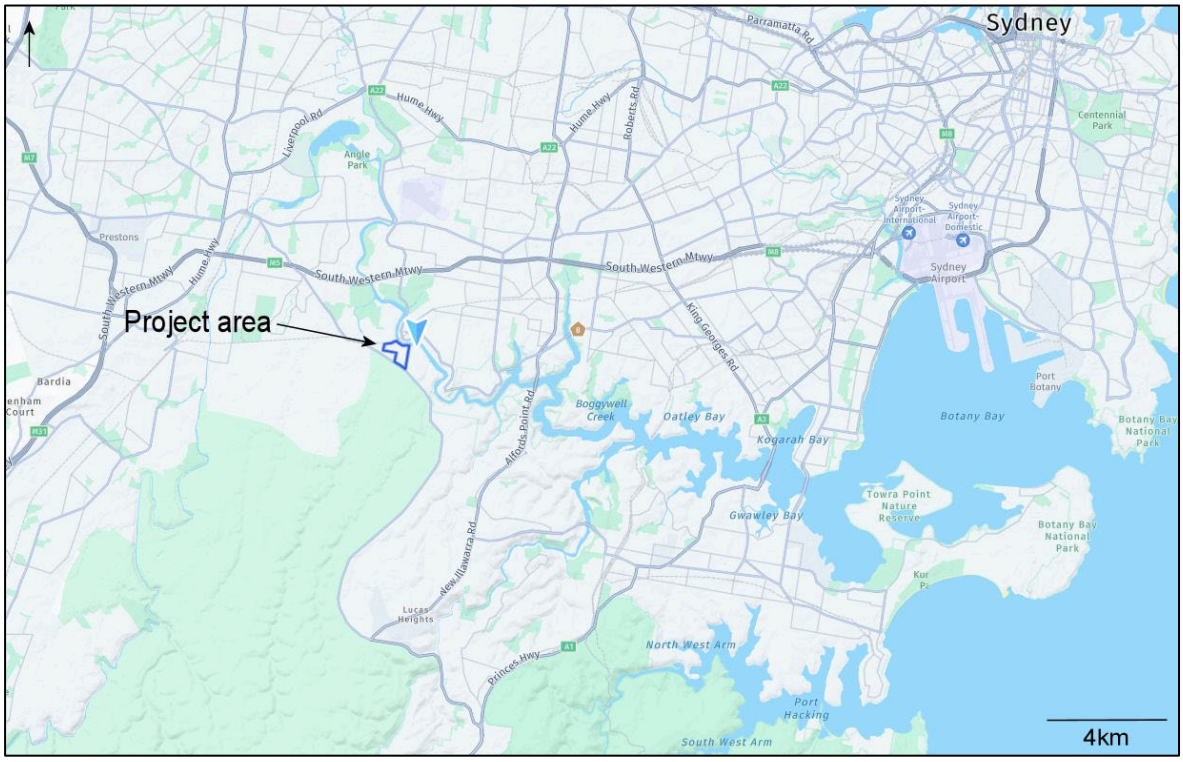


Figure 1.2 Local location of the project area

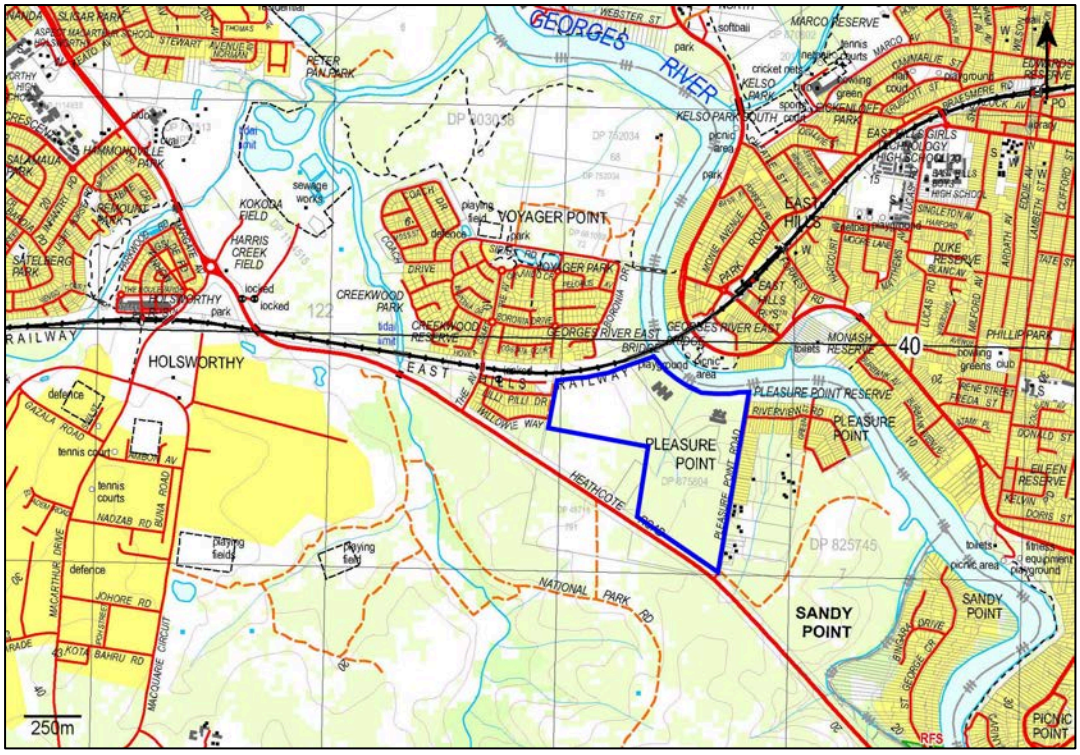


Figure 1.3 Aerial photograph of the project area (Nearmap January 2024)

1.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The project is for the staged development of Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2 DP817692 that will include residential lots, internal roads, water basins and walking/bike path (existing driveway will be used for the pathway) (Figure 1.4 and 1.5).

Figure 1.4 Masterplan site details

Figure 1.5 Masterplan

Works typically associated with residential developments include clearing and demolition of existing structures, site remediation, bulk earthworks including construction of dwellings and roads, services reticulation: WW, PW, NBN, electrical and landscaping.

1.5 PURPOSE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the assessment is to assess any archaeological constraints to support the proposal and to provide opportunities and options to ensure any cultural materials present are protected through appropriate mitigation and management.

1.6 OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT

The objective of the assessment is to identify areas of Aboriginal cultural heritage value, to determine possible impacts on any Aboriginal cultural heritage identified (including potential subsurface evidence) and to develop management recommendations where appropriate. The assessment employs a regional approach, taking into consideration the landscape of the project area (landforms, water resources, soils, geology etc), the regional archaeological patterning identified by past studies, natural processes (e.g., erosion) as well as land uses and associated impacts across the landscape and any associated cultural materials that may be present.

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 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) for known archaeological sites, the State Heritage Register, the National Heritage List, the Commonwealth Heritage List, the National Trust Heritage Register and the relevant Local Environmental Plan;
- a review of local environmental information (e.g., topographic, geological, soil, geomorphological, vegetation, hydrology) to determine the likelihood of archaeological sites and specific site types that may be present, prior and existing land uses and associated impacts and site disturbance that may affect site integrity;
- a review of previous investigations to determine the extent of archaeological investigations in the area and identify any archaeological patterns;
- the development of a predictive archaeological model based on the data searches and literature review;
- identification of human and natural impacts in relation to the known and any new archaeological sites and archaeological potential within the project area;
- consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010);
- undertake a site inspection and test excavation with the participation of the RAPs, and
- the development of mitigation and conservation measures in consultation with the RAPs.

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 effects 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 (2019)
- 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 2019, 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 Heritage NSW notified (DECCW 2010:13). The due diligence defence does not allow for continuing harm or as defence to s.86(1) or (4).

1.8.2 NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE REGULATION (2019)

The National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 provides a framework for undertaking activities and exercising due diligence in respect to Aboriginal heritage. The Regulation (2019) recognises various due diligence codes of practice, including the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW, 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)

The EP&A Act establishes the statutory framework for urban and regional planning in NSW, detailing how development is assessed in accordance with those laws and providing the approval pathways for development. The Minister for Planning and Public Spaces is the minister responsible for the EP&A Act, and is supported by State government authorities and local councils in its implementation. The EP&A Act comprises three key Parts to guide development and planning processes. These parts are summarised below:

- Part 3 of the EP&A Act serves a strategic planning function, dealing with the preparation of local and regional strategic plans, the making of environmental planning instruments (EPI) (that is, State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP) and Local Environmental Plans (LEP), and the preparation of Development Control Plans (DCP).
- Part 4 of the EP&A Act establishes the assessment framework for development that requires consent, containing provisions for local development, regionally significant development (RSD), designated development and State significant development (SSD). The consent authority for determining development applications made under Part 4 is typically the local council; however, for more larger scale, contentious or environmentally sensitive projects the consent authority may be the Minister for Planning or a planning panel.
- Part 5 of the EP&A Act deals with the environmental assessment of infrastructure projects (or 'activities') that do not require development consent. Whilst development consent is not required, activities under Part 5 are still required to undergo environmental assessment by a determining authority (usually a public authority) to determine whether a proposed activity will have a significant impact. Part 5 activities are typically supported by a Review of Environmental Factors (REF); however, in circumstances where a significant impact is determined or a proposed activity is classified as State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) and critical SSI, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. For SSI and critical SSI, the Minister has the authority for issuing approval.

The applicable approval pathway for development under Part 4 and Part 5 is determined by reference to the relevant EPIs, that are established under Part 3. It is noted that there are several other Parts of the EP&A Act pertaining to certification, infrastructure contributions, reviews and appeal rights, and implementation and enforcement of the Act; however, these are less critical in terms of the assessment and management of Aboriginal heritage, and as such, not covered above.

The Project Area is located within the Liverpool LGA and falls under the 2008 LEP.

1.8.4 LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

The project area is located within the Liverpool LGA. The Liverpool City Council LEP (2008) details the included environmental heritage items covered by the plan and details Heritage Conservation, including Aboriginal sites, Aboriginal places and significance in Section 5.10. No specific sites, places or potential are identified in the LEP.

The Liverpool Development Control Plan (DCP) Part 2.13 Pleasure Point (2014) does not identify any specific sites, places or potential. Liverpool City Council online maps indicate no known sites or cultural sensitivity mapping that includes the project area.

1.9 QUALIFICATIONS OF THE INVESTIGATOR

Dr. Penny McCardle: Principal Archaeologist & Forensic Anthropologist has 24 years experience in Indigenous archaeological assessments, excavation, research, reporting, analysis and consultation and 23 years in skeletal identification, biological profiling and skeletal trauma identification for NPWS, NSW Police and the NSW Department of Forensic Medicine.

- BA (Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology): Indigenous archaeology, 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
- Documenting Scenes of War and Human Rights Violations. Institute for International Criminal Investigations, 2018
- PhD, University of Newcastle, 2019

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

Following Heritage NSW's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (April 2010), MCH implemented the prescribed four-stage consultation process, with all correspondence documented in Appendix A.

MCH recognises and supports the Indigenous knowledge system, understanding that cultural knowledge is not universally accessible but is controlled by appropriate knowledge holders based on qualifications such as age, seniority, or other culturally determined factors. Access to this knowledge represents power that must be managed by those with legitimate authority, and only the Aboriginal community can identify accepted knowledge holders—not archaeologists or proponents.

When cultural knowledge is shared, it must be used correctly according to the knowledge holder's wishes. While archaeologists may view information as data, custodians may consider it highly sensitive or sacred, placing restrictions on its use. Therefore, MCH engages in effective long-term consultation to ensure knowledge is shared and managed appropriately for proper site management.

MCH acknowledges that archaeologists lack both the capability and right to determine the spirituality of locations or sites, as this is the exclusive right of traditional owners with cultural and hereditary associations to their ancestral lands. Consequently, consultation forms an integral component of all projects, with information from registered stakeholders incorporated into reports in the manner stipulated by the knowledge holders themselves.

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 Heritage NSW (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 28th February 2024 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
Heritage NSW	80 groups
Gandangara LALC	31 groups
Liverpool City Council	no response
Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	no response
National Native Title Tribunal	Freehold
Native Title Services Corporation Limited	no response
Greater Sydney 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 by the various departments on 14th March 2024, and an advertisement was placed in the News Concierge on 13th March 2024. 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
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
Bariyan Cultural Connections	Kayelene Terry
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council	Bronwyn Partell
Goobah Development PTY LTD (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Basil Smith
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	Wendy Morgan
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan
Koori Digs Services	Korri Currell
Lyndsay Urquhart	Lyndsay Urquhart
Mundawari Heritage Consultants	Dean Delponte
	Thomas Dahlstrom
Thoorga Thoorga	John Carriage
Tocomwall Pty Ltd	Scott Franks
Pearl Depoma	Pearl Depoma
Nattai Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Consultation Service	Alan Medhurst
On Country Living	Shazda Marbuck Brown
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin

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 Indigenous cultural heritage assessment process.

As the RAPs did not provide their preferred method of receiving information, 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) and a written response to the proposed methods was due no later than 2nd May 2024.

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 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 required (28 days) 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 may contribute to culturally appropriate information gathering and the research methodology, provide information that will enable the identification of the cultural significance of any Aboriginal objects and or/places within the proposed project area, and have input into the development of any cultural heritage management and mitigation measures. In order to do his, 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, historic and, or, contemportay 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 SURVEY

All RAPs were invited to participate in the survey on 23rd May 2024. Thomas Dahlstrom requested that those selected for survey should also be relied on for comment on the draft ACHA and not ask him. Unfortunately, no RAPs attended and the survey proceeded.

2.5 STAGE 4: REVIEW OF DRAFT CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Copies of the draft report were forwarded to all RAPs for their review and were asked to provide a written or verbal response no later than 25th June 2024). MCH received the following:

- Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc agreed with the draft report and recommendations.
- Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group agreed with and support the recommendations in the draft report.
- A1 Indigenous Services support the draft report

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

2.6 TEST EXCAVATION

Following direction from Heritage NSW a targeted archaeological test excavation was undertaken and all RAPs were invited to participate in the excavation on 4th August 2025. Wendy Morgan (Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated) rang and let MCH know they were no longer able to attend.

No RAPs attended and the excavation proceeded.

2.7 STAGE 4: REVIEW OF DRAFT CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Copies of the draft report were forwarded to all RAPs for their review and were asked to provide a written or verbal response no later than 2nd September 2025. A reminder was sent to all RAPS and MCH received the following:

- Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group agreed with and support the recommendations in the draft report.
- Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated was happy to accept the draft report (after fixing a few typos) as the final report.

All comments received from the RAPs were considered in the final report, all submissions responded to and 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 relationship between archaeological sites and terrain is fundamental to landscape studies globally (De Reu *et al.*, 2011; De Smedt *et al.*, 2013; Turrero *et al.*, 2013). Aboriginal cultural material distribution is heavily influenced by environmental variables including topography, geology, landforms, climate, hydrology, and associated soils and vegetation. These environmental factors directly affected the availability of essential resources - plants, animals, water, and raw materials - while also determining the locations of suitable camping areas, ceremonial grounds, burial sites, and appropriate surfaces for rock art creation.

Since environmental constraints vary between landforms, Aboriginal site locations show corresponding spatial and archaeological variations. This relationship enables predictive modelling based on how environmental conditions created constraints and opportunities influencing Aboriginal site selection decisions.

Environmental factors significantly affect both cultural material preservation and detectability during survey. Preservation depends on materials withstanding natural processes and human activities over time. Detection during ground survey is influenced by surface visibility - determined by ground cover like grass and leaf litter - and survival of original land surfaces with their cultural materials, which may be obscured by flood deposits or damaged by erosion.

Detection probability is also influenced by landscape exposure from human activities, including traditional Aboriginal fire-stick farming and recent impacts like clearing, logging, agriculture, construction, and mining. These processes collectively determine whether surface and subsurface cultural materials survive and can be detected during archaeological investigation.

A comprehensive understanding of environmental factors, processes, and human activities is therefore essential for assessing site location patterns, preservation potential, and detection probability during surface survey, as well as evaluating the likelihood of in situ subsurface cultural materials being present. The following discussion examines the specific environmental factors, processes, and disturbances affecting both the broader surrounding environment and the immediate project area.

3.2 GEOLOGY

The underlying regional geology plays a major role in the structure of the surrounding environment (e.g., landforms, topography, geomorphology, vegetation, climate, hydrology 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 underlying geology of the project area is the Triassic Hawkesbury sandstone geological formation consisting of medium to coarse grained quartz sandstone with minor shale and laminate lenses (NSW Seamless Geology). Whilst there is an absence of suitable raw material for stone tool manufacturing, exposed sandstone areas may contain rock art/engravings and/or grinding grooves, if present in the project area.

3.3 TOPOGRAPHY

The topographical context of any landscape is fundamentally determined by its underlying geological structure and plays a crucial role in identifying potential factors that influenced past Aboriginal land use patterns and site selection strategies. Not all landforms provided equally suitable locations for different activities - certain topographical features were preferred for camping locations due to factors such as shelter, drainage, and proximity to resources, while others were specifically sought for the application of rock art due to rock surface quality, visibility, and cultural significance. Rocky outcrops, ridge lines, and elevated positions often provided vantage points for hunting and surveillance, while flat, well-drained areas near water sources were typically preferred for temporary or semi-permanent occupation sites.

The project area lies within the Cumberland Plain, which is a broad and shallow basin that stretches westwards from Parramatta to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River and southwards from Windsor to Thirlmere. Consisting of a gentle slope, the project area is dissected by two 1st order drainage depressions in the centre that join to form a 2nd order creek through the centre of the project area that drains immediately north to the Georges River (7th order) located along the northern border of the project area.

3.4 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, the location and age of cultural materials.

Past human actions impact the soil record, as seen through changes in soil characteristics, changes to sedimentation, and the presence of archaeological features and artefacts preserved within modern soils. Soil and sediment conditions control what survives in the burial environment, what decomposes, and consequently influence all archaeological sites, artefacts, and biological remains. Soils have formed under the continuous influence of people, up to the present day, when most land is actively managed for agriculture, pastoral, forestry, extraction or construction.

Soils may also be impacted on by natural agencies. 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 majority of the project area consists of the Lucas Heights soil landscape and the drainage lines and 2nd order creek consist of the Gymea soil landscape that fans out as it reaches the Georges River. The Lucas Heights residual soil landscape consists of undulating plateaux and crests and have <30cm of loose yellowish brown sandy loam (A1 horizon) that overlays 5-30cm of bleached stony, hard setting sandy clay loam (A2) horizon) and up to 70cm of yellowish-brown clay (B horizon), (Hazelton, Bannerman and Tille: 75-78).

The crests of the Gymea Soil Landscape consist of up to 30 cm of loose coarse sandy loam (A horizon) that overlays either bedrock or <30 cm of earthy yellowish-brown clayey sand (B horizon). Boundaries between soil materials are gradual and total soil depth is <50 cm. Where severe erosion has occurred, the B horizon may be exposed as a hard setting layer at the surface and the bedrock is often exposed in some areas, particularly where bushfires are frequent. The soils on the side slopes are discontinuous, and rock outcrop may cover up to 25% of the ground surface. On the outside of benches and areas close to rock outcrop, up to 20 cm of the A horizon (loose coarse sandy loam) overlies bedrock and on the inside of benches, up to 30 cm of the A horizon overlies 10–30 cm of

yellowish-brown clayey sand (B horizon). The boundaries between soil materials are gradual and the total soil depth is <70 cm. Shale lenses occur on wider benches with up to 30 cm of the A horizon overlying up to 100 cm of strongly pedal yellowish-brown clay (B Horizon). The boundary between soil materials is sharp to clear and the total soil depth is <100 cm. Drainage lines consist of either sandstone bedrock or up to 100 cm of The A horizon that overlies bedrock (Hazelton, Bannerman and Tille, 1989: 58-62).

Texture contrast soils, such as those in the project area, are inherently susceptible to erosion (Chartres *et al.*, 1990). Historical removal of native vegetation through European land use has significantly increased erosion rates and topsoil loss (Wasson *et al.*, 1998). This accelerated erosion has partially or completely removed original topsoil, producing shallower A horizons that affect stratigraphic integrity and spatial distribution of archaeological materials at surface and subsurface levels (Fanning and Holdaway 2001). Given the project area's land use history (Section 2.2.6), similar erosional effects are expected.

3.5 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 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. These soils consist of an upper soil Horizon A and underlying B (referred to as duplex soils), (Bishop, Mitchell and Paton 1980. 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. Based on geomorphological grounds, A horizon soils in this context are generally considered as dating to the mid-late Holocene.

All of the natural soil profiles examined in the field in the local area consisted of an active biomantle (sensu, Johnson 1989, Paton et al., 1995, and Johnson 2002) over weathered rock or subsoil material derived from weathered rock. Mitchell (2007) has stressed the importance of recognizing the biomantle (the organic-rich bioturbated upper part of the soil, including the topsoil) an important profile characteristic as it has implications for the distribution of artefacts on open sites as follows (Dean-Jones and Mitchell 1993):

- Artefacts will be confined to the biomantle.
- Artefacts will have been subject to surface dispersion, limited down slope movement, and differential burial or exposure by bioturbation agents (ants, worms, termites, tree fall etc.) and they will contribute to the formation of a stone layer between the A and B-horizon where artefacts of all ages accumulate.
- In mechanically disturbed and/or sheet eroded area a lateral pattern of artefact dispersal can be expected as erosion processes strip the biomantle and incise the B-horizon. In depositional areas artefact burial is likely to be common.
- Despite the taphonomic processes affecting artefact distribution in the soil some site use patterns, such as knapping floors, may survive in attenuated plan form with an extended vertical and down-slope distribution of their components and possible mixing with artefacts

from other events. For examples of the complexities of this process see Cahen and Moeyersons (1977), and Balek (2002).

- Because artefact burial is an ongoing process their surface visibility will be poor except where occasional flakes have been returned to the surface by landuses, tree fall, or where erosion rates are higher than average.
- Archaeological sites on texture contrast and fabric contrast soil profiles are unlikely to be stratified in a chronologically useful sense.
- The only means of dating any sites in this landscape will be by recognition of cultural sequences of artefacts, or from the recovery of intact "hearths" or burials. All other dates, especially those based on detrital charcoal, and including those based on thermo-luminescence, will be spurious because artefacts can move through soil material of any age.

Where artefacts are present, they are only likely to occur in the biomantle of the soil profiles and excavation will generally be shallow, (discussed in Section 3.5). Investigation will assist in the identification of the nature of the disturbance across the project area.

3.6 CLIMATE

Climatic conditions would have significantly influenced past Aboriginal occupation patterns within the area while simultaneously impacting soil development, vegetation communities, and the preservation of associated cultural materials. Understanding these climatic factors is essential for interpreting both the suitability of the landscape for Aboriginal occupation and the taphonomic processes that have affected archaeological site preservation over time.

According to the New South Wales Department of Meteorology, the average annual rainfall varies considerably across the region, ranging from 1,432mm in eastern coastal areas to 935mm in western inland areas, demonstrating a clear westward precipitation gradient (Chapman and Murphy 1989:2).

Maximum monthly precipitation occurs along coastal areas during March (late summer), while minimum rainfall occurs during July-August (winter). Average monthly maximum temperatures reach 28°C in western areas during December, while minimum temperatures drop to 16°C during July. These seasonal rainfall and temperature patterns would have required Aboriginal groups to adapt subsistence strategies and mobility patterns to accommodate changing availability of water resources, plant foods, and animal populations throughout the annual cycle.

3.7 WATERWAYS

Water availability represents one of the most critical environmental factors influencing human settlement and mobility patterns, as reliable access to freshwater is fundamental for survival and directly constrains the spatial extent of human activities.

Aboriginal groups typically stayed close to dependable water sources during routine subsistence activities, with significant distances indicating specialised activities such as hunting and gathering, obtaining rare resources, trade, or accessing ceremonial sites.

Archaeological research consistently demonstrates that the highest concentrations of Aboriginal sites and greatest cultural material densities are found near water sources, usually on elevated landforms providing water access and strategic advantages like drainage, visibility, and defensibility. Sites are characteristically situated within 50 metres of reliable water sources in valley landforms, and up to 100 metres in sandstone country where topographical constraints may require slightly greater distances while maintaining practical access.

Water sources can be categorized into permanent (such as rivers and soaks), semi-permanent (like large streams, swamps, and billabongs), ephemeral (small streams and creeks), and underground (artesian). Assessing stream order through the Strahler method using NSW Stream Mapping helps determine the reliability of streams as water sources. In this project area, where reliable rainfall is anticipated under normal conditions, streams classified above third order are assumed to provide 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 application of stream order analysis (using the Strahler classification system) to archaeological site prediction is grounded in the fundamental hydrological principle that higher-order streams typically demonstrate greater flow reliability, longer periods of water retention, and more substantial water volumes due to their larger catchment areas and the cumulative contributions of multiple tributary systems. This systematic approach to water source evaluation provides archaeologists with a standardised, objective methodology for assessing the likelihood of Aboriginal site occurrence based on the reliability and permanence of nearby water sources.

The project area is dissected by two 1st order drainage depressions that converge to create a 2nd order creek running through the centre of the area, flowing northward to the Georges River (7th order) situated along the northern boundary of the project area. The presence of water sources, particularly the Georges River, indicates abundant food and medicinal resources for past Aboriginal land use activities, including camping along the river and hunting and gathering.

3.8 FLORA AND FAUNA

The availability of flora, fauna and associated water sources collectively form primary environmental factors that influenced patterns of past Aboriginal land use and settlement decisions. The project area has experienced complete vegetation clearance.

The original vegetation would have provided various food plants, fibre sources, and construction materials, though resources would have been constrained by dry conditions. The drainage system would have supported a range of faunal populations including kangaroos, wallabies, goannas, reptiles, and various birds that provided protein and raw materials.

A wider variety of resources would have been available near the Georges River, where reliable freshwater supported more diverse ecological communities as well as aquatic species. This created a landscape gradient where areas closer to permanent water supported intensive occupation while the wider area served primarily as travel corridors or short-term activity locations.

3.9 LANDUSES AND DISTURBANCES

Archaeological sites are dynamic entities that undergo continuous transformation through both natural processes and human activities, rather than remaining static repositories of the past. Modern land use practices—including agriculture, urban development, industrial activities, and infrastructure projects—pose significant threats to archaeological preservation and site integrity across Australian landscapes. The relationship between contemporary land use and archaeological preservation has been extensively documented and Heritage NSW (DECCW 2010) defines disturbed lands as land that has been the subject of human activity that has changed the land's surface and/or subsurface, these changes being changes that remain clear and observable. This definition is based

on the types of disturbances classified in The Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (CSIRO 2010) and Table 2.1 provides a scale formulated by the CSIRO of the levels of disturbances and their classification, which will assist in determining the level of disturbance across the project area and its impact on potential cultural material that may be present.

Table 3.1 Land use scale (CSIRO 2010)

Minor disturbance		Moderate disturbance		Major disturbance	
Cleared and/or grazed at some time, but apparently never ploughed		Cleared and/or grazed at some time, with ploughing also attested		Severe disturbance to natural soil profiles; complete-to-near complete topsoil loss/disturbance	
0	No effective disturbance; natural	3	Extensive clearing (e.g., poisoning and ringbarking	6	Cultivation: grain fed
1	No effective disturbance other than grazed by hoofed animals	4	Complete clearing: pasture native or improved, but never cultivated	7	Cultivation: irrigated, past and present
2	Limited clearing (e.g., selected logging)	5	Complete clearing: pasture native or improved, cultivated at some stage	8	Highly disturbed: e.g., quarry, road works, mining, landfill, urban

Based upon archaeological evidence, the occupation of Australia extends back some 40,000 years (Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999). 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.

Regionally, following European settlement of the area in the 1820s, the regional 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. Based on NSW Government Historical Imagery and Nearmap aerial photographs, the project area has been subject to a range of both moderate and high landuses disturbances and impacts.

As indicated in the 1947 historical aerial photograph (Figure 3.1), the western side of the project area had been cleared and tracks are present through the remainder of the project area and these landuses are clearer in the 1965 aerial photograph (Figure 3.2). There are no apparent changes evident until 1998 (Figure 3.3) where additional clearing had occurred in the western side of the project area, an area in the north eastern corner for a residential house and clearing and wide track in the south eastern corner.

Figure 3.1 1947 aerial photograph of the project area

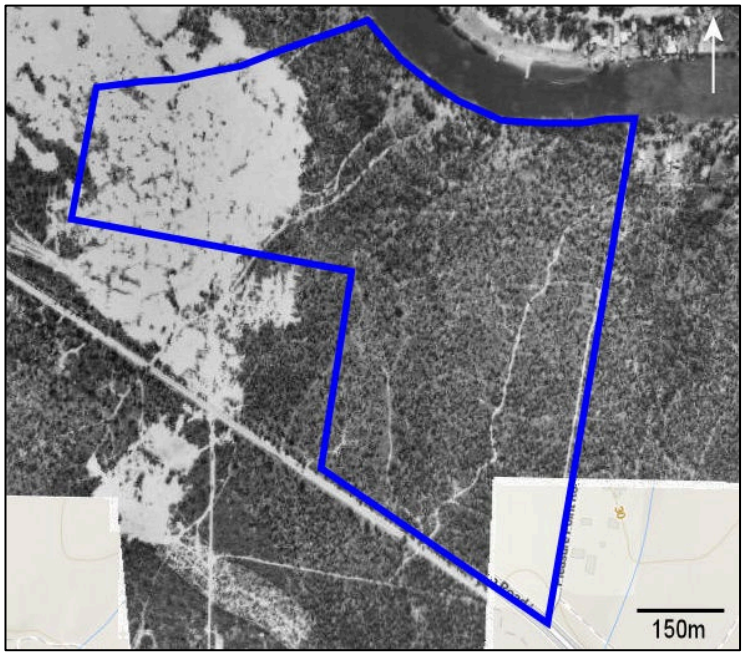


Figure 3.2 1965 aerial photograph of the project area

Figure 3.3 1998 aerial photograph of the project area

By 2004 (Figure 3.4), the majority of the project areas was cleared of vegetation with bulk earthworks also occurring throughout most of the project area. The 2005 aerial photograph (Figure 3.5) shows some additional clearing and earth works west of the house as well as established gardens of the house between the house and the river and some additional vegetation clearing.

Figure 3.4 2004 aerial photograph of the project area

Figure 3.5 2005 aerial photograph of the project area

As shown in Figure 3.6, by 2009 the western half and centre area had been cleared again and subject to additional bulk earthworks as well as the construction of three large houses along the northern border. The 2010 aerial photograph (Figure 3.7) shows the established houses in the north with some sort of works still occurring in the remainder of the western half of the project area.

Figure 3.6 2009 aerial photograph of the project area

Figure 3.7 2010 aerial photograph of the project area

As indicated in the 2013 aerial photograph (Figure 3.8), the majority of the project area has been re-vegetated with grass, well established tracks are present around the residential houses and structures in the north with the western are still being used and the access driveway excavation works extend to the western border. The 2016 aerial photograph (Figure 3.9) indicates the complete construction of access roads to the houses and there are no further obvious changes in the project area.

Figure 3.8 2013 aerial photograph of the project area

Figure 3.9 2016 aerial photograph of the project area

In summary, the project area has been cleared of almost all vegetation, the western and centre areas as well as the north eastern areas subject to bulk earthworks and the construction of structures, along with the associated infrastructure and utilities. With the exception of vegetation clearing, the south eastern section has been subject to the establishment of a previous a wide track. These landuses and how they impact on the landscape and deposits are discussed below.

Land clearing in New South Wales has undergone significant changes since European settlement, with each method creating distinct archaeological impacts. Early colonial clearing from the 1790s to 1850s involved manual methods using axes, crosscut saws, and hand tools, where individual trees were selectively felled and removed (Rolls, 1981). This selective approach resulted in minimal ground disturbance beyond the immediate vicinity of individual trees, often leaving root systems and shallow archaeological deposits relatively intact. However, the subsequent burning of felled timber and brush created localized heating that could affect organic archaeological materials and alter soil chemistry in discrete areas.

The introduction of mechanical clearing methods from the 1850s onwards marked a significant escalation in landscape disturbance. The development of steam-powered equipment enabled more extensive clearing operations, with steam tractors and winches used to extract larger trees and clear broader areas more efficiently (Powell 1998). Chain clearing became widespread from the 1920s, involving heavy chains dragged between two tractors or bulldozers to uproot trees and scrub vegetation. This method created extensive ground disturbance as the chains gouged furrows 200-300mm deep across cleared areas, displacing topsoils and any archaeological materials within the upper soil profile (Noble, 1997).

The post-World War II period introduced powerful mechanical equipment that revolutionised land clearing practices. Large bulldozers with root rakes and blade attachments enabled comprehensive vegetation removal, pushing over trees, scraping away surface vegetation and topsoils, and creating

windrows for burning (Young, 2000). This created large depressions requiring subsequent filling and levelling to establish level surfaces.

Land levelling combined surveyor-established grade lines with drag scrapers and bulldozers moving soil between high and low areas, followed by motor graders for final adjustments and manual tools for fine work. This process permanently alters landscapes by mixing topsoil with other horizons, destroying original soil structure and deteriorating the soil's physical, chemical and biological characteristics. Upper soil horizons are redistributed or mixed with crushed subsurface material (Borselli *et al.*, 2006), disturbing and redistributing any artefacts present.

Soil disturbance from these activities typically extended to depths of 300-600mm, effectively destroying most Aboriginal archaeological deposits which are characteristically concentrated within the A horizon in NSW contexts (Hughes and Sullivan, 1984). Ploughing operations typically disturb the upper 10-35 centimetres of topsoil depending on machinery type and cultivation methods (Koettig 1986, Personal obs.), directly affecting the subsurface zone where archaeological materials are most commonly fount (A horizon). These agricultural practices not only increase erosion rates but also cause direct horizontal displacement of artefacts up to 18 metres per plough run, alongside vertical movement that artificially alters artefact densities and spatial distributions (Roper 1976; Odell and Cowan 1987; Lewarch and O'Brien 1981).

Excavation works associated with various development activities, including business, residential, industrial, and depot construction along with their associated infrastructure and utilities, employ cut and fill methodologies that directly impact subsurface deposits and any contained cultural materials. Construction and resource exploitation activities involving soil removal, relocation, or compaction necessarily require topographic modification, resulting in the displacement and destruction of archaeological materials that may have been present (Wood 1982). Significant bulk earth works have been undertaken throughout the project area, specifically to northern section with very little, if any, of the original landform remaining.

In terms of everyday land uses, vehicular movements on sites have been well documented and based on several experiments (DeBloois, Green and Wylie 1974, Gallagher 1978), have shown that vehicle movements over an archaeological site are extremely destructive to the site through compaction and movement, thus altering the spatial relationship and location of the artefacts. Based on general observations it is expected that the creation of dirt tracks for vehicle access would also result in the loss of vegetation and therefore will enhance erosion and the associated relocation of cultural materials. As fence construction requires the removal of soils for the post 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.

Historical aerial photography confirms that the project area underwent extensive transformation through comprehensive clearing of almost all vegetation and systematic development. The western, central, and northeastern sections have been subject to bulk earthworks and construction of structures along with associated infrastructure and utilities, while the southeastern section has experienced vegetation clearing and establishment of wide access tracks.

3.10 NATURAL DISTURBANCES

Natural processes can disrupt cultural materials, affecting the formation and preservation of archaeological sites. Deposition and erosion patterns within a locality play a significant role in this. In environments with high sediment accumulation rates, artifacts are quickly buried after abandonment. Frequent and prolonged depositional events increase the likelihood 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). Erosion can disrupt or obliterate archaeological sites, particularly if it occurs after cultural material has been deposited. The frequency and severity of erosional events increase the likelihood of disturbance or destruction of the archaeological record in affected areas (Waters 2000:539; Waters and Kuehn 1996:484). Activities like vegetation clearing and ploughing can accelerate erosion, while regional erosional events may completely eliminate older sediments, soils, and cultural deposits, leading to the loss of archaeological material from specific time periods within a region (Waters and Kuehn 1996:484-485).

Bioturbation plays a significant role in the formation of the archaeological record. Post-depositional processes, such as burrowing and mounding by various animals, can disturb and destroy artefacts as well as redistribute and mix cultural deposits. This can lead to artefacts moving downwards through root holes, sorting and settling due to gravity, or being translocated by tree falls (Balek 2002:41-42; Peacock and Fant 2002:92). The depth of artefact burial and movement as a result of bioturbation is limited by the intensity of biological activity. The sorting of artefacts by size can also occur, leading to the destruction of stratigraphic integrity. Experimental studies have shown that bioturbation can significantly impact the movement and burial of artefacts, with burial rates reaching up to 2.7 meters in 5000 years (Balek 2002:45). Michie's (as cited in Balek, 2002:42-43) study in South Carolina on abandoned cultivated fields revealed a significant presence of shell fragments used for fertilization purposes. Over a 100-year period, 35% of these fragments were found buried at depths ranging from 15 to 60 centimetres below the surface. This distribution pattern was attributed to bioturbation and gravity processes. Therefore, it is crucial to consider the effects of bioturbation when interpreting archaeological sites.

Earthworms can significantly disrupt soil layers and cultural materials within a period of 450 years (Balek 2002:48). Their activity varies according to species, with some living deep underground and others closer to the surface (Armour-Chelu and Andrews 1994; Canti 2003; Fowler et al. 2004; Stein 1983). Earthworms are known to burrow through soil, moving horizontally or vertically, and can excavate up to six meters under favourable conditions (Stein 1983:278). They disturb soil horizons by pushing aside or consuming soil and organic matter, leading to blurred boundaries between layers. This can result in false artifact concentrations, displacement of larger artifacts, burial of artifacts through faecal deposition, and destruction of seeds and organic materials. Most earthworm species in Australia prefer neutral pH conditions. The ways in which earthworms can affect cultural deposits includes: creating false artefact concentrations and stratigraphy (for example biomantles) by moving artefacts downwards through the soil; indirectly displacing larger artefacts as they burrow through the soil; burying artefacts through the deposition of faecal material on the surface; and blurring natural and cultural boundaries. They can also destroy remains of seeds and organic materials as they eat them (Fowler et al. 2004:462; Stein 1983:280-281). In Australia, most earthworm species cannot tolerate pH values lower than 4.5 and prefer neutral conditions with a pH of around 7 (Stein 1983:280). 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).

3.11 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT SUMMARY

The project area is situated within the Cumberland Plain on Triassic Hawkesbury sandstone geological formation, comprising an environment with moderate resources for Aboriginal occupation. Located adjacent to the Georges River (7th order), the area benefits from proximity to a major freshwater source along its northern boundary, with additional water availability from a 2nd

order creek flowing through the centre of the project area formed by converging 1st order drainage depressions. The local geology lacks suitable stone tool materials, with the medium to coarse grained quartz sandstone formation providing no raw materials for tool manufacturing, though exposed sandstone areas may contain rock art/engravings and grinding grooves if present. The proximity to the Georges River indicates abundant food and medicinal resources that would have supported past Aboriginal land use activities, including camping along the river and hunting and gathering pursuits.

The project area encompasses two distinct soil landscapes: the Lucas Heights residual soil landscape across the majority of the area, characterised by undulating plateaux and crests with shallow soil profiles (<70cm total depth), and the Gymea soil landscape along drainage lines extending toward the Georges River, featuring discontinuous soils with frequent rock outcrop exposure and variable soil depths depending on topographic position. These soil conditions, combined with the reliable water source and resource-rich riverine environment, suggest the area would have been suitable for more sustained Aboriginal occupation and diverse land use activities along the river.

Regarding modern landscape modifications, the project area has undergone extensive transformation through comprehensive clearing of almost all vegetation and systematic development. The western, central, and northeastern sections have been subject to bulk earthworks and construction of structures along with associated infrastructure and utilities, while the southeastern section has experienced vegetation clearing and establishment of wide access tracks. These comprehensive ground disturbances, including mechanical earthworks and construction activities, have fundamentally altered original landforms and soil profiles, potentially compromising archaeological integrity and preservation throughout much of the project area.

4 CULTURAL CONTEXT

Although ethnographic accounts do not consider or discuss Aboriginal relationships to the land and its significance, they do provide insights into some past Aboriginal activities, some of which leave evidence in the landscape (tangible sites) and can be confirmed through archaeological investigations. Intangible sites, such as mythological, storytelling etc., cannot be confirmed by archaeological investigations and are rarely recorded by early explores and such traditional knowledge is vital in understanding the cultural landscape.

Anthropologists and ethnographers have attempted to piece together a picture of past Aboriginal societies throughout Australia. 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 barriers 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.

4.1 DHARAWAL COUNTRY

Pleasure Point is a south-western Sydney suburb located on the southern side of the Georges River. It has Holsworthy to the north-west, Panania to the north-east, Woronora to the south-east, with the Holsworthy Army Base and Ingleburn to the south-west. East Hills and Picnic Point are located on the northern side of the Georges River, directly opposite. The contemporary location has various residential dwellings accessed off Pleasure Point Road, connecting to Heathcote Road to the south. Pleasure Point Reserve stretches along the banks of the Georges River, between the water and the residential housing. In the past this river was a major resource gathering area and travel route for the Aboriginal people living in this region.

Aboriginal people were the traditional owners of the lands on both sides of the Georges River when the Europeans arrived, Dharug on the northern shore, Dharawal on the southern side. The Pleasure Point area is located within the Dharawal (also spelt Turuwal, Dariwal, Thurrawal and Tharawal) language area according to the map of Indigenous Australia (Horton, 1996). The Dharawal language area is bordered on its eastern side by the coastline and stretches from La Perouse in the north to Nowra-Bomaderry in the south, from Camden in the north-west, to Bowral in the west. It has a shared border with the Dharug (also spelt Dhar'rook, Darug and Dharuk) and Gundungurra (also spelt Gun'dungur'ra) language areas.

In his 1901 publication titled *The Gundungurra Language*, surveyor and self-taught anthropologist Robert Hamilton Mathews stated: "The Dhar'rook and Gun'dungur'ra tribes… were joined by the Thurrawal, whose language has the same structure, although differing in vocabulary. Besides the verbs and pronouns, many of the nouns, adjectives, prepositions and adverbs are subject to inflection for number and person" (Mathews, 1901). Linguist Kevin Hale later classified the broader language group as Pama–Nyungan, with the Yuin–Kuri languages being the language family containing Dharawal as well as Dharug and Gundungara (Hale, 1964).

The shared border between the Dharug, Dharawal and Gundungura language areas suggests shared cultural events and trade would have occurred between these groups. These are likely to have consisted of small to large gatherings for ceremonial reasons or to share and trade seasonally

abundant resources. The interactions are likely to have occurred seasonally, with the sharing of knowledge, technology and resources evidenced archaeologically by assemblages demonstrating generally homogenous use of stone tool manufacturing techniques and art motifs across the broader region containing all three language areas (Attenbrow, 2002).

Coastal Dharawal groups are thought to have traded marine resources with the inland Dharug language group, who provided raw materials for tool making in exchange (Lee, 1998:122). The eastern boundary was along the coastline, which was an area that provided important resources for the Dharawal, as did the Georges River in the Pleasure Point area specifically. The presence of middens along the coast and along waterways attests to the importance of coastal and riverine areas for various food resources. Oysters, cockles and fish were consumed, but hunted resources are also likely to have included pelicans, ducks, teal (as observed by NSW government botanist Allan Cunningham in 1818), various waterbirds, shellfish and seals (Godden Mackay Logan, 2012a; 2012b).

While the coast provided numerous resources, there is evidence that the Dharawal people regularly moved west into the inland regions, which would have provided hunting opportunities for terrestrial mammals like kangaroo and possum, as well as to collect fruits, berries and roots (including yams). Vegetation resources were also utilised for making tools, including the bark of the red bloodwood tree (*Corymbia gummifera*), integral to canoe making and thus increasing the capacity for fishing and hunting opportunities on the Georges River itself. Movements inland may have been seasonal, to make the most of the different resources between coastal and inland areas at different times of the year (Godden Mackay Logan, 2012b). Inland resources included eucalypt forests, woodlands on the plateau, sub-tropical rainforest areas on the escarpment, grassy woodlands, swamps and scrubland on the coastal plain (Eco Logical, 2018).

Features of the landscape are known to have had different aspects of cultural significance and use, such as the mountains being associated with male initiation, rivers and watercourses being rich resource zones used as shared places for communal gathering, valleys and beaches used for ceremony, with specific grounds used for tribal resolution and burial practices (Eco Logical, 2018). The Cabbage Tree Palm (Dtharrowal), from which the Dharawal people take their name, is a sacred plant. In 1845, George French-Angas observed Dharawal people using the trunks of the Cabbage Tree Palm to cross creeks, and traditional stories describe how Ancestors of the Dharawal people brought the palm south to Lake Illawarra (Wesson, 2005).

One version of a Dreamtime (or Alcheringa) story describes the arrival of the ancestors of the Dharawal people as animal spirits who stole a great canoe from the whale spirit, aided by the starfish spirit. The whale was wounded and spouted water from the resulting hole in its head. It retaliated against the starfish and left it ragged and wounded, falling to rest on the ocean floor. The animal spirits who had stolen the canoe used it to reach safety (Duffy, 2009). Bark rafts and canoes were a regular part of the tool making utilised by the Dharawal people as they utilised both coastal and inland resources (Mathews, 1907). The Georges River was one of the primary resources utilised by the Dharawal people, with long-term occupation located along its extent (Kohen & Lampert, 1987). As the colonisation of New South Wales (NSW) increased, settlers repeatedly crossed the swampy and rugged areas surrounding the bends of the Georges River. While contact and conflict occurred, Aboriginal communities were maintained in these areas, even as the European population increased in their vicinity (Goodall & Cadzow, 2009).

Ethnographic evidence suggests that there were social groupings based on family groups, including extended family. Hunting was undertaken with spears for land animals (kangaroo, possum and wallaby), and from canoes for fish and other marine resources. Hooks, nets and lines used in fishing were crafted from shell and fibrous vegetation. Tools included boomerangs, hatchets, spear-throwers, shields, digging sticks, scrapers, adzes, baskets and water containers. They were made

using such materials such as gum, vine, hair, bark, stone, shell, wood and bone (Organ & Speechley, 1997).

Vegetable products and shellfish were also part of the diet, and there are accounts of diving for lobster. The mix of both coastal and inland plant and animal foods meant that the Dharawal people were well-resourced in terms of diet. They also had access to various medicinal products sourced from plants across their traditional country. Signs of past Aboriginal use still extant in the contemporary landscape include art sites, rockshelters, middens and artefact scatters (Organ & Speechley, 1997).

Following the arrival of Europeans, the local Aboriginal people had to compete for resources and were restricted in access. The spread of diseases like influenza and smallpox as well as conflict with settlers reduced the population and disrupted social practices (Biosis, 2019). Even against tragedy and adversity the local Aboriginal people have continued to undertake traditional practices and maintain cultural connections in this region to this day. Current groups like the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council are currently active in maintaining cultural traditions and sharing knowledge about the Aboriginal history of this area in the contemporary landscape. Aboriginal people of Dharawal descent are present and active in the Pleasure Point region to this day (Biosis, 2019).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

A review of the archaeological literature of the region, and more specifically the local area and the results of an 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 definition of site curtilages in NSW are guided by the requirements for site registration in the AHIMS database, leading to geographically discrete sites as individual entities, existing in isolation. Such an approach is understandable, as it grows from the need to define sites as per legislatively guided parameters. This is further reinforced by the geographically focussed work of consultant archaeologists, limiting their analysis to a specific geographically constrained area based on individual project specifications. While this is the common practice for recording individual sites, it is important to contextualise them within a broader archaeological and cultural landscape that links them together. In this way assemblages may be understood as a continuous scatter of cultural material across the landscape and the nature of activities and occupation can be identified through the analysis of artefact distributions across a landscape.

White and McDonald (2010) undertook extensive research into past Aboriginal land uses across the Cumberland Plain based on work archaeological completed for the Rouse Hill Development Area. The study provided spatial and distribution analysis of Aboriginal objects (evidence of past Aboriginal land use) in relation to fresh water sources and landform types. The results indicate similar trends throughout NSW, that there is a relationship between proximity to fresh water and landform in site location and land uses by past Aboriginal people. The following broad predictions for the regional archaeology and past Aboriginal land use are provided:

- archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal peoples will be limited and will be representative of background scatter within close proximity to first order creek lines;
- archaeological evidence within close proximity of second order streams will again be representative of background scatter and will likely consist of one-off camp locations and / or isolated events;
- archaeological evidence in close proximity to third order creeks will consist of repeated occupation by small groups of people. Archaeological expressions will likely consist of knapping floors and evidence of repeated use over time; and
- archaeological evidence along major fourth order creek lines will consist of continued and repeated use by past Aboriginal peoples and may include stratified deposits.

White and McDonald found that artefacts are most likely within 50-100 metres of higher (fourth) order streams, within 50 metres of second order streams, and that artefact distribution around first order streams was not significantly affected by distance from the watercourse. White and McDonald also found that artefact densities were most likely to be greatest on terraces and lower slopes within 100 metres of freshwater resources. Ridgelines and crests located between drainage lines were identified to contain archaeological evidence though usually representative of background scatter similar to that identified for first and/or second order creek lines. White & McDonald's (2010) predictive model can be seen as indicative of the archaeology of the Cumberland Plain. However, it

is important to note that conclusions based on geographical land form models only models are not concrete justifications or criteria for site distribution and characteristics (AMBS 1997). The existing distribution and characteristics of sites manifest through past Aboriginal land uses over the past 30,000 years throughout a landscape is the result of the complex interplay of numerous factors such as periods of occupation, site type, environmental impacts, erosional events and the impacts of modern activities.

5.1.1 SUMMARY OF REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PATTERNING

Within the region, a broad range of site types are represented including isolated artefacts, open campsites, grinding grooves, stone quarries and shell middens. A wide range of landforms have been sampled and it is evident that site distribution is closely linked to topography and hydrology, with site increase in numbers and densities with higher order creeks which reduce in number and size with a decrease in stream order. Sites are also typically located within 50 metres of a fresh water source. Previous archaeological investigations conducted within the region have produced a significant volume of information in relation to the distribution and nature of archaeological material within this region. These previous assessments have identified a number of trends that can be identified as follows:

- 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;
- due to vegetation coverage and the nature of sand deposits, the detection of sites is directly related to levels of exposure and visibility; and
- sites are typically disturbed through past and present land uses.

5.2 HERITAGE REGISTER LISTINGS

The State Heritage Register, the National Heritage List, the Commonwealth Heritage List, the National Trust Heritage Register and the relevant Local Environmental Plan have no Aboriginal objects, sites or places listed.

5.3 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

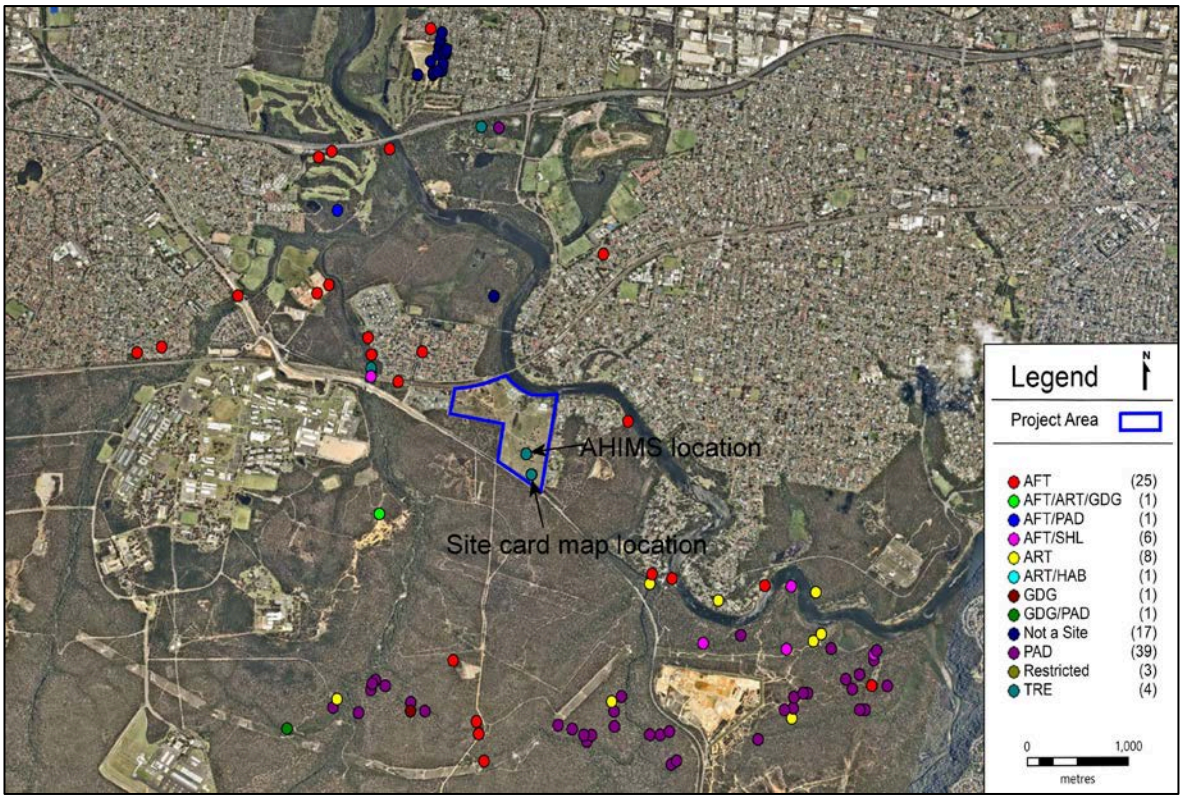
MCH note that there are many limitations with an AHIMS search. Firstly, site coordinates are not always correct due to errors and changing of computer systems over the years that failed to correctly translate old coordinate systems to new systems. Secondly, AHIMS will only provide up to 110 sites per 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 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. Additionally, 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 AHIMS register has shown that 107 known Aboriginal sites are currently recorded within three kilometres of the project area (Table 5.1). The AHIMs results are provided in Appendix B and the location of sites is shown in Figure 5.1.

Table 5.1 Summary of AHIMS sites

Site type	Frequency	Percent
PAD	39	36%
AFT	25	23%
ART	8	7%
AFT/SHL	6	6%
TRE	4	4%
Restricted	3	3%
GDG	1	1%
AFT/ART/GDG	1	1%
ART/HAB	1	1%
GDG/PAD	1	1%
AFT/PAD	1	1%
Reassessed and are 'not a site'	17	16%
Subtotal	**107**	**100%**

Figure 5.1 Approximate location of AHIMS sites



One site (AHIMS 45-5-2645) is located in the project area. Recorded in 1996, this scar tree (Figure 5.2) was located close to the southern boundary of the property on its eastern side.

Figure 5.2 AHIMS 45-5-2645 (AHIMS site card)

5.4 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

All archaeological surveys throughout the local area have been undertaken in relation to environmental assessments for developments. The most relevant 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 relevant reports available from AHIMS are discussed below.

Haglund (1984) completed an archaeological survey of a proposed road alignment between King Georges Road, Beverly Hills and Heathcote Road, Moorebank. The study area comprised the linear road alignment and past disturbances included housing development, existing roads, horse riding, stock grazing, gardens, orchards and a Golf Course. The topography of the study area consisted of level or gently undulating country, with some low ridges alternating with low-lying and poorly drained areas. The study area was underlain by the Liverpool Subgroup of Wianamatta shales, containing shale with some sandstone beds. Hawkesbury sandstone and Quaternary alluvium were also present in limited areas. The main water courses consisted of Georges River, Salt Pan Creek and their unnamed tributaries. Native vegetation had been predominantly cleared across the study area. A search of the NPWS register identified that artefact scatters were the most common site type in the surrounding region, although it was noted that the study area touched the edge of sandstone country with a wider range of site types, including rockshelters and art sites, in the region beyond. It was predicted that the site types most likely to occur within the study area included artefact scatters, modified trees, engravings and grinding groove sites. Of these predicted types, only one (artefact scatter) proved to be present, with past disturbance suggested as the reason that more sites were not identified. Two sites were located during the survey and are summarised in the table below.

Table 5.2 Summary of sites (Haglund 1984)

Site	Site type	Landform	Distance to water	Stream order	Artefacts /features	Disturbance	Subsurface potential
Greenwood 1	artefact scatter	low ridge & slopes	not provided	drainage line	10+	Golf Course	unlikely
Isolated Find No. l	isolated artefact	rise	not provided	drainage line	1	machine scraping	no

Haglund recommended that permission should be given for the destruction of the part of archaeological site Greenwood 1 that lay within the county road reservation proposed to be developed, that permission should be given for the destruction of Isolated Find No. l. Additionally, that the local authority in charge of the Greenwood Golf Club should be informed of the presence of the archaeological site and its partial preservation and that care should be taken to avoid damage to other parts of the site Greenwood 1 during freeway construction in this area.

South-East Archaeology (Kuskie, 1994) undertook an assessment for the development of the expansion of Defence Housing at Wattle Grove. The project area was located immediately east of the former military rifle range and airfield and had been disturbed through previous earthmoving and construction activities associated with military activities and construction of the Holsworthy Village subdivision. The eastern end of the project area was also disturbed when it was used as a State Rail authority compound and workshop area during the construction of East Hills - Glenfield rail line. And more recently, Kuskie identified that the western end had been cleared as part of an ordnance clearing program.

The major land unit of the project area consisted of a low flat topped, east-west orientated ridge that sloped down to Harris Creek at its eastern end. Vegetation consisted of regrowth eucalyptus forest with an area of grassland at the eastern end. The northeastern corner was swampy and low-lying and the Harris Creek was dry with some small sandstone outcrops along its banks.

The survey focused on exposures and where visibility was good and two sites were identified. Both low- density artefact scatters were located on tracks at the north and southern edges of the project area. Site WG03-1 consisted of five (5) stone artefacts and fragments of freshwater muscle shell on a three-metre-wide clay and shale track. Site WG03-2 consisted of four (4) stone artefacts on a sandy track. The less disturbed forested area in the western part of the project area was identified as archaeological sensitive due to the apparent undisturbed nature of that area. Kuskie recommended that is the sites will be disturbed by the development, they should be collected and monitoring during works should be undertaken. Additionally, that test excavations at site WG03-1 should be considered.

McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd (McDonald 1996) undertook an assessment for a residential development located at Voyager Point. Located on the Hawkesbury Sandstone geological formation, the ridgetops through the centre of the project area consisted of a sandy clay capping of the Lucas Heights soil landscape and most of the ridgetop had been disturbed by the existing housing development. Small pieces of surface sandstone were found along Williams Creek and larger sandstone outcrops (platforms and boulders) were found on the steeper slopes facing the Georges River. Most of the project area had been cleared. Disturbances included the land being graded, construction and demolition of structures and underground services.

The survey focused on areas of uncleared or revegetated bushland with exposures concentrated on. Three new sites were identified and consisted of a shell midden (VP1) and two scar trees (VP2 and VP3). Additionally, four isolated artefacts were also recorded. All sites were located on the western side of the project area adjacent to or on the hillslope above Williams Creek. One PAD was also identified on the eastern side of the project area, adjacent to the Georges River.

VP1 was located on the eastern bank of a creek and was exposed through recent bulldozing in relation to the methane pipeline instillation. Two main loci of shell were found with the main one appearing to be relatively intact, on the northern edge of the disturbed area. One complete rock oyster shell was present in a section 20cm below the surface in situ within Unit A deposit. Nine other rock oyster and one mud oyster were found within 5cm of each other, on the surface. Less than 20m south of this area were two complete mud oyster shells along with numerous unidentifiable oyster shell fragments.

VP2 was a scar tree. The tree was a very large scribbly gum and the scar commences 1.2 metres above ground on the eastern face of the tree. The scar is 50cm in length, 11cm wide and 7cm depth of bark regrowth. VP3 was a scar tree located 25m north of VP2 and is also a scribbly gum. The scar is 1.5m above ground also on the eastern face of the tree. The scar is 1.2m long, 30cm wide and 10cm thickness of bark regrowth. ISF1 consisted of a grained material with a pebble cortex and edge damage. ISF2 was a quartz bipolar artefact, ISF3 was a broken silcrete flake and ISF4 was a silcrete flake piece. The PAD comprised a large flat area above the high tide mark on the western bank of the Georges River and measured 50m x 50m and was located at the base of a hillslope. McDonald recommended test excavations ate VP1, VP 2 and VP3 should be protected and a CTD for the four isolated artefacts. As the PAD was located within an EPZ, it would be protected.

Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage (2018) undertook an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the proposed development consisting of a five-bedroom single storey dwelling with pool, driveway and associated works including a 4-metre-wide fire trail around a portion of the study area (1 Sirius Road, Voyage Point).

Located on the banks of the Georges River, the project area consisted of an easterly facing ridgeline running south to north through the centre of the property. Consisting of the Hawkesbury sandstone geological formation, sandstone outcrops were observed in the project area. The study was located on the banks of the Georges River, a fourth order stream at that location, and approximately 950m to the west of Williams Creek, a second order stream at that location. The project area appeared to be largely undisturbed, apart from several fire trails/ and fencing that has been erected around some of the perimeter.

The survey identified shell midden material, including whole shell and shell fragments (Sydney rock oyster and cockle) in exposed areas of ground along the fire trail, approximately 150m to the west of the Georges River on the ridgeline overlooking the river. The extent of shell material could not be determined due to the overgrown vegetation.

Sandstone outcropping was visible across the study area. Exposed sandstone was inspected for evidence of art, engravings, possible overhangs or shelters and grinding grooves. No evidence of art, engravings or grinding grooves was observed, however the dense leaf litter and overgrown vegetation limited exposure. No suitable shelters or overhangs were recorded.

It was concluded that as the project area was located between a fourth and second order stream and situated on the banks of a fourth order stream, it was predicted to contain significant archaeological potential and possibly large, complex, stratified sites and test excavations were recommended to determine the nature and extent of the deposit.

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

Variations between archaeologists' classifications of raw material types (for example tuff and indurated mudstone) will have an effect on the results of this count. Raw material type was not indicated in most reports and as such general comments are made. Again, this information is presented merely as an indication of what may be expected.

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', 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. However, it is evident that flakes, broken flakes and flaked pieces are the most common artefact types recorded.

The following is a summary and discussion of previous investigations and it must be remembered, however, that there are various factors which will have skewed the results. 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 which is to be expected due to stone's high preservation qualities.

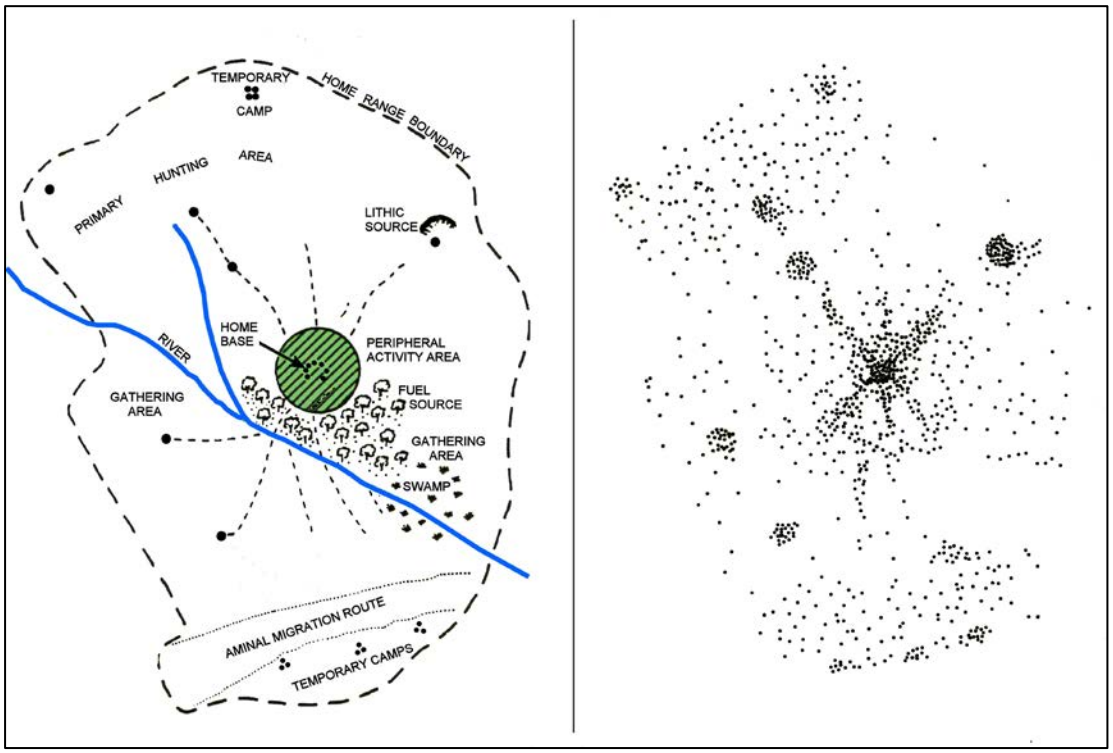
- the majority of sites are located on elevated landforms within 50 metres of a reliable water source with a drop of site number and densities from 50 metres of water;
- the likelihood of finding sites of any size increases with proximity to water and the likelihood of finding large artefact scatters 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;
- the vast majority of artefactual material in the region was observed on exposures with good to excellent ground surface visibility; and
- the majority of sites have been significantly impacted on by past and present land uses.

5.6 MODELS OF PAST ABORIGINAL LAND USE

The aim of this assessment 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 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 land use variations 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), and 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 across the landscape.

Figure 5.3 Foley's model (L) and its manifestation in the archaeological record (R), (Foley 1981).



5.7 MODEL OF OCCUPATION FOR THE REGION

Work throughout NSW 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 region have been reviewed (McBryde 1976; Koettig 1994; Dean-Jones and Mitchell 1993; Rich 1995; Kuskie and Kamminga 2000; McDonald and White 2010). All models state that the primary requirements for repeated, concentrated or permanent occupation is access to reliable fresh water. Brief and possible repeated occupation may be represented in areas that have unreliable access to ephemeral water sources, however, these areas will not contain high archaeological evidence or potential (Goodwin 1999).

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 region 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 region, 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 5.2 has been adapted from Kuskie and Kamminga (2000). The identification of specific activity areas through analysis of the composition of the patterning of lithic assemblages was 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 5.3 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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

5.8 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 AHIMS register, the environmental context and predictive modelling provide a good indication of site types and site patterning in the area. The results of the preceding sections indicate that Aboriginal site distribution within the area is heavily influenced by the underlying geology and geomorphology as well as proximity to fresh water. Axe grinding grooves and rock engravings are found in areas where sandstone geology is present, midden sites occur along major rivers, artefact scatters are generally found on relatively flat elevated ground in close proximity to water sources and isolated finds have been found across all landforms. Artefact scatters and isolated finds are generally found in disturbed contexts such as eroded areas, due to higher ground surface visibility in these locations.

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, whilst sites in the sandstone country are mainly occupation and art sites in rock shelters and caves and exposed sandstone platforms for art and natural water holds.

The preservation of archaeological materials is contingent upon a variety of factors, including past land use patterns and environmental conditions. Research from similar environments indicates that areas and in close proximity to the Georges River were favoured locations for camping with peripheral activities such as hunting, and gathering. Given the presence of a scar tree in the project area, it is probable that further evidence may be present.

However, previous land use within the project area has involved clearing a number of times, earthworks and construction works throughout the majority of the project area with the southeastern section appearing to remain relatively undisturbed. It is unlikely that intact deposits have survived in areas subjected to extensive clearing and excavation.

5.9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IN THE PROJECT AREA

Based on archaeological sites registered in the region and the results of past archaeological studies, three site types may occur throughout the project area:

- **Artefact scatters**

Also described as open campsites, artefact scatters 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 hunting and gathering activities (manifests in the archaeological record as lo-density discarded artefacts across the landscape) or 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 and land uses. Erosion, agricultural activities (such as ploughing, grazing), construction and mining activities 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 to the Georges River. There is also the potential for such sites to be impacted on through land uses including clearing, earth works and construction works.

- **Isolated finds**

Isolated artefacts are usually identified in areas where ground surface visibility is increased due to lack of vegetation and land uses. Erosion, agricultural activities (such as ploughing), construction and mining activities 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 land uses including clearing, earth works and construction works.

Shell middens

Shell middens are places where debris from eating shell fish has accumulated. Middens preserve a range of past dietary remains which have the potential to inform about past dietary consumption and availability of food resources. Most shell middens analysed to date pertain to coastal environments with few pertaining to inland middens. In NSW, middens are located on headlands, beaches and dunes, around estuaries, swamps, the tidal stretches of creeks and rivers and along the banks of inland rivers, creeks and lakes. Shell middens may be found in the open or in rock shelters and often those in the open are disturbed through erosion and land use impacts and those in shelters are usually well preserved. The location of middens is influenced by a variety of factors including, but not limited to, the availability of shell fish, aspect, accessibility and the nature of the immediate area and are typically located within a reasonable distance from water on level, sheltered surfaces.

Ranging in size from small scatters to deep layered deposits that have built up over time, the size of the midden may relate to its location (e.g. riverbank middens tend to be smaller than estuarine and coastal middens). Small middens may represent short term occupation or the debris from a single meal. Major estuarine species include bivalves such as cockle, whelk, mud and rock oyster and both edible and hairy mussels. Rock platform species of gastropods include limpets, turban shell, periwinkles, nerits, tritans and cartrut shell fish and the most important beach species is the pipi.

Shell middens may also include fish, sea birds, sea mammals and land mammals. Stone artefacts are also typically found within middens and indicate trade and/or transportation of raw materials. Bone and shell artefacts, such as fish hooks and barbs, evidence of cooking may be present in the form of charcoal, ash, fire stones, hearths, burnt clay and/or burnt earth. The midden usually occurs within a soil or sand layer that is darker than the surrounding sediment. Middens may also contain burials and if present are usually located under the midden.

Preservation varies with food stuffs such as berries and fruits leaving no archaeological traces, sea foods such as cartlageous fish, stingrays, octopus and fish eggs are likely to be equally invisible in the archaeological record. However, tissue such as shell and crustations and bone may be preserved. Preservation is also dependant on land use impacts and associated soil pH.

An important contribution to the study of coastal shell middens was made by Meehan (1975, 1977a, b) through ethnographic studies of coastal hunter and gatherers in northern Arnhem Land. Through a yearlong quantitative record of the total diet, Meehan provides unique insights into all aspects of

shell fish gathering and the creation of shell middens with pertinent data to the interpretation of midden data. Shell middens may be distinguished from natural shell beds as follows (Attenbrow 1992; Bailey 1994; Gill 1951; Coutts 1966; Hughes and Sullivan 1974);

1) Middens contain charcoal, burnt wood, clay and/or earth, blackened shells, sone artefacts, hearth stones. These are absent from natural shell beds.
2) Middens are either unstratified or roughly stratified whereas natural shell deposits are well stratified and exhibit sedimentary features of water laid deposits.
3) Middens contain edible species and sizes whereas shell beds contain shells of varied species and sizes as well as both edible and non-edible species.
4) Middens do not contain worn shell resulting from transportation from the off shore or beach zone, whereas shell beds do.
5) Middens contain mammal bones used in food consumption, shell beds do not.
6) Middens do not contain certain forms of marine life not used by Aboriginal people (e.g. corals, tube worms) but shell beds do.

Interpretation of shell middens usually falls into three main categories;

1) Taphonomy: differential survival value of different species may be considered.
2) Environmental/ecological: changes in habitat may bring about changes in the availability of species (Coutts 1970).
3) Economic/behavioural: changes in gathering habits brought about by some purely cultural factor may be considered (Bowdler 1970, 1976).

The interpretation of shell middens is only as good as one's analysis, which is only as good as one's sample, all of which are typically limited during surface survey only.

- 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 a small meal was cooked and/or consumed;
- Hunting and/or gathering events;
- Other events spatially separated from a camp site, or
- Transitory movement through the landscape.

Shell middens are a common site type in the locality and the broader region. There is potential for shell middens to occur within the project area in close proximity to the Georges River. There is also the potential for such sites to be impacted on through land uses including clearing, earth works and construction works.

6 RESULTS

6.1 METHODOLOGY

The survey area was surveyed on foot by the archaeologist in accordance with the proposed methodology provided to the stakeholders for review. The survey focused on areas of high ground surface visibility and exposures (erosional features, river banks, tracks, cleared areas, exposed rock surfaces).

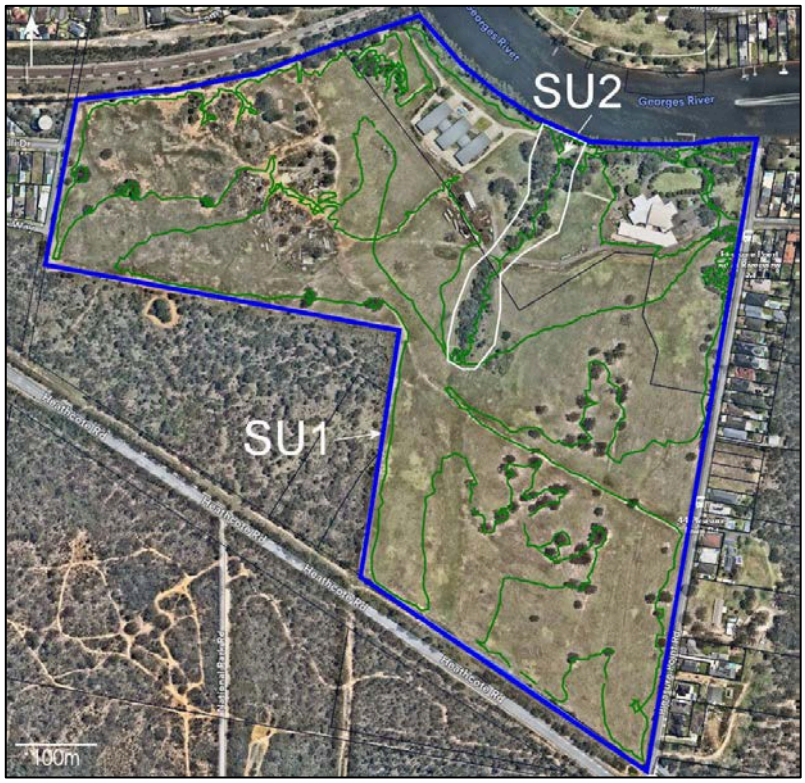
6.2 LANDFORMS

McDonald et al (1998) describes the categories of landform divisions that consists of a two layered division involving treating the landscape as a series of "mosaics". The mosaics are described as two distinct sizes: the larger categories are referred to as landform patterns and the smaller being landform elements within these patterns. Landform patterns are large-scale landscape units, and landform elements are the individual features contained within these broader landscape patterns. There are forty landform pattern units and over seventy landform elements. However, of all the landform element units, ten are morphological types. For archaeological investigations they divide the landscape into standardised elements that can be used for comparative purposes and predictive modelling. As outlined in Section 3, the project area includes two landforms: slopes and drainage lines.

6.3 SURVEY UNITS

The project area, consisting of two main landforms (slopes and a creek), was divided into two survey units (SU) that were based on landform elements (following McDonald *et al* 1984), (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 SUs and tracking



Survey Unit 1: slopes

This survey unit included the majority of the project area. Previously cleared, only grass and new growth vegetation remained with few trees in the north east and a few scattered throughout the property. Landscaped gardens were also present surrounding the main house located at the north eastern corner. The entire northern section of the project area is highly disturbed with significant bulk earth works occur for the construction of the main house, the three houses west of the main house, driveways, established gardens, infrastructure and utilities. None of the exposures contained any shell fragments. It is clear that very little, if any, of the original topography/topsoils remain. The remainder of the slopes consist of open paddocks. The western side of the property has also been subject to significant disturbances including excavation, grading and stockpiling as well as access tracks and erosion. There are numerous stockpiles of soil on the site, most notably a large stockpile of soil located centrally on the site that contains mostly ripped sandstone. In addition to the stockpile are areas of material and equipment storage. The eastern and south eastern parts of the property, although also disturbed, appeared to have been impacted through complete vegetation clearing and tracks along with erosion.

The northern part of the western side of the project area (south of the three houses) contains exposed sandstone rock surfaces, large boulders and small rock shelves, all of which were examined and none contained any rock art or engravings and were too small to be used as rock shelters. A small section of exposed sandstone rocks and platforms were also located south east of the main house, also examined and no art or engravings were present. Additionally, exposed rock surfaces were located throughout the project area, none containing rock art or engravings. Exposures were high and visibility moderate.

Survey Unit 2: creek

This survey unit included the 2nd order creek located in the centre of the project area. The southern half of the creek was steep with exposed rock throughout, covered with dense vegetation and very rocky. Safety stabilisation works had occurred at the southern end, a culvert located at its half way area and altered in the northern end through landscaping works. Exposures were high and visibility low at its southern end and high at its northern end. For safety reasons (lack of visibility and rocky footings), the southern half of the creek line itself was not surveyed. This creek will be protected as no part of the proposed development will be occurring at this location. Examples of the project area are provided in Figures 6.2 to 6.13.

Figure 6.2 North eastern corner, facing east

Figure 6.3 North eastern corner, facing west

Figure 6.4 Eastern end of the driveway, facing west

Figure 6.5 Western end of the driveway, facing east

Figure 6.6 Exposed sandstone behind the houses, facing west

Figure 6.7 Large stockpile in the western side of the property

Figure 6.8 Storage areas (western side of the property)

Figure 6.9 Southern end of the creek, facing north

Figure 6.10 South of the creek facing south into southern open paddock

Figure 6.11 South western corner of the southern paddock, facing north east

Figure 6.12 Eastern side of the project area, facing south towards the main house

Figure 6.13 Exposed sandstone south east of the main house, facing west

6.4 EFFECTIVE COVERAGE & DISTURBANCES

To determine the effectiveness of an archaeological survey, the visibility and exposure conditions for each survey unit is calculated to provide an effective coverage amount. Effective coverage is an estimate of the amount of ground observed considering local constraints on site discovery such as vegetation and leaf litter and erosion. There are two components to determining the effective coverage: visibility and exposure.

Visibility is the amount of bare ground on the exposures which may reveal artefacts or other cultural materials, or visibility refers to 'what conceals'. Visibility is hampered by vegetation, plant or leaf litter, loose sand, stony ground or introduced materials (such as rubbish). On its own, visibility is

not a reliable factor in determining the detectability of subsurface cultural materials (DECCW 2010/783:39).

The second component in establishing effective coverage is exposure. Exposure refers to "what reveals". It estimates the area with a likelihood of revealing subsurface cultural materials rather than just an observation of the amount of bare ground. Exposure is the percentage of land for which erosion and exposure is sufficient to reveal cultural materials on the surface (DECCW 2010/783:37). The effective coverage for the project area was determined for both visibility and exposure ratings and Table 6.1 details the visibility rating system used.

Table 6.1 Ground surface visibility rating

Description	GSV rating %
Very Poor – heavy vegetation, scrub foliage or debris cover, dense trees of scrub cover. Soil surface of the ground very difficult to see.	0-9%
Poor – moderate level of vegetation, scrub, and / or tree cover. Some small patches of soil surface visible in the form of animal tracks, erosion, scalds, blowouts etc, in isolated patches. Soil surface visible in random patches.	10-29%
Fair – moderate levels of vegetation, scrub and / or tree cover. Moderate sized patches of soil surface visible, possibly associated with animal, stock tracks, unsealed walking tracks, erosion, blow outs etc, soil surface visible as moderate to small patches, across a larger section of the project area.	30-49%
Good – moderate to low level of vegetation, tree or scrub cover. Greater amount of areas of soil surface visible in the form of erosion, scalds, blowouts, recent ploughing, grading or clearing.	50-59%
Very Good – low levels of vegetation / scrub cover. Higher incidence of soil surface visible due to recent or past land-use practices such as ploughing, mining etc.	60-79%
Excellent – very low to non-existent levels of vegetation/scrub cover. High incidence of soil surface visible due to past or recent land use practices, such as ploughing, grading, mining etc.	80-100%
Note: this process is purely subjective and can vary between field specialists, however, consistency is achieved by the same field specialist providing the assessment for the one project area/subject site.	

Referring to Table 6.2, when the visibility coverage is extrapolated from the area that was surveyed to the entire project area, the overall effective coverage is 22.35% with vegetation being the limiting factor. The disturbances included clearing, significant bulk earth works across the northern section (resulting in the removal of all original topsoils) and western sections, housing construction, landscaping, driveways and utilities, all of which have impacted upon the landscape and any cultural materials that many have been present through removal and displacement.

Table 6.2 Effective coverage for the investigation area

SU	Landform	Area (m2)	Vis. %	Exp. %	Exposure type	Previous disturbances	Present disturbances	Limiting visibility factors	Effective coverage (m2)
1	slopes	390,000	40%	55%	erosion, excavation, rock surfaces	clearing, bulk excavation, construction, residential	residential, erosion	vegetation	85,800
2	creek	10,000	40%	90%	erosion, rock surfaces	erosion, safety stabilisation works, culvert, landscaping	erosion	vegetation	3,600
Totals		**400,000**							**89,400**
								Effective coverage %	**22.35%**

The level and nature of the effective survey coverage is considered satisfactory to provide an effective assessment of the project area. The coverage was comprehensive for obtrusive site types (e.g., grinding grooves and scarred trees) but somewhat limited for the less obtrusive surface stone artefact sites by surface visibility constraints that included vegetation cover and minimal exposures.

In relation to land uses and the associated impacts on the landscape and any cultural materials that may have been present, the project area has been subject to clearing, significant bulk earth works across the northern section (resulting in the removal of all original topsoils) and western sections, housing construction, landscaping, driveways and utilities and as indicated in Table 6.3, these disturbances range from minor to high.

Table 6.3 Land use scale (CSIRO 2010) and land uses in the project area

Minor disturbance		Project area	Moderate disturbance		Project area	Major disturbance		Project area
0	No effective disturbance; natural		3	Extensive clearing (e.g., poisoning and ringbarking		6	Cultivation: grain fed	
1	No effective disturbance other than grazed by hoofed animals		4	Complete clearing: pasture native or improved, but never cultivated	complete	7	Cultivation: irrigated, past and present	
2	Limited clearing (e.g., selected logging)		5	Complete clearing: pasture native or improved, cultivated at some stage		8	Highly disturbed: e.g., quarry, road works, mining, landfill, urban	northern and western sections

In view of the predictive modelling and the results obtained from the effective coverage and disturbance rating it is concluded that the survey provides a valid basis for determining the probable impacts of the proposal and formulating recommendations for the management of the project area.

6.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

AHIMS 45-5-2645 scat tree: As evident in the NSW historical imagery (Figures 3.3 and 3.4), significant clearing of vegetation was undertaken between 1998 and 2004. This site is no longer present and AHIMS will be updated accordingly.

No additional sites were identified in the project areas during the survey and this is due to the significantly high impacts from previous land uses across the project area (clearing, bulk earth works, construction, grading/stockpiling, driveways). Although located along a major river which would have provided an abundance of fresh water and subsistence resources for large-scale, long-term camping, the bulk earth works along the entire northern section would have removed and destroyed any evidence of past Aboriginal land uses in the project area. The surrounding area, although may have been used for periphery activities such as hunting and gathering (which manifests in the archaeological record as low-density artefact scatters and isolated artefacts), any evidence of such activities would have been disturbed, displaced or destroyed form past land uses.

6.6 POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSIT/ SENSITIVITY

The terms "potential archaeological deposit (PAD)" and "area(s) of archaeological sensitivity" are used to describe areas that are likely to contain sub-surface cultural deposits. These sensitive landforms or areas are identified based upon the results of fieldwork, the knowledge gained from previous studies in or around the subject area and the resultant predictive models. Any or all of these attributes may be used in combination to define an area of potential archaeological sensitivity.

The likelihood of a landscape having been used by past Aboriginal societies and hence containing archaeologically sensitive areas is primarily based on the availability of local natural resources for subsistence, artefact manufacture and ceremonial purposes. The likelihood of surface and subsurface cultural materials surviving in the landscape is primarily based on past land uses and preservation factors.

Although the project area is located along the Georges River, which is a very suitable location for large-scale, long-term camping, the significantly high impacts from previous works within the project area along the river (bulk earth works, construction of houses, pathways, landscaping, and utilities) would have displaced or destroyed any evidence of past Aboriginal land uses. These land uses are evident through the complete flattening of the landform, all vegetation and grasses being removed and replaced with lawn grass and established gardens as well as concreted driveway and structures, all of which involve excavation and removal of topsoils. There is no archaeological potential for in situ cultural deposits along the river.

The remainder of the project area would likely have been used for peripheral activities associated with the camping along the river such as haunting and gathering activities. Evidence of such land uses manifests in the archaeological record as a background scatter of low density and isolated artefacts spread randomly across the landscape. However, the remainder of the project area has been subject to clearing and significant excavation, levelling and stockpiling works and any evidence of past Aboriginal land uses in the reminder of the project area would have been disturbed, redistributed or destroyed. No PADs were identified within the project area.

However, Heritage directed MCH to undertake an archaeological test excavation in the south eastern section of the project area as this area appeared to remain relatively undisturbed.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Heritage NSW provided the location and extent of the required test excavation. The test excavation will be located in the south eastern section of the project area (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1 Location of test pits as directed by Heritage NSW

The methodology will be in accordance with the Heritage NSW Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010, Section 2.2. and will include:

- the test excavation units will be placed on a 5m x 5m cross section pattern at the location of a previous scar tree;
- test excavations will cease when enough information has been recovered to adequately characterise the objects/site(s) present with regard to their nature and significance;
- 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;

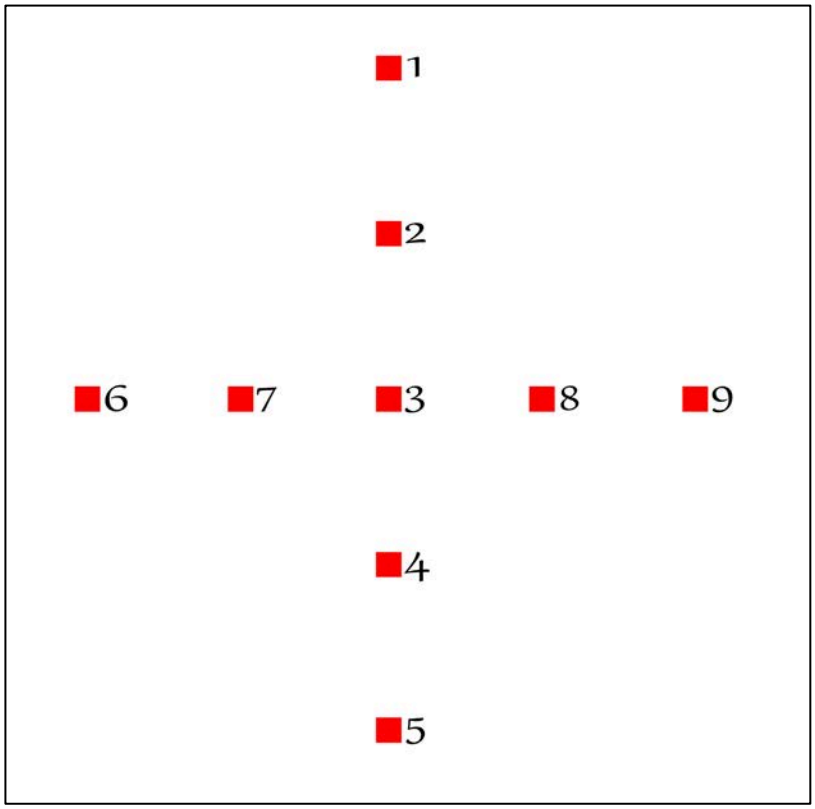
- test excavations will be excavated in 50 cm x 50 cm units. If the pits are deeper than 1m, due to safety, the pits will be battered to allow safe access and batters excavated and sieved as the test excavation;
- the first excavation unit will be excavated and documented in 5 cm spits. Based on the 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 the base of the identified Aboriginal object-bearing units, or until the B horizon is reached;
- 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; and
- all artefacts will be removed at the end of each day for security and held with MCH until the artefact analysis is complete and will be handed to the RAPs (care and control to be determined).

Following the completion of the test excavation, an artefact analysis was 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). Artefact 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.

8 TEST EXCAVATION RESULTS

The results of the test excavation, the analysis and discussion of these results are presented in this Section. A total of 9 pits were excavated (Figure 8.1) and individual pit data is provided in Appendix C.

Figure 8.1 Test pits excavated



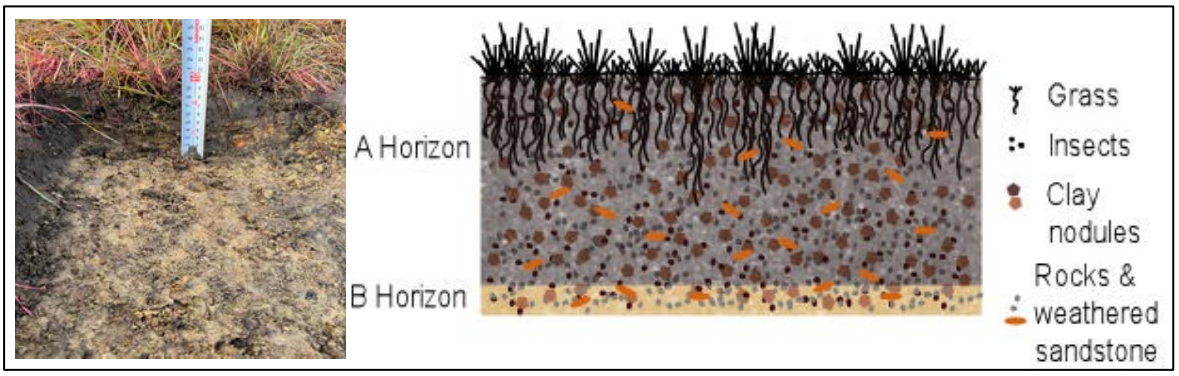
8.1.1 DISTURBANCES

The disturbances across the PAD were consistent and consisted of agricultural activity (clay nodules, rocks of all sized and weathered sandstone pieces mixed throughout the A horizon and into the B horizon). Grass and grass roots were present throughout along with broken glass pieces and broken hard plastic pieces. A moderate amount of insect bioturbation was noted throughout the deposit and included worms.

8.1.2 SOIL PROFILE & STRATIGRAPHY

The soil profile and stratigraphy were constant with changes in depth only and all included an A horizon that ranged in depth from 4cm to 13cm and consisted of dark brown soil mixed with light brown/yellowish clays (7.5YR 3/3; pH 7), rocks and weathered sandstone pieces to the B horizon of light brown/yellowish clays. Figure 8.1 provides a representation of the stratigraphy of the South eastern section of the project area.

Figure 8.2 Representation of the stratigraphy



8.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

No archaeological sites were identified during the test excavation. The test excavation identified a highly disturbed landscape. The presence of numerous rocks of all sized mixed with clays and weathered sandstone throughout the A horizon and into the B horizon indicate the area was not only cleared, but ploughed numerous times.

8.2.1 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 test excavation investigation area were assessed as high in the upper 20cm. 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 artefacts were present in the project area.

The test excavation uncovered conclusive evidence of historical land disturbance, with the entire archaeological deposit showing substantial disruption from earlier land clearing and ploughing. The excavated material exhibited thorough mixing of the A and B soil horizons, containing numerous rocks and fragments of weathered sandstone distributed throughout. No stratigraphic layers were preserved, and all findings point to significant historical land use impacts. Consequently, this area is classified as a disturbed deposit with minimal potential for undisturbed, in situ archaeological remains.

8.3 REGIONAL CONTEXT

As no sites were identified within the project area, there is no archaeological evidence to examine in the regional or local context. However, the predictive model suggested that any sites present over 50 metres from the Georges River would likely represent peripheral activities rather than camping and gathering, given the distance from fresh water and associated resources. The absence of cultural materials aligns with this prediction.

Archaeological evidence from both regional and local studies consistently demonstrates that Aboriginal groups preferred locations with direct access to fresh water and associated resources for establishing camps, typically positioning them along elevated landforms of riverbanks where abundant food sources were readily available. Areas situated at greater distances from these critical resources were utilised for peripheral activities such as hunting and gathering activities and resource procurement while traveling between primary occupation sites.

The archaeological signature of such peripheral activities typically manifests as randomly distributed background scatters of discarded stone artefacts or isolated artefacts. These ephemeral traces of Aboriginal presence are inherently difficult to predict spatially due to their opportunistic nature and the varied pathways people may have taken across the landscape during their subsistence activities.

The absence of cultural materials identified during the test excavation not only supports the established predictive model but also conforms to the broader patterns of site distribution documented throughout the region. This finding reinforces the understanding that areas distant from reliable fresh water were less intensively utilised and consequently contain minimal archaeological evidence of Aboriginal land use.

8.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

While the absence of cultural materials prevents direct examination of the proposed research questions, this finding contributes valuable negative evidence to the broader understanding of Aboriginal land use patterns in the region. The lack of archaeological deposits supports the predictive model that suggested this area (away from the river) was not a focus of intensive Aboriginal activity.

9 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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. Section 6 describes the impacts within the project area, showing how these processes and activities have disturbed the landscape and associated cultural materials in varying degrees.

9.1 IMPACTS

Detailed descriptions of the impacts are provided in Section 1.5 and the results of the survey in Section 6. The Heritage NSW 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

No Archaeological Impact - as no sites were identified during the survey or test excavation and as AHIMS 45-5-2645 (scar tree) was removed during earlier clearing works, there are no impacts on the archaeological record.

The archaeological survey conducted across the project area and targeted test excavations as directed by Heritage NSW identified no Aboriginal sites. This finding is attributed to:

- **High levels of previous disturbance** from large-scale vegetation clearing and ploughing resulting the complete mixing of the A and B horizons and redistribution of topsoils throughout the project area resulting in lost surface and subsurface integrity

Although the Georges River is located along the far northern boundary, the areas along the river, where the highest concentration of sites are expected to be, has been significantly disturbed through clearing, excavation and construction works for houses, driveways and utilities. Additionally, this area will not be impacted on by the proposed development.

The comprehensive ACHA investigations have established that the area has been disturbed and modified by large scale clearing activities and ploughing activities. The proposed project presents no impacts to the archaeological record due to the absence of identified archaeological sites and the disturbed nature of the project area.

10 MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Specific strategies, as outlined through the Heritage NSW Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010b) and the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (OEH 2011) 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.

10.1 CONSERVATION/PROTECTION

Heritage NSW 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 and scientific significance and are managed in a way that is consistent with the nature of peoples' attachment to them.

As no new sites were identified during the survey or test excavation and AHIMS 45-5-2645 (scar tree) was removed during earlier clearing works, and the project area is highly disturbed, conservation/protection is not required.

However, it is important to note that the northern part of the project area as well as the 2nd order creek will not be impacted on by the development.

10.2 FURTHER INVESTIGATION

With the exception of shell middens and burials, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is not required to undertake test excavations (providing the excavations are in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations in NSW and consultation with the RAPs). Subsurface testing is appropriate when a 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.

As no new sites were identified during the survey or test excavation and AHIMS 45-5-2645 (scar tree) was removed during earlier clearing works, and the project area is highly disturbed, further investigations are not justified.

10.3 AHIP

If harm will occur to an Aboriginal object or Place, then an AHIP should be sought from Heritage NSW as a defence to that harm. 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, and, or community collection, may be an appropriate strategy to enable the salvage of cultural objects.

As no additional sites have been identified and the project area, an AHIP is not required.

11 RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 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 Act 1974.

2) An Unexpected Finds Procedure (Appendix D) will be implemented during all works.

3) Should any Aboriginal objects be uncovered during works, all work will cease in that location immediately and the Environmental Line contacted.

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APPENDIX A

Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

Date	Consultation type	Heritage NSW requirement	Consult stage	RAP/Agency	Contact person	Description
28/2/24	Email	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Heritage NSW		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 13/3/2024
28/2/24	Email	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council (GLALC)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 13/3/2024
28/2/24	Email	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Registrar of Aboriginal Owners (RAO)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 13/3/2024
28/2/24	Email	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Liverpool City Council		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 13/3/2024
28/2/24	Email	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 13/3/2024
28/2/24	Email	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted NTSCORP Ltd		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 13/3/2024
28/2/24	Email	4.1.2	1	MCH contacted Greater Sydney Land Services (GSLS)		Letter to identify Aboriginal parties. Requested response no later C.O.B. 13/3/2024
28/2/24	Letter/e-mail	4.1.2	1	NNTT		Freehold
6/3/24	Letter	4.1.2	1	Heritage NSW		Identified Aboriginal parties: 80
NA		4.1.2	1	LALC		no response
NA		4.1.2	1	RAO		no response
NA		4.1.2	1	Council		no response
NA		4.1.2	1	NTSCORP	Do not provide lists of possible stakeholders	
NA		4.1.2	1	GSLS	Do not provide lists of possible stakeholders	
13th March 2024 C.O.B. Request for groups to consult with closed						
13/3/24	Public notice	4.1.3	1	All registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs)		Public notice in News Concierge (Buy, search, sell – public notices) and requested registration no later than 27/3/2024.
14/3/24	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 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. 28/3/2024
14/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Yarrawalk	Scott Franks	Registered for the project
14/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1		Thomas Dahlstrom	Registered for the project
14/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	On Country Living	Shazda Marbuck Brown	Registered for the project

Date	Consultation type	Heritage NSW requirement	Consult stage	RAP/Agency	Contact person	Description
14/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	Registered for the project
14/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1		Lyndsay Urquhart	Registered for the project
14/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Thoorga Thoorga	John Carriage	Registered for the project
14/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Gandangara LALC	Bronwyn Partell	Registered for the project
14/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Nattai Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Consultation Service	Alan Medhurst	Registered for the project
14/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	Registered for the project
14/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	Registered for the project
17/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Bariyan Cultural Connections	Kayelene Terry	Registered for the project
18/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc	Wendy Morgan	Registered for the project
18/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Koori Digs	Koori Currell	Registered for the project
19/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Registered for the project
20/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Mundawari Heritage Consultants	Dean Delponte	Registered for the project
21/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1		Pearl Depoma	Registered for the project
26/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	Goobah Development PTY LTD	Basil Smith	Registered for the project
26/3/24	Email	4.1.7, 4.1.8	1	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Registered for the project
28th March 2024 C.O.B. Registration for project closed						
2/4/24	Email & letter	1; s 4.1.6		Heritage NSW		Letter notifying Heritage NSW of RAPs
2/4/24	Email & letter	1; s 4.1.6		LALC		Letter notifying LALC of RAPs
2/4/24	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 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. 2/5/2024
4/4/24	E-mail & letter	4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3,	2 & 3	Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	Responded to the information packet and supported the methods

Date	Consultation type	Heritage NSW requirement	Consult stage	RAP/Agency	Contact person	Description
		4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.7				
15/4/24	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	Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc	Wendy Morgan	Responded to the information packet and supported the methods
22/4/24	E-mail	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	Mundawari Heritage Consultants	Dean Delponte	Responded to the information packet and supported the methods
29/4/24	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	Nattai Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Consultation Service	Alan Medhurst	Responded to the information packet and supported the methods. Also noted that the area being proposed for development is (culturally) situated on Norongeeragal - Tharawal Country south side of the Georges River, while the Bediagal people (Darug Clan) lived on the northern side pre-European occupation. The area became a significant melting pot between the two nations after colonisation
2nd May 2024 C.O.B. Response to information packet closed						
3/5/24	Letter		3	All RAPs		All RAPs sent a letter of invitation to attend and participate in the survey on 23/5/2024
3/5/24	Emails	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		Thomas Dahlstrom	Thomas stated that those selected for survey should also be relied on for comment on the draft ACHA and not ask him. MCH responded stating that as per the Consultation requirements we have to send the draft asking for comments. Thomas responded stating it was OK to send the draft bit don't dare ask for comments.
23rd May 2024 Survey						
28/5/24	Email	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
29/5/24	Email	4.3.5; 4.3.6; 4.3.7 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.4.3	3 & 4	Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc	Wendy Morgan	Supported the draft report and recommendations,
5/6/24	Email	4.3.5; 4.3.6; 4.3.7 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.4.3	3 & 4	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Supported the draft report and recommendations,
23/6/24	Email	4.3.5; 4.3.6; 4.3.7 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.4.3	3 & 4	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Supported the draft report and recommendations,
25th June 2024 C.O.B. Response to Draft Report Closed						
26/6/24	Email	4..4.4; 4.4.5	4	All RAPs		Final report sent to all RAPs

Date	Consultation type	Heritage NSW requirement	Consult stage	RAP/Agency	Contact person	Description
26th June 2024 C.O.B. Assessment Complete						
Consultation with Council, Heritage NSW and the proponent. Resulted in direction from Heritage NSW to undertake test excavation in the south eastern section of the project area (non-PAD area)						
27/5/25	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	All RAPs & Heritage NSW		Email and attached letter to all RAPs and Heritage NSW providing the draft test excavation methodology as instructed by Heritage
3/6/25	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	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	Agreed to the proposed methods
11/6/25	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	A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	Agreed to the proposed methods
17/6/25	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	Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc	Wendy Morgan	Agreed to the proposed methods
24th June 2025 C.O.B. Response to draft test excavation methods closed						
7/7/25	Letter/email		3	All RAPs		All RAPs sent a letter of invitation to attend and participate in the test excavation on 4/8/2025
10/7/25	Email			Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc	Wendy Morgan	Provided the signed paperwork
5/8/25	Email	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
25/8/25	Email			Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group & MCH	Phil Khan & MCH	Agrees and supports the recommendations. Ask for information regarding their invitation to the field work. MCH sent Phil the previous email invitation to fieldwork. Phil responded saying for some reason they did not receive it
1/9/25	Email	4.3.5; 4.3.6; 4.3.7 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.4.3	3 & 4	All RAPs		Reminder of the closing date for a response
1/9/25	Email	4.3.5; 4.3.6; 4.3.7 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.4.3	3 & 4	Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc	Wendy Morgan	Picked up on a few typos and was happy with the report
2nd September 2025 C.O.B. Response to draft report closed						
2/9/2025	Email	4..4.4; 4.4.5	4	All RAPs		Final report sent to all RAPs for review
2nd September 2025 Assessment Complete						

penny@mcheritage.com.au

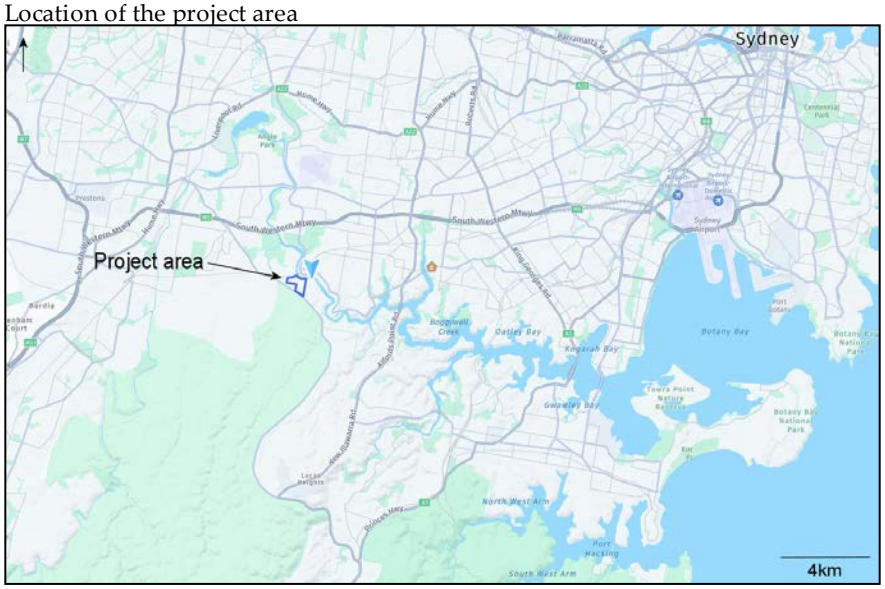
From: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Sent: Wednesday, 28 February 2024 9:06 AM
To: 'information@ntscorp.com.au'; 'heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au'; 'gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au'; 'Reception@glalc.org.au'; 'lcc@liverpool.nsw.gov.au'; 'Rachel Rewiri'
Subject: List of RAPs

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed development at Pleasure Point

McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH) has been engaged by Sera Developments on behalf of the Proponent (Hodge Developments Pty Ltd, Po Box 404 Panania NSW 2213) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development of the site known as 'Pleasure Point' located on the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point (Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2 DP817692), within the Liverpool Council Local Government Area (LGA).

As per the Heritage NSW - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, (Stage 1, s4.1.1 to 4.1.2), 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 project area



In order to comply with the Heritage NSW - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, in particular Stage 1 (s4.1.2) - we are writing to advise you of the proposal and ask whether you could provide details of any Aboriginal groups or individuals that your organisation is aware of who may have an interest in the investigation area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

Should you have this information, we request that you provide the names and contact details of these Aboriginal people/organisations, in writing, to the undersigned either via written correspondence or email (penny@mcheritagecom.au) within 14 working days of receipt of this letter.

Please note that in order to adhere to time constraints, and the minimal time requirements as stated in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, the absence of a response by the prescribed timeline, will be taken by the proponent as your indication that your organisation is not aware of any such interested parties.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

M
McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION
This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and are intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, or the person responsible for delivering the email to the intended recipient, you have received this email in error. If so, please immediately notify us by reply email to the sender and delete from your computer the original transmission and its contents. Any use, dissemination, forwarding, printing or copying of this email and any file attachments is strictly prohibited. Thank you for your assistance.

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Sent: Wednesday, 28 February 2024 9:06 AM
To: 'GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au'
Subject: Search
Attachments: GeospatialSearch2023.pdf

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed development at Pleasure Point

McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH) has been engaged by Sera Developments on behalf of the Proponent (Hodge Developments Pty Ltd, Po Box 404 Panania NSW 2213) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development of the site known as 'Pleasure Point' located on the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point (Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2 DP817692), within the Liverpool Council Local Government Area (LGA).

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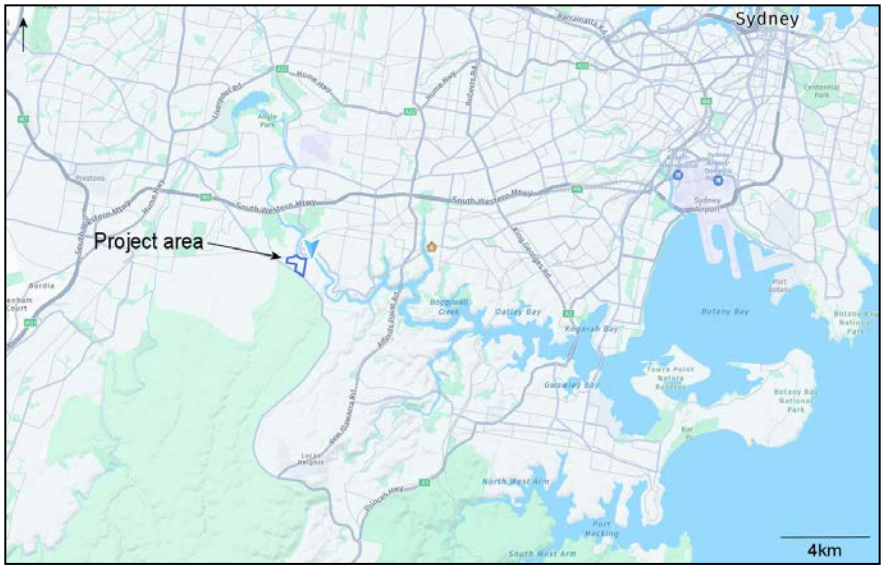

In order to comply with the Heritage NSW - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, in particular Stage 1 (s4.1.2) - we are writing to advise you of the proposal and ask whether you could provide details of any Aboriginal groups or individuals that your organisation is aware of who may have an interest in the investigation area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area of the proposed project.

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Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

PO Box 166,
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P: 0412 702 396
mcheritage.com.au

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Request for Spatial Search of Tribunal Registers

National Native Title Tribunal

Your assistance in providing information in the correct format will ensure that your search request is dealt with as efficiently as possible. **The completed form must accompany your emailed request.**

It may take up to three working days to provide you with your search results when you submit conventional search criteria (tenement or land parcel identifiers). It may take up to five working days for more complex or larger searches. The Tribunal will contact you if a result cannot be provided within this timeframe.

Parcel Identifiers

The NNTT uses the terminology and formatting of unique identifiers used in each state to uniquely identify a land parcel. Please identify land parcels using the formats below:

1. **Western Australia and Queensland** – use Lot on plan details (e.g. WA - 124/P098764 or QLD - 124DP98764).
2. **New South Wales** – use Lot/Section/Plan details (e.g. 124/7/DP258456 or 124//DP568954).
3. **Northern Territory** - use LAISKEY details (e.g. 695 1256 or 000 2568). The laiskey is a unique identifier for each parcel comprised of the location code, LTO code (derived from the survey plan) where applicable and the parcel number
4. **South Australia –** use Plan/Parcel ID (e.g. H529687AL125). Concatenation of Plan Type, Plan, Parcel Type and Parcel.
5. **Victoria -** use SPI (Standard Parcel Identifier) details (e.g. 1\PP2870 or 9E~\PP3306).

The Search Form

1. Specify only **one jurisdiction** (e.g. Queensland) and **one type of tenure** (e.g. mining tenement) per form.
2. You can add up to 20 separate tenements or parcels per search request. Enter one parcel identifier per form field. Do not use ranges such as lots 5 to 15 on Plan DP1486.
3. **For more than 20 parcels or tenements, please submit additional search requests or alternatively attach an Excel spreadsheet along with your completed search form**. List the parcel identifiers in the correct unique format (see above).
4. If your area of interest cannot be clearly identified from the search form, or is not held in NNTT datasets, we may instead provide search results for a surrounding local government area, or other suitable regional area

Disclaimers and additional notes in relation to timeframes, freehold land and cultural heritage in NSW are addressed on the Geospatial Searches homepage and these should be referred to prior to lodging your request.

If you have any further queries please contact GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au to discuss.

Request for Spatial Search of Tribunal Registers

National Native Title Tribunal

1: Your details

Your name:	Penny McCadle		
Your company:	McCadle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd		
E-mail address:	penny@mcheritage.com.au	Phone:	0412 702 396
Your reference:	Pleasure Point	Your state:	NSW
☑	*I have read and acknowledge the terms and conditions on the previous page.*		

2: Areas to be searched

Jurisdiction to be searched:	NSW	Tenure to be searched:	Land parcel

Parcel or tenement identifiers (add up to 20 separate identifiers). **Please see previous page for parcel identifiers.**

Parcel 1:	Lot 1 DP875804	Parcel 2:	
Parcel 3:	Lot 2 DP817692	Parcel 4:	
Parcel 5:		Parcel 6:	
Parcel 7:		Parcel 8:	
Parcel 9:		Parcel 10:	
Parcel 11:		Parcel 12:	
Parcel 13:		Parcel 14:	
Parcel 15:		Parcel 16:	
Parcel 17:		Parcel 18:	
Parcel 19:		Parcel 20:	

If your search area is not a parcel or mining or petroleum tenement, you can enter other tenure or administrative regions here (e.g. local government area, townsite or county). Please provide as much detail as you can.

E-mail the completed form to GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

penny@mcheritage.com.au

To: Geospatial Search Requests
Subject: RE: SR24/358 - Search [SEC=OFFICIAL]

From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 28 February 2024 5:04 PM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: RE: SR24/358 - Search [SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

Your ref: *Pleasure Point* **Our ref:** *SR24/358*

Dear Penny McCadle

Thank you for your search request, please find your results below.

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
- Indigenous Land Use Agreements (Registered and notified)

Results for overlapping native title matters in NSW:

Feature ID	Tenure	Cadastre Data As At	Feature Area SqKm	Overlapping Native Title Feature				
1//DP875804	FREEHOLD	4/05/2023	0.3000	**NNTT File Number**	**Name**	**Category**	**Overlap Area SqKm**	**% Selected Feature**
				NC2017/003	South Coast People	Applications (Schedule)	0.3000	100.00%
				NC2017/003	South Coast People	Applications (RNTC)	0.3000	100.00%
2//DP817692	FREEHOLD	4/05/2023	0.0914	**NNTT File Number**	**Name**	**Category**	**Overlap Area SqKm**	**% Selected Feature**
				NC2017/003	South Coast People	Applications (Schedule)	0.0914	100.00%
				NC2017/003	South Coast People	Applications (RNTC)	0.0914	100.00%

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.

LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT (DPE) HELD BY DPE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE OEH ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010

The purpose of this letter is to assist you as the proposed applicant in undertaking Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the relevant legislation and guidelines.

The consultation process involves getting the views of, and information from, Aboriginal people and reporting on these. It is not to be confused with other field assessment processes involved in preparing a proposal and an application. Consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. Aboriginal people may provide services to proponents through a contractual arrangement however, this is separate from consultation. The proponent is not obliged to employ those Aboriginal people registered for consultation. Consultation as per these requirements will continue irrespective of potential or actual employment opportunities for Aboriginal people.

In accordance with Clause 60 (10) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019, where an agreement of the kind listed below specifies or identifies a modified or alternative consultation process for the purposes of Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, the applicant is to undertake consultation in accordance with the modified or alternative process. The applicable agreements are:

a) a registered Indigenous Land Use Agreement under the Native Title Act 1993 of the Commonwealth entered into between an Aboriginal community and the State,

b) a lease entered into under Part 4A of the Act,

c) an agreement entered into by the Secretary and a board of management reserved under Part4A of the Act that has the consent of Aboriginal owner board members for the land concerned,

d) an agreement entered into between an Aboriginal community and the Department of Planning, Industry and the Environment.

Where you believe your application is wholly or partially located within an area subject to any of the above agreements, please provide further correspondence (including mapping, if required) detailing the applicable agreement and its relationship to the application area to heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au. Heritage NSW will respond with further advice.

Where the above does not apply, please proceed with consultation in accordance with the Clause 60 (1-9) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (the “Consultation Requirements”). A copy of the Consultation Requirements can be found on the OEH website at: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf.

Under the Consultation Requirements, a proponent is required to provide Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places as relevant to the proposed project area, with an opportunity to be involved in consultation. Section 3.3.1 of the Consultation Requirements states that Aboriginal people who can provide this information are, based on Aboriginal lore and custom, the traditional owners or custodians of the land that is the subject o the proposed project.

The Consultation Requirements also state that:

Traditional owners or custodians with appropriate cultural heritage knowledge to inform decision making who seek to register their interest as an Aboriginal party are those people who:

- continue to maintain a deep respect for their ancestral belief system, traditional lore and custom

- recognise their responsibilities and obligations to protect and conserve their culture and heritage and care for their traditional lands or Country
- have the trust of their community, knowledge and understanding of their culture, and permission to speak about it.

This list is provided to proponents in accordance with Clause 60(2)(a)(i) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and section 4.1.2 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.

The stakeholders identified on this list may have an interest in the proposed project area and may hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.

How to use this list

- Contact the organisations/individuals who have indicated an interest in the relevant LGA/s and invite them to register an interest in your project.
- Do not reproduce the attached list in publicly available reports and other documents. Your report should only contain the names of the organisations and individuals who you have invited to register an interest in your project and those who have registered as stakeholders for your project.
- Note that the provision of this Aboriginal stakeholder list does not override a proponent's requirement to also advertise in the local newspaper and to seek from other sources the names of any other Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge as required under clause 60 (2) of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.
- Please refer to Clause 60 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 for further information on the requirements of the consultation process.
- If contact details of stakeholders are found to be incorrect or outdated, please contact heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Last updated February 2024

Our reference: Doc24/161459

Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point (Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2 DP817692)

Aboriginal Stakeholders – Liverpool Local Government Area.

A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	cazadirect@live.com	-	0411 650 057	-	10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW, 2745	-
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	amandahickey@live.com.au	-	0434 480 558	-	57 Gough Steet, Emu Plains, NSW, 2750	-
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood	James.eastwood@y7mail.com	(02) 9832 3732	0427 793 334	-	33 Bulolo Drive, Whalan, NSW, 2770	-
B.H. Heritage Consultants	Ralph Hampton ; Nola Hampton	hamptonralph46@gmail.com kinghampton77@gmail.com	-	RH: 0435 785 138 NH: 0401 662 531	-	184 Captain Cook Drive, Willmot, 2770, NSW 95 Mount Ettalong Road, Umina Beach, 2257, NSW	Nola and Ralph would BOTH like to be notified of all projects
Badu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Karia Lea Bond	baduchts@gmail.com	-	0476 381 207	-	11 Jeffery Place, Moruya, NSW, 2537	-
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Mrs Jody Kulakowski (Director)	barkingowlcorp@gmail.com	-	0426 242 015	-	2-65/69 Wehlow St. Mt Druitt	-
Barraby Cultural Services	Lee Field (Manager)	barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com	-	0431 314 892	-	334 Argyle Street, Picton NSW 2571	-
Biamanga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Seli Storer	biamangachts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation	James Carroll	jrcarroll888@gmail.com bidjawong@gmail.com	-	0433 224 324	-	22 McKinley Place Cherrybrook NSW 2126	Prefer email contact

Bilinga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Simalene Carriage	bilingachts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	butuheritage@gmail.com	(02)9832 7167	-	-	PO Box E18, Emerton, NSW 2770	Preferred contact via email
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman	clive.freeman@y7mail.com	(02) 4442 1117	0437 721 481	-	6 Dhugan Close Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community JBT 2540	-
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson	corroboreecorp@outlook.com	(02) 8824 324	0415 911 159	-	PO BOX 344 LITHGOW NSW 2790	-
Cubbitch Barta	Glenda Chalker ; Rebecca Chalker	-	-	-	-	55 Nightingale Rd, Pheasants Nest NSW 2574 99 Menangle street, Picton 2571	-
Cullendulla (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Corey Smith	cullendullachts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	-	(02) 9410 3665	0422 865 831	-	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW 2067	-
Darug Aboriginal Land Care	Mark Dyer	markdyer2009@live.com.au	-	0428 714 242	-	PO Box 405 Donnside 2767 NSW	-
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Paul Hand (chairperson)	paulhand1967@gmail.com	-	0456 786 738	-	PO.Box 14 Doonside NSW 2767	-
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au	-	0414 962 766	-	PO Box 81, Windsor NSW 2756	-

Darug Land Observations	Jamie Workman; Anna Workman; Anna O'Hara	daruglandobservations@gmail.com	-	0418 494 951 0413 687 279	-	PO Box 173, Ulladulla, NSW 2539 PO Box 2006 Bendelong NSW 2539	-
Dharug (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Andrew Bond	dharugchts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Dharug Ngurra Aboriginal Corporation	Dirk Schmitt	archaeology@dharugngurra.org.au	(02) 9622 4081	-	-	PO Box 441, Blacktown NSW 2148	-
Dhinawan Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd	Stephen Fields	dhinawan.ch@gmail.com	-	0411 232 285	-	-	-
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll ; Paul Boyd	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au	-	0426 823 944 ; 0450 616 404	-	33 Carlyle Crescent Cambridge Gardens NSW 2747	-
Galamaay Cultural Consultants (GCC)	Robert Slater	galamaay@hotmail.com	-	0401 871 526	-	121 Roberts Street, Tamworth NSW 2340	-
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council	Melissa Williams CEO	mwilliams@glalc.org.au	(02) 9602 5280	-	-	PO Box 1038 Liverpool NSW 2170	-
Garrara Aboriginal Corporation	Raymond Ingrey	raymond@bariyu.org.au	-	-	-	-	-
Gilay Consultants	Carol Slater	cal.slater61@gmail.com	-	0478 583 565	-	6 MacGibbon Parade, Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540	-
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson; Krystle Carroll	Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	-	0406 991 221	-	PO BOX 3143 Grose Vale NSW 2754	-

Goobah Development PTY LTD (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Basil Smith	goobahchts@gmail.com bunjil.smith@gmail.com	-	0405 995 725	-	66 Grantham Road, Batehaven NSW, 2536	confirm email
Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Caine Carroll	goodradigbee1@outlook.com	-	0410 974 236	-	1 Morilla Road, East Kurrajong NSW 2758	-
Gulaga	Wendy Smith	gulagachts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Shayne Dickson	gunjeewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com	-	0421 636 474	-	2 Rutherford street Blacktown 2148	-
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	Wendy Morgan	wenlissa01@hotmail.com	(02) 9601 7183	0414 964 657	-	113 Reservoir Road Mt Pritchard NSW 2170	-
Gunyuu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Kylie Ann Bell	gunyuuchts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Jerringong (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Joanne Anne Stewart	jerringong@gmail.com	-	0422 800 184	-	2/10 Burnett Avenue Gerringong NSW 2534	-
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	philipkhan.acn@live.com.au	-	0434 545 982	-	78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	-
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	Robert Young	konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com	-	0450 497 270	-	2/42 Crawford Road, Brighton Le Sands 2216 NSW	-
Koori Digs Services	Korri Currell	kooridigs@gmail.com	-	0450 015 710	-	15 Sandakan Crescent Lethbridge Park 2770	-
Lyndsay Urquhart	Lyndsay Urquhart	lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com	-	0487 224 659	-	15 Aberfoyle Place Grasmere 2570 NSW	-

Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad	-	-	0402 526 888	-	1 Waratah Avenue, Albion Park Rail NSW 2527	-
Mundawari Heritage Consultants	Dean Delponte	mundawari.hc@gmail.com	-	0413 186 133	-	32 Astley Road Catherine Field, NSW 2557	-
Munyunga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Kaya Dawn Bell	munyungachts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Mura Indigenous Corporation (icn:8991)	Phillip Carroll	mura.cultureservices@gmail.com	-	0447512397	-	66 Montague Street Goulburn 2580	-
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson ; Ryan Johnson	murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au	-	0490 051 102 0475 565 517 0497 983 332	-	PO Box 3035 Rouse Hill NSW 2155	-
Murramarang (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Roxanne Smith	murramarangchts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Murrumbul (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Mark Henry	murrumbul@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater	ngambaa.culturalconnections@gmail.com	-	0421 077 521	-	Unit 29,11 Phillip Street St Marys NSW 2760	-
Nundagurri (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Newton Carriage	nundagurri@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Pemulwuy (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Pemulwuy Johnson	pemulwuyd@gmail.com	-	0425 066 100	-	14 Top Place, Mt Annan	-
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	Robyn Straub (CEO)	ceo@tharawal.com.au reception@tharawal.com.au	(02) 4681 0059	-	-	PO Box 245 Thirlmere NSW 2572	-
Thauaira	Shane Carriage	thauairachts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-

Thawun Aboriginal Consultancy	**Jason Mitchell**	**jason.mitchell9@outlook.com Thawunconsultancy@outlook.com**	**-**	**0401 517 998**	**-**	**35 Bronzewing st Tahmoor NSW 2573**	**-**
Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology	**Thomas Dahlstrom**	**gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au**	**-**	**0403 529 119 Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology**	**-**	**1-122 Glebe Point Road Glebe NSW 2037**	**-**
Thoorga Nura	**John Carriage (Chief Executive Officer)**	**thoorganura@gmail.com**	**-**	**0401 641 299**	**-**	**50B Hilltop Crescent, Surf Beach, 2536, NSW**	**-**
Scott Franks on the behalf od the Wonnarua PBC Yarrawalk Pty Ltd	**Scott Franks**	**scott@tocomwall.com.au scott@yarrawalk.com.au**	**-**	**0404 171 544**	**-**	**Po box 145, Miranda NSW 1490**	**-**
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation	**Rodney Gunther Barry Gunther**	**Waawaar.awaa@gmail.com**	**-**	**RG: 0410580962**	**-**	**15 Bungonia Street Prestons NSW 2170**	**-**

				BG: 0451 176 473			
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Philip Boney	waarlan12@outlook.com	-	0436 483 210	-	-	-
Walbunja (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Hika Te Kowhai	walbunja@gmail.com	-	0402 730 612	-	15 Renee Crescent MORUYA HEADS NSW 2537	-
Walgalu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Ronald Stewart	walgaluchts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Warragil Cultural Services	Aaron Slater (Manager)	Warragil_c.s@hotmail.com	-	0481 280 067 0422231989	-	33 Gardner Circuit Singleton NSW 2566.	-
Wingikara (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Hayley Bell	wingikarachts@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-
Woka Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson	wokacorp@yahoo.com	-	0406 991 221	-	145 Carnarvon Road Schofields NSW 2762	-
Wori Wooilywa	Daniel Chalker	woriwooilywa@gmail.com	-	0409 006 216	-	261 Mockingbird Rd Pheasants Nest NSW 2574	-
Wullung (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Lee-Roy James Boota	wullunglb@gmail.com	-	0403 703 942	-	54 Blackwood Street, Gerringong, NSW, 2534	-
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Kerrie Slater; Vicky Slater	wurrumay31@outlook.com	-	0421 077 521	-	89 Pyramid Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750	-
Yerramurra (Murrin Clan/Peoples) and Taste of Tradition Native Aboriginal Corporation	Robert Parson	yerramurra@gmail.com	-	-	-	-	-

Yulay Cultural Services	Arika Jalomaki (Manager)	yulayculturalservices@gmail.com	-	0481 251 385 0411 048 794	-	28 Poplar Street North St Mary's NSW 2760 15 Rowley Place, Airds NSW 2560	-
Yurrandaali	Bo Field (Manager)	yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com	-	0403 048 263	-	6 MacGibbon Parade, Old Erowal Bay NSW 2540	-
Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services.	Dean Bell ; Merekai Bell	ngunawal56@outlook.com Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com	-	0419 142 862	-	PO Box 5628 SOUTH WINDSOR NSW 2756	-
Bariyan Cultural Connections	Kayelene Terry	bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com	-	0412 061 893	-	-	-
Wallanbah Aboriginal Site Conveyancing	Kelvin Boney	kelvingoogieboney@gmail.com	-	0432 143 205	-	-	-
RAW Cultural Healing	Raymond Weatherall	RAW.CulturalHealing@hotmail.com		0411 962 602		8 Rosslyn Dr, Claymore NSW 2559 PO Box N74, Campbelltown North NSW 2560	
Dharramalin	Gary Dunn	Dharramalin.culture@gmail.com		0432688673		10 kew way airds 2560	
Gali Heritage Consultants	Helen Slater	Helens27@outlook.com		0431 232 560		7 Sutton Place Minto NWS 2566.	

Ninnum	**Kevin Campbell , Marnya Donovan**	**ninnum_group@outlook.com**		**Marnya Donovan 0434574466 Kevin Campbell 0403421264**		**19 Corkwood St Albion Park Rail 2527**	
Gadu chts	**Colin Walker – Chairperson**	**gaduchts@gmail.com**		**0401313978**			
Pearl Depoma	**Pearl Depoma**	**pearl-depoma@hotmail.com**		**0404 158 006**		**21 Pemberton Street Parramatta NSW 2150**	
Nattai Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Consultation Service	**Alan Medhurst**	**ngunduwaa@live.com.au**		**0452106830**			
On Country Living	**Shazda Marbuck Brown**	**oncountryliving@gmail.com**		**0499405572**			

NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST UNDER HERITAGE NSW ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010 (STAGE 1) – PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT PLEASURE POINT

12/3/2024

McCardle Cultural Heritage (MCH) have been engaged by Sera Developments on behalf of the Proponent (Hodge Developments Pty Ltd, Po Box 404 Panania NSW 2213to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and Section 90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application, if required, for the proposed development at Pleasure Point (corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road: Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2 DP817692).

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 Heritage NSW, Department of Planning and Environment in their consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

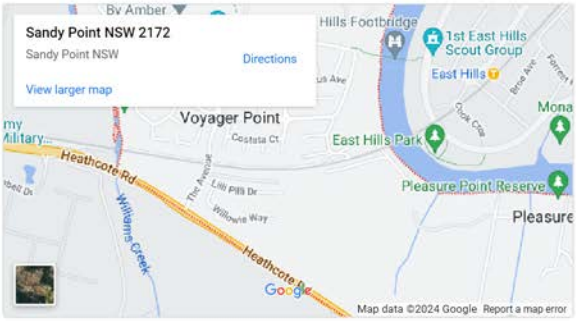
In compliance with the Heritage NSW policy - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010, MCH would like to extend an invitation to Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area and who can determine the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or 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; penny@mcheritage.com.au no later than C.O.B. 27 March 2024.

All registered parties will then be contacted to discuss the project in compliance with Heritage NSW 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 or e-mail.

Any parties who register are advised that, unless otherwise requested, their details will be forward to Heritage NSW and the relevant LALC within 28 days of the closing date of registration and in compliance with Heritage NSW policy.

Pleasure Point 2172



Enquire Now

Send Message

Contact details

Daniel Seraglio

0422 809...

Call

Enquire Now

Name

Email

Phone Number

Write your message below

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Australia

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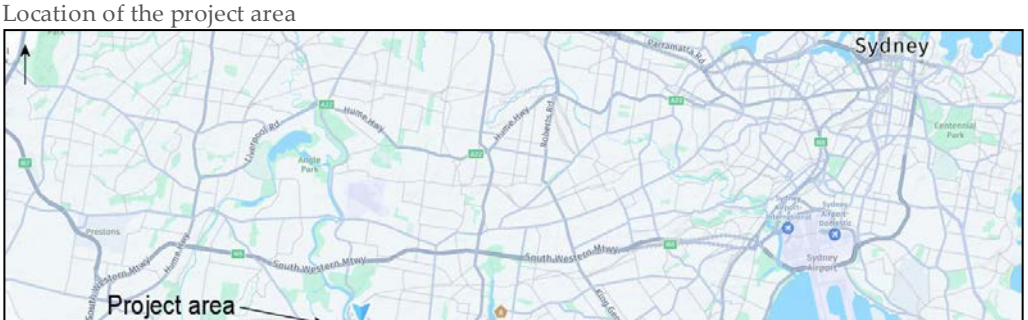
penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 8:01 AM
To: 'cazadirect@live.com'; 'amandahickey@live.com.au'; 'James.eastwood@y7mail.com'; 'hamptonralph46@gmail.com'; 'baduchts@gmail.com'; 'barkingowlcorp@gmail.com'; 'barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com'; 'biamangachts@gmail.com'; 'jrcarroll888@gmail.com'; 'bilingachts@gmail.com'; 'butuheritage@gmail.com'; 'clive.freeman@y7mail.com'; 'maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au'; 'cullendullachts@gmail.com'; 'markdyer2009@live.com.au'; 'paulhand1967@gmail.com'; 'justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au'; 'daruglandobservations@gmail.com'; 'dharugchts@gmail.com'; 'darug_tribal@live.com.au'; 'dhinawan.ch@gmail.com'; 'didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au'; 'galamaay@hotmail.com'; 'mwilliams@glalc.org.au'; 'raymond@bariyu.org.au'; 'cal.slater61@gmail.com'; 'Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com'; 'goobahchts@gmail.com'; 'goodradigbee1@outlook.com'; 'gulagachts@gmail.com'; 'gunjeewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com'; 'Wenlissa01 @hotmail.com'; 'gunyuuchts@gmail.com'; 'jerringong@gmail.com'; 'philipkhan.acn@live.com.au'; 'konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com'; 'kooridigs@gmail.com'; 'lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com'; 'mundawari.hc@gmail.com'; 'munyungachts@gmail.com'; 'mura.indigenous@bigpond.com'; 'murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au'; 'murramarangchts@gmail.com'; 'murrumbul@gmail.com'; 'ngambaaculturalconnections@hotmail.com'; 'nundagurri@gmail.com'; 'pemulwuyd@gmail.com'; 'ceo@tharawal.com.au'; 'Thawunconsultancy@outlook.com'; 'jason.mitchell9@outlook.com'; 'gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au'; 'thoorganura@gmail.com'; 'scott@tocomwall.com.au'; 'Waawaar.awaa@gmail.com'; 'waarlan12@outlook.com'; 'walbunja@gmail.com'; 'walgaluchts@gmail.com'; 'Warragil_c.s@hotmail.com'; 'wingikarachts@gmail.com'; 'wokacorp@yahoo.com'; 'woriwooilywa@gmail.com'; 'wullunglb@gmail.com'; 'wurrumay31@outlook.com'; 'yerramurra@gmail.com'; 'yulayculturalservices@gmail.com'; 'yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com'; 'Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com'; 'bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com'; 'kelvingoogieboney@gmail.com'; 'RAW.CulturalHealing@hotmail.com'; 'Dharramalin.culture@gmail.com'; 'Helens27@outlook.com'; 'ninnum_group@outlook.com'; 'gaduchts@gmail.com'; 'pearl-depoma@hotmail.com'; 'ngunduwaa@live.com.au'; 'oncountryliving@gmail.com'
Subject: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed development at Pleasure Point

McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH) has been engaged by Sera Developments on behalf of the Proponent (Hodge Developments Pty Ltd, Po Box 404 Panania NSW 2213) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development of the site known as 'Pleasure Point' located on the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point (Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2 DP817692), within the Liverpool Council Local Government Area (LGA). As per the Heritage NSW 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 project 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 Heritage NSW in their 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 (registration is not to be based on where an individual or company works across NSW)** 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 Heritage NSW 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 are nominated 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) which provides guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders. Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 28th March 2024 to:

Dr. 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 or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail or e-mail. 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. As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the Heritage NSW requirements, please ensure that any items that you or your group deem confidential are either stated at the beginning of a conversation or stamped/written on each piece of paper communicate.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

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penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Scott Franks <scott@tocomwall.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 8:07 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Cc: cazadirect@live.com; amandahickey@live.com.au; James.eastwood@y7mail.com; hamptonralph46@gmail.com; baduchts@gmail.com; barkingowlcorp@gmail.com; barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com; biamangachts@gmail.com; jrcarroll888@gmail.com; bilingachts@gmail.com; butuheritage@gmail.com; clive.freeman@y7mail.com; maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au; cullendullachts@gmail.com; markdyer2009@live.com.au; paulhand1967@gmail.com; justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au; daruglandobservations@gmail.com; dharugchts@gmail.com; darug_tribal@live.com.au; dhinawan.ch@gmail.com; didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au; galamaay@hotmail.com; mwilliams@glalc.org.au; raymond@bariyu.org.au; cal.slater61@gmail.com; Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com; goobahchts@gmail.com; goodradigbee1@outlook.com; gulagachts@gmail.com; gunjeewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com; Wenlissa01@hotmail.com; gunyuuchts@gmail.com; jerringong@gmail.com; philipkhan.acn@live.com.au; konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com; kooridigs@gmail.com; lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com; mundawari.hc@gmail.com; munyungachts@gmail.com; mura.indigenous@bigpond.com; murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au; murramarangchts@gmail.com; murrumbul@gmail.com; ngambaaculturalconnections@hotmail.com; nundagurri@gmail.com; pemulwuyd@gmail.com; ceo@tharawal.com.au; Thawunconsultancy@outlook.com; jason.mitchell9@outlook.com; gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au; thoorganura@gmail.com; Waawaar.awaa@gmail.com; waarlan12 @outlook.com; walbunja@gmail.com; walgaluchts@gmail.com; warragil_c.s@hotmail.com; wingikarachts@gmail.com; wokacorp@yahoo.com; woriwooilywa@gmail.com; wullunglb@gmail.com; wurrumay31@outlook.com; yerramurra@gmail.com; yulayculturalservices@gmail.com; yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com; Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com; bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com; kelvingoogieboney@gmail.com; RAW.CulturalHealing@hotmail.com; Dharramalin.culture@gmail.com; Helens27@outlook.com; ninnum_group@outlook.com; gaduchts@gmail.com; pearl-depoma@hotmail.com; ngunduwaa@live.com.au; oncountryliving@gmail.com
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Please register our interest in this project.

Regards
Scott Franks

Consultant
Yarrawalk Pty Ltd
scott@yarrawalk.com.au
0404 171544

Breach of Confidentiality
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> On 14 Mar 2024, at 8:02 am, penny@mcheritage.com.au wrote:

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Thomas Dahlstrom <gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 8:15 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Hey Penny

Please except this reply email as my expression of interest.

-Thomas

On 14 Mar 2024, at 8:02 am, penny@mcheritage.com.au wrote:

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed development at Pleasure Point

McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH) has been engaged by Sera Developments on behalf of the Proponent (Hodge Developments Pty Ltd, Po Box 404 Panania NSW 2213) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development of the site known as 'Pleasure Point' located on the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point (Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2 DP817692), within the Liverpool Council Local Government Area (LGA). As per the Heritage NSW 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.

<image006.png>
<image007.jpg>

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Oncountry Living <oncountryliving@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 9:59 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Cc: Dharramalin.culture@gmail.com; Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com; Helens27@outlook.com; James.eastwood@y7mail.com; RAW.CulturalHealing@hotmail.com; Thawunconsultancy@outlook.com; Waawaar.awaa@gmail.com; Warragil_c.s@hotmail.com; Wenlissa01@hotmail.com; Yurwang.Gundana.C.H.S@outlook.com; amandahickey@live.com.au; baduchts@gmail.com; bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com; barkingowlcorp@gmail.com; barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com; biamangachts@gmail.com; bilingachts@gmail.com; butuheritage@gmail.com; cal.slater61@gmail.com; cazadirect@live.com; ceo@tharawal.com.au; clive.freeman@y7mail.com; cullendullachts@gmail.com; darug_tribal@live.com.au; daruglandobservations@gmail.com; dharugchts@gmail.com; dhinawan.ch@gmail.com; didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au; gaduchts@gmail.com; galamaay@hotmail.com; gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au; goobahchts@gmail.com; goodradigbee1@outlook.com; gulagachts@gmail.com; gunjeewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com; gunyuuchts@gmail.com; hamptonralph46@gmail.com; jason.mitchell9@outlook.com; jerringong@gmail.com; jrcarroll888@gmail.com; justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au; kelvingoogieboney@gmail.com; konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com; kooridigs@gmail.com; lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com; markdyer2009@live.com.au; maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au; mundawari.hc@gmail.com; munyungachts@gmail.com; mura.indigenous@bigpond.com; murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au; murramarangchts@gmail.com; murrumbul@gmail.com; mwilliams@glalc.org.au; ngambaaculturalconnections@hotmail.com; ngunduwaa@live.com.au; ninnum_group@outlook.com; nundagurri@gmail.com; paulhand1967@gmail.com; pearl-depoma@hotmail.com; pemulwuyd@gmail.com; philipkhan.acn@live.com.au; raymond@bariyu.org.au; scott@tocomwall.com.au; thoorganura@gmail.com; waarlan12@outlook.com; walbunja@gmail.com; walgaluchts@gmail.com; wingikarachts@gmail.com; wokacorp@yahoo.com; woriwooilywa@gmail.com; wullunglb@gmail.com; wurrumay31@outlook.com; yerramurra@gmail.com; yulayculturalservices@gmail.com; yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

I would like to be involved.

On Thu, 14 Mar 2024 at 8:02 am, <penny@mcheritage.com.au> wrote:

> RE: **Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed development at Pleasure Point**
>
> McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH) has been engaged by Sera Developments on behalf of the Proponent (Hodge Developments Pty Ltd, Po Box 404 Panania NSW 2213) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development of the site known as 'Pleasure Point' located on the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point (Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2 DP817692), within the Liverpool Council Local Government Area (LGA). As per the Heritage NSW 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 project area

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: MARILYN ROSE CARROLL <maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 10:15 AM
To: Penny McCardle; penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Registering- Proposed development at Pleasure Point

We are registering our organisation as we at Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation are identified First Nations people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to this project area and we wish to register an interest in the process of community consultation. As part of our registering we look forward to the opportunity to provide culturally appropriate information and to comment on the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal Culture and heritage We are registering Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation in a full capacity. We have worked on a vast number of projects as Cultural Heritage Officers in the project area. We are currently involved on many projects in the subject area. My family and other family members have lived in the area and family currently reside in the surrounding areas. We are registering in a full capacity. We are Aboriginal people who are culturally & heritage aware. We have the necessary ability, experience, skills, insight and the knowledge to identify artefacts on field work. And as Aboriginal People we connect thru the land, thru our Ancestors and our Heritage. Therefore we are able participate on all levels. We have worked with many archaeologists across a broad landscape. We have consulted with most archeological companies over many years on projects. We have all the relevant insurances and safety gear. We are all fit, capable and adapt to a vast landscape.
Contact is preferred via email: corroboreecorp@outlook.com The contact number, email and contact person is also listed in the signature.
Please do not disclose any of our details to LALC. We have responded for inclusion, to participate on all levels.
Thanks.

Kind regards
Marilyn Carroll-Johnson
Director
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
Mob: 0415911159
E: corroboreecorp@outlook.com

We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands upon which we work and pay our deep respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

> On 14 Mar 2024, at 9:59 am, Oncountry Living <oncountryliving@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> I would like to be involved.
>
> On Thu, 14 Mar 2024 at 8:02 am, <penny@mcheritage.com.au> wrote:
>
> > RE: **Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 1)– Proposed development at Pleasure Point**
> >
> > McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd (MCH) has been engaged by Sera Developments on behalf of the Proponent (Hodge Developments Pty Ltd, Po Box 404 Panania NSW 2213) to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application if required for a proposed development of the site known as 'Pleasure Point' located on the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point (Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Lyndsay Urquhart <lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 10:23 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point
Attachments: image006.png

I would like to contribute with other traditional owners as I have some knowledge about sites in the area and how they connect needs to be established together

On Thu, Mar 14, 2024, 8:02 AM <penny@mcheritage.com.au> wrote:

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penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Thoorga Thoorga <thoorganura@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 10:37 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Good morning Penny,

Thank you for the invitation to register for this project. Can you please include Thoorganura in and consultations.

Regards
John

On Thu, 14 Mar 2024 at 8:02 am, <penny@mcheritage.com.au> wrote:

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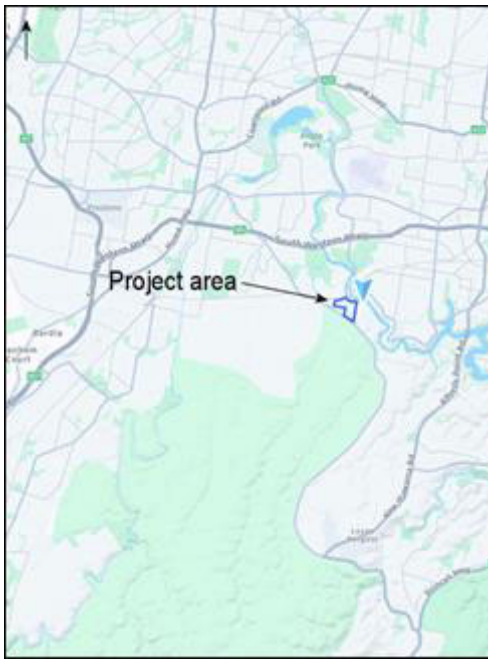
> Location of the project area
>
> 
>

penny@mcheritage.com.au

To: Bronwyn Partell
Subject: RE: List of RAPs

From: Bronwyn Partell <BPartell@glalc.org.au>
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 10:46 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: RE: List of RAPs

Good Morning Penny,

Can I please register Gandangara LALC for this project?

Thanks,

Kind Regards,

Bronwyn Partell
Senior Archaeologist
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council
64 Macquarie Street, Liverpool NSW 2170 | P.O Box 1038 Liverpool BC 1871
Ph: (02) 9602 5280 | Mob: 0400 543 624 bpartell@glalc.org.au

Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council acknowledges the Families of the Cabrogal Clan of the Darug Nation as the Traditional Custodians of the lands we span. GLALC pays respects to Elders past, present and emerging. Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council continues to value the generations of knowledge Aboriginal people embed within our organisation.

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From: Reception <Reception@glalc.org.au>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 9:16 AM
To: Strini Pillai <SPillai@glalc.org.au>; Bronwyn Partell <BPartell@glalc.org.au>
Subject: FW: List of RAPs

Morning Strini and Bronwyn 😊

Please find below email for your reference.

Thank you.

Kindest regards,
Litsa

Litsa Sfikas
Project Support Officer
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council
64 Macquarie Street, Liverpool NSW 2170
Ph: (02) 9602 5280 | LSfikas@glalc.org.au | www.gandangara.org.au

Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council acknowledges the Cabrogal People of the Darug Nation as the Traditional Owners & Custodians of the land we span. GLALC pays respects to Elders past, present, and emerging. We also acknowledge the Tharawal (also historically known as D'harawal), which continues to have a longstanding relationship with this Country & our community. GLALC continues to value the generations of knowledge Aboriginal people embed within our organisation and community.

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Alan Medhurst <ngunduwaa@live.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 11:22 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Hi Penny,

I would like to register my interest regarding the proposed Pleasure Point development. Can you ensure that my information is with held from Tharawal Local Aborignal Land Council please.

Kind Regards,

Alan Medhurst.

Nattai Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Consultation Service.
ABN: 13 893 884 094.
Ph: 0452 106 830.
Email: ngunduwaa@live.com.au

"Acknowledging Our Elders Past & yPresent"

From: penny@mcheritage.com.au <penny@mcheritage.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 8:01 AM
To: cazadirect@live.com <cazadirect@live.com>; amandahickey@live.com.au <amandahickey@live.com.au>; James.eastwood@y7mail.com <James.eastwood@y7mail.com>; hamptonralph46@gmail.com <hamptonralph46@gmail.com>; baduchts@gmail.com <baduchts@gmail.com>; barkingowlcorp@gmail.com <barkingowlcorp@gmail.com>; barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com <barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com>; biamangachts@gmail.com <biamangachts@gmail.com>; jrcarroll888@gmail.com <jrcarroll888@gmail.com>; bilingachts@gmail.com <bilingachts@gmail.com>; butuheritage@gmail.com <butuheritage@gmail.com>; clive.freeman@y7mail.com <clive.freeman@y7mail.com>; maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au <maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au>; cullendullachts@gmail.com <cullendullachts@gmail.com>; markdyer2009@live.com.au <markdyer2009@live.com.au>; paulhand1967@gmail.com <paulhand1967@gmail.com>; justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au <justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au>; daruglandobservations@gmail.com <daruglandobservations@gmail.com>; dharugchts@gmail.com <dharugchts@gmail.com>; darug_tribal@live.com.au <darug_tribal@live.com.au>; dhinawan.ch@gmail.com <dhinawan.ch@gmail.com>; didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>; galamaay@hotmail.com <galamaay@hotmail.com>; mwilliams@glalc.org.au <mwilliams@glalc.org.au>; raymond@bariyu.org.au <raymond@bariyu.org.au>; cal.slater61@gmail.com <cal.slater61@gmail.com>; Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com <Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com>; goobahchts@gmail.com <goobahchts@gmail.com>; goodradigbee1@outlook.com <goodradigbee1@outlook.com>; gulagachts@gmail.com <gulagachts@gmail.com>; gunjeewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com <gunjeewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com>; Wenlissa01@hotmail.com <Wenlissa01@hotmail.com>; gunyuuchts@gmail.com <gunyuuchts@gmail.com>; jerringong@gmail.com <jerringong@gmail.com>; philipkhan.acn@live.com.au <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>; konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com <konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com>; kooridigs@gmail.com <kooridigs@gmail.com>; lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com <lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com>; mundawari.hc@gmail.com <mundawari.hc@gmail.com>; munyungachts@gmail.com <munyungachts@gmail.com>; mura.indigenous@bigpond.com <mura.indigenous@bigpond.com>; murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au <murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>; murramarangchts@gmail.com <murramarangchts@gmail.com>; murrumbul@gmail.com <murrumbul@gmail.com>; ngambaaculturalconnections@hotmail.com <ngambaaculturalconnections@hotmail.com>; nundagurri@gmail.com <nundagurri@gmail.com>; pemulwuyd@gmail.com <pemulwuyd@gmail.com>; ceo@tharawal.com.au <ceo@tharawal.com.au>; Thawunconsultancy@outlook.com <Thawunconsultancy@outlook.com>; jason.mitchell9@outlook.com

DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0415770163 Leanne Watson
0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com / justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Attention : MCH Date:14/03/24

Subject: Pleasure Point

Dear Penny

We have received Pleasure Point register of Interest

Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.

This area is an area our group has a vast knowledge of, we have worked and lived in for many years, this area is highly significant to the Darug people due to the connection of sites and the continued occupation. Our group has been involved in all previous assessments and works in this area as a traditional owner Darug group for the past 40 plus years.

> *"Aboriginal peoples are the oldest continued culture…the land may have been taken from us for many tens of years and disturbed. However, they still have cultural values, as a culture we have had to adapt to a forever changing landscape, allowance for culture, way of practicing these cultures and even our language is forever changing and adapting."*
>
> Key priorities of the development are to use sustainable materials, plant native plants that are from the area, using correct terminology, do not use the past tense and

ensure that it is clear throughout the development that this is always has been and always will be Aboriginal land.

Our Darug land can only be assessed by Darug people, we have our song lines and creation places that only our people can identify, our connection to our nura is part of us and our country.

Our histories are held by our people and places, when we are looking for cultural aspects of an area they are not only seen but felt, our spiritual connections are our culture and heritage that connect us to our old people through the evidence that we see on our site visits.

People from other mobs should be respectful of our country and people if they are not respectful that the Darug are the knowledge holders then they are not cultural, therefore should not be involved on cultural heritage on Darug land.

Please register Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation for this project.

.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards

Justine Coplin

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Butucarbin Heritage <butuheritage@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 11:31 PM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Good evening,
On behalf of Butucarbin, I would like to register for this project.

Kind regards,
Jenny

On Thu, Mar 14, 2024 at 8:02 AM <penny@mcheritage.com.au> wrote:

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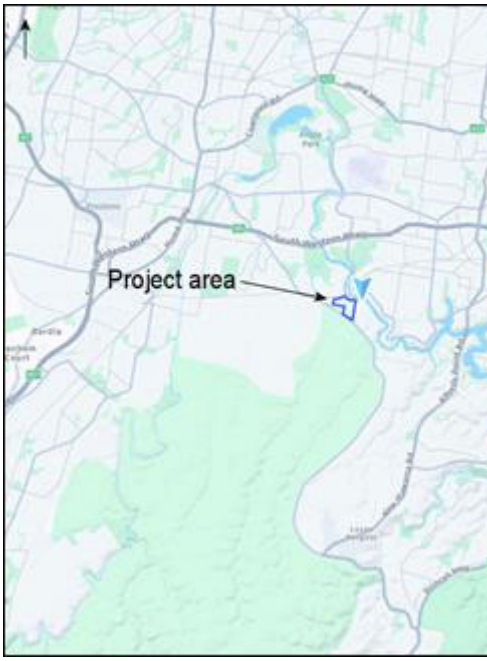
>
> Location of the project area



penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Kayelene Terry <bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, 17 March 2024 6:29 PM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: EOI to register for (Stage 1)– Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Hi Penny

Bariyan Cultural Connections would like to express our interests to register for (stage 1) proposed development at Pleasure, NSW.

We have cultural connection to Country and knowledge relevant to the project area.
We are descendants of the Traditional Dharug Custodians through our Apical Ancestors our family were born, raised, grown up, live, work and have a continuous connection to Country.

We are a local Business within the project area and have experienced Aboriginal Site officers who have connection to country and have been engaged in all aspects and protection of Aboriginal objects and places in Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage in Aboriginal Archaeology for over 12 years and can determine the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or place within and around the surrounding project areas in which is highly significant to our people and country.

We would like to be involved in any future meetings and fieldwork for the project our rates are $110.00 per hour and our contact details are listed below.

Name: Bariyan Cultural Connections - Kayelene Terry

Contact Details 0421 881 617 E: bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com

We have white cards and insurances on request and looking forward to your reply

--
Kind Regards
Kayelene Terry - Manager
Bariyan Cultural Connections
Dharug Country
P: 0421 881 617
E: bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com
Aboriginal Owned and Operated Cultural and Heritage Business

We would like to acknowledge the traditional Custodians of Country which we live and work, we recognize their continuing connection to the land, waters and culture. We would like to pay our respects to our Elders past, present and extend to all that we may meet on our journey.

penny@mcheritage.com.au

To: Wendy Morgan
Subject: RE: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

From: Wendy Morgan <Wenlissa01@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 18 March 2024 12:13 PM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: RE: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Hi Penny,

Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc (GARI) would like to be involved in the ACHA for the proposed development of Pleasure Point. GARI group membership of Aboriginal Women from the Liverpool LGA would be involved in the process if GARI was engaged in this project. We also have an experience Cultural and Heritage Officer who use to work at Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council as their Cultural and Heritage Manager.

We look forward to working with you.

Kind regards

Wendy Morgan
CEO GARI
0414 964 657

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Korri Currell <kooridigs@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 18 March 2024 12:57 PM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Hi

Koori Digs would like to register an interest

Kind Regards
Koori Currell
0450015710
Koori Digs

On Thu, Mar 14, 2024 at 8:02 AM <penny@mcheritage.com.au> wrote:

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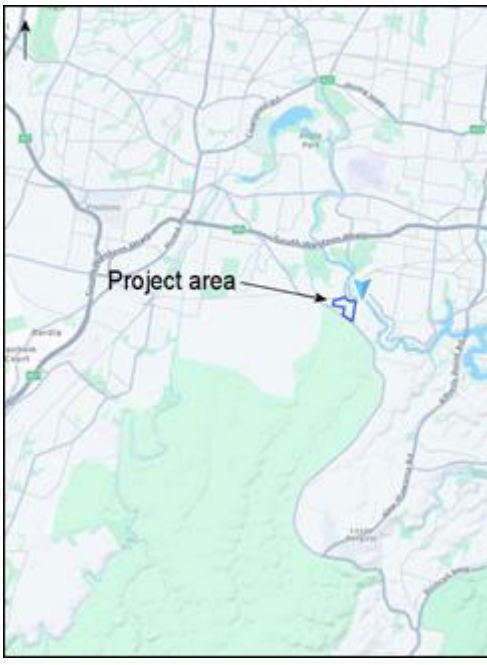


penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Phil Khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 19 March 2024 10:13 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: RE: Proposed development at Pleasure Point
Attachments: Public Liability 2024 to 2025.pdf; Icare 2024.pdf

Hi Penny,

Thank you for informing us that **McCardle Cultural Heritage** will be involved in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment at **Pleasure Point** &,that you are inviting Aboriginal organisations to register, if they wish too be involved in the community consultation process.

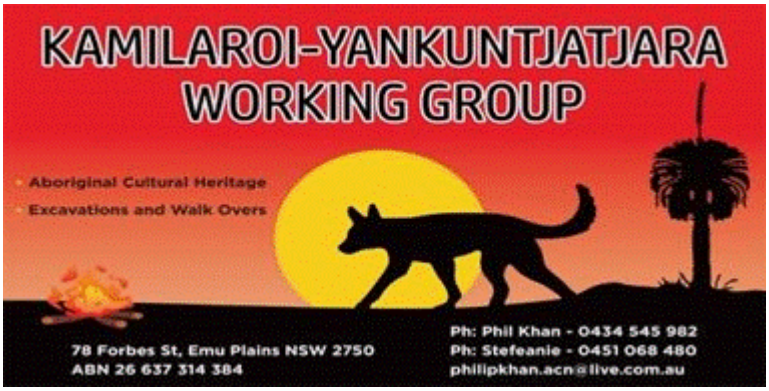
As a senior Aboriginal person for the past 51yrs, I actively participate in the protection of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage throughout the Sydney Basin, & particularly throughout Western Sydney, on behalf of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group I wish to provide to you my organisation's registration of interest.

I wish to be involved & participate in all levels of consultation/project involvement. I wish to attend all meetings, participate in available field work & receive a copy of the report.

I have attached a copy of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working group's Public Liability Insurance & Workers Compensation certificate.
Our RAPS have up to 16yrs Cultural Heritage experience in - field work which involves manual excavation (digging), sieving , identifying artefacts, setting up transits, setting up equipment, packing equipment, site surveys & attending meetings (Focus groups, CwC, interpretation).

Should you wish me to provide further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on 0434545982 or Stefeanie on 0451068480.

Kind Regards
Phil Khan – Director
P 0434545982
E philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
ABN 26 637 314 384



Sent from Mail for Windows

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Dean Delponte <mundawari.hc@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 20 March 2024 7:59 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point
Attachments: CONFIDENTIAL - MHC - COC - WORKERS INSURANCE.pdf; CONFIDENTIAL - MHC Liability Insurance .pdf; CONFIDENTIAL - MHC INFORMATION.pdf

Hi Penny,

Thank you for your email.

Please register MHC for the proposed development at Pleasure Point. Please also see attached.

Kind Regards

Dean Delponte

0413186133

mundawari.hc@gmail.com

MUNDAWARI Heritage Consultants

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penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Dean Delponte <mundawari.hc@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 20 March 2024 7:59 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point
Attachments: CONFIDENTIAL - MHC - COC - WORKERS INSURANCE.pdf; CONFIDENTIAL - MHC Liability Insurance .pdf; CONFIDENTIAL - MHC INFORMATION.pdf

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Kind Regards

Dean Delponte

0413186133

mundawari.hc@gmail.com

MUNDAWARI Heritage Consultants

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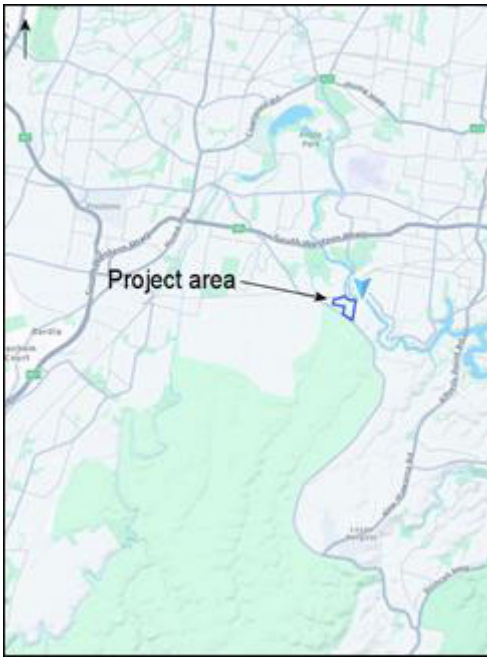


The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proposed applicant in the preparation of an application for an AHIP (if required) and to assist Heritage NSW in their consideration and determination of the application should an AHIP be required.

This is an invitation for **Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area (registration is not to be based on where an individual or company works across NSW)** 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 Heritage NSW 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 are nominated 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) which provides guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders. Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please register in writing no later than C.O.B. 28th March 2024 to:

Dr. 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 or e-mail. If a preferred method is not nominated, all information will be forward by mail or e-mail. 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. As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the Heritage NSW requirements, please ensure that any items that you or your group deem confidential are either stated at the beginning of a conversation or stamped/written on each piece of paper communicate.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist

Forensic Anthropologist

McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION

This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and are intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, or the person responsible for delivering the email to the intended recipient, you have received this email in error. If so, please immediately notify us by reply email to the sender and delete from your computer the original transmission and its contents. Any use, dissemination, forwarding, printing or copying of this email and any file attachments is strictly prohibited. Thank you for your assistance.

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Pearl Depoma <pearl-depoma@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 21 March 2024 9:33 PM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Hello Penny,

Yes, I would like to register my interest in the Proposed development at Pleasure Point.

My contact details are below in my email signature. I am also happy to continue communication via email.

I do look forward too working with you in the future.

Thank you.

Regards

Pearl Depoma
M: 0404 158 006
E: pearl-depoma@hotmail.com

Proud Kamilaroi and Torres Strait Islander Women.

I acknowledge the traditional custodians of country and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters, and community on which I am greatful to live, work and visit. I pay my respects to them, their cultures, and traditions. I honor our Elders both past and present and encourage our future generations to strive.

It always was and always will be, Aboriginal land. Our Ancestors live on, within us.

The content of this email and its attachments are confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to which they are addressed. If this email is not for you, please advise and delete as soon as possible. Thank you.

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Goobah <goobahchts@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 26 March 2024 3:33 PM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Proposed development Pleasure Point

Hi Penny please accept our registration of interest with the above project and we wish to be kept informed on any further developments please.

--

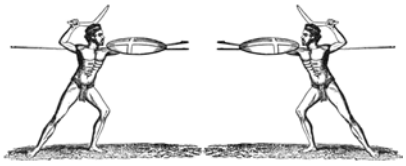
Regards

Basil Smith
Public Officer
GOOBAH

Contact Details:

Address:
32 Sunray Crescent,
ST CLAIRE
NSW 2759

Mobile: 0405 995 725
Email: goobahchs@gmail.com



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penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 26 March 2024 5:00 PM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Contact: **Carolyn Hickey**
Mobile: **0411650057**
Email: **Cazadirect@live.com**
Address: **10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745**
ABN: **: 20 616 970 327**

Hi,
Thank you for your email, I would like to register in being involved in all levels of consultation for this project.
Including, Meetings, Reports, Sharing Cultural Information, and available Field Work.
Kind Regards
Carolyn Hickey

When Selecting Groups for Engagement;
Please consider that **A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES** is a member of the **NSW INDIGENOUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**
We carry the NSWICC Assured logo showing that **A1 Indigenous Services** has met National Policy requirements as upheld by the First Australians Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FACCI) for being identified as a **100% First Nations Owned Indigenous Business** That has demonstrate compliance with Government and Industry Regulators.

A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES is now a member of the NSW INDIGENOUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A business or enterprise carrying the NSWICC Assured logo has met National Policy requirements as upheld by the First Australians Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FACCI) for being identified as a First Nations Business Owner or Entrepreneur and the business must demonstrate compliance with Government and Industry Regulators.

(Certificate attached) A certificate confirms that the Enterprise listed above has met all requirements of the NSWICC's Assured Program , operating as a100% Aboriginal Owned, Operated and Controlled Business. The NSW Indigenous Chamber of Commerce (NSWICC) is the Peak body for Aboriginal Business in New South Wales and a member of the First Australians Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FACCI)

A1 Indigenous Services is 100%, Indigenous Owned Australian Company
which offers a range of services to the construction industry.
It is our mission to commit to an innovative approach to a better future for Indigenous employment and community.
While improving ways to close the gap in Aboriginal participation in the construction Industry.
Building strength in aboriginal communities and our Indigenous labour force.

KAWALKAN
Youth Workforce Program
A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES PTY LTD

WOMEN'S CIRCLE
Protecting Women's Customs
A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES PTY LTD

NSWICC ASSURED | FACCI AFFILIATE

From: Scott Franks <scott@tocomwall.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 14 March 2024 8:07 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au <penny@mcheritage.com.au>
Cc: cazadirect@live.com <cazadirect@live.com>; amandahickey@live.com.au <amandahickey@live.com.au>; James.eastwood@y7mail.com <James.eastwood@y7mail.com>; hamptonralph46@gmail.com <hamptonralph46@gmail.com>; baduchts@gmail.com <baduchts@gmail.com>; barkingowlcorp@gmail.com <barkingowlcorp@gmail.com>; barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com <barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com>;

McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

mcheritage.com.au

2 April 2024

Heritage NSW, Department of Premier & Cabinet
heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir/madam,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (s4.1.6): provision of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs): Proposed development at Pleasure Point

In compliance with the Heritage NSW 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 above-named project.

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 Buy, Search, Sell on line paper.

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 at penny@mcheritage.com.au.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Registered Aboriginal Parties

Group	Name
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
Bariyan Cultural Connections	Kayelene Terry
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council	Bronwyn Partell
Goobah Development PTY LTD (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Basil Smith
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	Wendy Morgan
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan
Koori Digs Services	Korri Currell
Lyndsay Urquhart	Lyndsay Urquhart
Mundawari Heritage Consultants	Dean Delponte
	Thomas Dahlstrom
Thoorga Thoorga	John Carriage (Chief Executive Officer)
Tocomwall Pty Ltd	Scott Franks
Pearl Depoma	Pearl Depoma
Nattai Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Consultation Service	Alan Medhurst
On Country Living	Shazda Marbuck Brown

McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

mcheritage.com.au

2 April 2024

Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council
Reception@glalc.org.au

Dear Sir/madam,

RE: Written notification of project proposal and registration of interest as required under Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (s4.1.6): provision of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs): Proposed development at Pleasure Point

In compliance with the Heritage NSW - 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 above-named project.

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 Buy, Search, Sell on line paper.

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 at penny@mcheritage.com.au.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
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	Thomas Dahlstrom
Thoorga Thoorga	John Carriage (Chief Executive Officer)
Tocomwall Pty Ltd	Scott Franks
Pearl Depoma	Pearl Depoma
Nattai Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Consultation Service	Alan Medhurst
On Country Living	Shazda Marbuck Brown

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Sent: Tuesday, 2 April 2024 8:00 AM
To: 'cazadirect@live.com'; 'bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com'; 'butuheritage@gmail.com'; 'maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au'; 'justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au'; 'BPartell@glalc.org.au'; 'goobahchts@gmail.com'; 'Wenlissa01@hotmail.com'; 'philipkhan.acn@live.com.au'; 'kooridigs@gmail.com'; 'lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com'; 'mundawari.hc@gmail.com'; 'gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au'; 'thoorganura@gmail.com'; 'scott@tocomwall.com.au'; 'pearl-depoma@hotmail.com'; 'ngunduwaa@live.com.au'; 'oncountryliving@gmail.com'
Subject: info pack
Attachments: ACHAR Info Pack.pdf

Dear all,

RE: Heritage NSW 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 – development at Pleasure Point

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/emailing the information packet.

In order for the proponent to fulfil its cultural heritage consultation requirements per the Heritage NSW 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 outlines the proposed project including, but not limited to, details of the proposed the project including maps, 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 an 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 2nd May 2024. 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 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 the proponent based upon merits of the applications received with respect to the selection criteria. Late application will not be accepted by the proponent.

Please note that the number of people engaged and the duration of any engagement will be at the sole discretion of the proponent 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 Heritage NSW policy - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 for the remainder of the assessment.

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the Heritage NSW requirements, please ensure that any items that you or your group deem confidential are either stated at the beginning of a conversation or stamped/written on each piece of paper communicate.

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.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

M
McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Pleasure Point

LGA: Liverpool Council

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Information Packet

McCARDLE CULTURAL HERITAGE PTY LTD

ACN 104 590 141 • ABN 89 104 590 141

PO Box 166, Adamstown, NSW 2289
Mobile: 0412 702 396 • Email: penny@mcheritage.com.au

McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

Report No: J2024439 Info Pack	
Approved by:	Penny McCardle
Position:	Director
Signed:	
Date:	1 April 2024

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 the proponent. 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 the proponent. Furthermore, the report has been prepared solely for use by the proponent and MCH accepts no responsibility for its use by other parties.

CONTENTS

GLOSSARY I

1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 CONSULTATION 1
1.2 PROJECT AREA 1
1.3 PROJECT OUTLINE AND IMPACTS 2
1.4 CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT TIME LINES 3
1.5 CRITICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL TIMELINE 3
2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT 4
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT 4
3.1.1 PREDICTIVE MODEL 6
4 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION 7
4.1 GATHERING OF INFORMATION OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE 7
4.1.1 PROPOSED METHODS: GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE 7
4.1.2 IDENTIFYING KNOWLEDGE HOLDERS 7
4.1.3 IDENTIFYING CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE 8
4.1.4 VALUES AND QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER 8
4.1.5 PROVIDING YOUR KKNOWLEDGE AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE INFORMATION 10
4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION METHODS 11
4.2.1 OBJECTIVES 11
4.2.2 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY & REPORT 11
4.2.3 PROPOSED SURVEY METHODOLOGY 11
4.3 FORMS 12
5 ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF PARTIES 13
5.1 HERITAGE NSW, DEPARTMENT OF PREMIER AND CABINET 13
5.2 PROPONENT 13
5.3 REGISTERED ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS 14
5.4 LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCILS 14
5.5 EMPLOYMENT 14
5.6 FORMS 15

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A FORMS

LIST OF TABLES

1.1 Archaeological timeline 3
Table 3.1 Summary of AHIMS sites 4

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Location of the project area 1
Figure 1.2 Aerial photograph of the project area 2
Figure 1.3 Masterplan site details 2
Figure 3.1 Approximate location of AHIMS sites 5
Figure 3.2 AHIMS 45-5-2645 (AHIMS site card) 5

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 engaged by Sera Developments (Project Manager) on behalf of Pedlove Pty Ltd (Landowner) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed development of the site known as 'Pleasure Point' located on the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point.

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 and archaeological values will be identified and appropriate management recommendations will be established through consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).

In compliance with the Heritage NSW, Department of Premier & Cabinet 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, an outline of the assessment process, summary of the environmental, cultural and archaeological contexts, a predictive model, the proposed methodology, the roles and responsibilities of all parties, and provides an opportunity for you to identify and raise any cultural concerns, perspectives and assessment requirements you may have.

1.1 CONSULTATION

Consultation will be undertaken as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 and will be detailed in the ACHA.

1.2 PROJECT AREA

The project area is defined by the proponent and is located on the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point. Including Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2 DP817692, the location and extent of the project area is illustrated in Figures 1.1 and 1.2.

Figure 1.1 Location of the project area

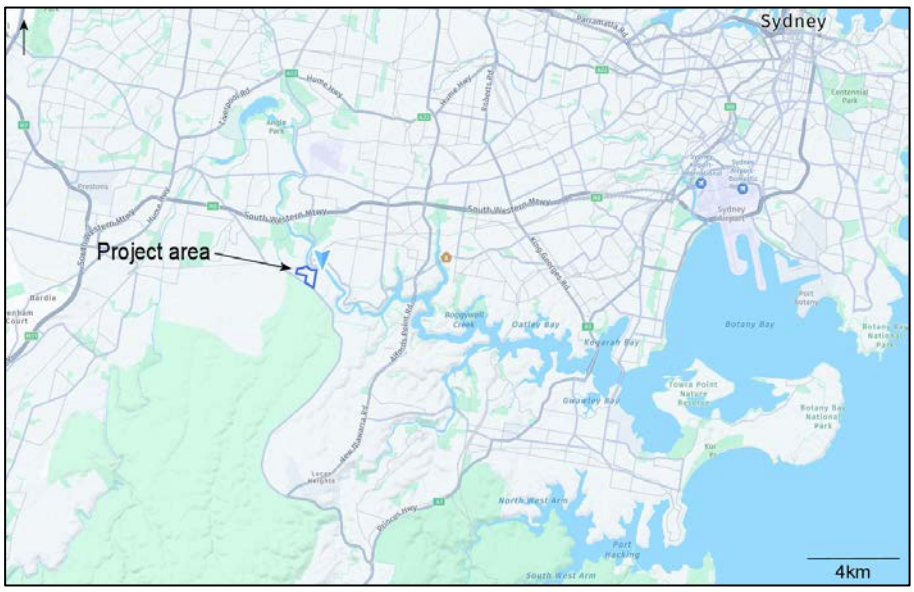


Figure 1.2 Aerial photograph of the project area

1.3 PROJECT OUTLINE AND IMPACTS

The project is for the staged development of Lot 1 DP875804 and Lot 2 DP817692 (approximately 500 residential lots) (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3 Masterplan site details

Works typically associated with residential developments include clearing and demolition of existing structures, site remediation, bulk earthworks including construction of dwellings and roads, services reticulation: WW, PW, NBN, electrical and gas and landscaping.

1.4 CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT TIME LINES

The proponent wishes to commence works as soon as possible but also acknowledges the need to undertake cultural heritage and archaeological 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

	Week														
Stages	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
Stage 1: consultation	Gov. letters		RAP letters		Information pack				2 weeks' notice for survey & survey			Draft report review			
Stage 2: gathering of knowledge															
Stage 2: contextual research															
Stage 3: survey															
Stage 4: reporting															
Stage 5: finalisation															

2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context provides an understanding of the landscape and environmental factors as well as potential resources that may have been available in the past. The land uses also assists in an understanding of potential impacts they could 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 geological formation underlying the project area is the Triassic Wianamatta Group, specifically the Liverpool Sub-Group comprised of Bringelly Shale, Minchinbury Sandstone, and Ashfield Shale. With a lack of raw material suitable for stone tool manufacture (e.g. tuff, silcrete, mudstone), potential areas of exposed sandstone within the project area may have rock art, engravings, and grinding grooves if present. The project area, characterised by a gentle slope, is intersected by two 1st order drainage depressions that converge to form a 2nd order creek running through the centre of the site. The creek flows northward, draining directly into the Georges River, which is classified as a 7th order watercourse and lies along the northern boundary of the project area. Extensive vegetation clearing has been conducted throughout the site, particularly in the western, central, and northeastern regions, where significant earthworks have taken place for the construction of various structures, infrastructure, and utilities. In contrast, the southeastern portion of the project area appears to have remained relatively undisturbed.

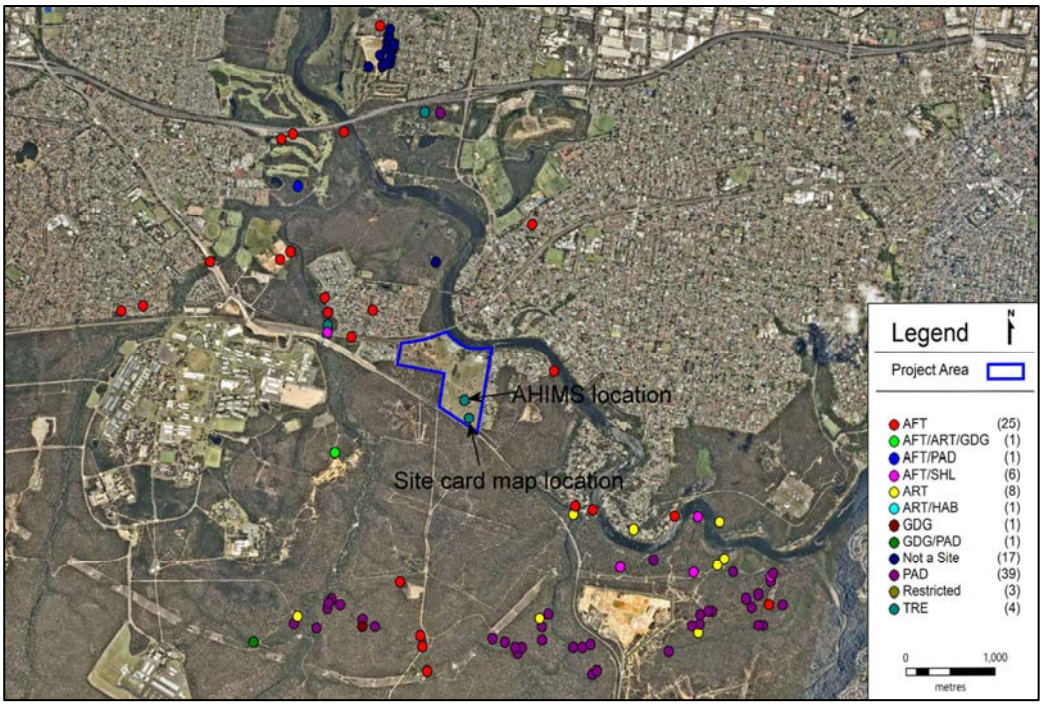
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

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. A search of the AHIMS register has shown that 107 known Aboriginal sites are currently recorded within three kilometres of the project area (Table 3.1). The AHIMs results are provided in Appendix B and the location of sites is shown in Figure 3.1.

Table 3.1 Summary of AHIMS sites

Site type	Frequency	Percent
PAD	39	36%
AFT	25	23%
ART	8	7%
AFT/SHL	6	6%
TRE	4	4%
Restricted	3	3%
GDG	1	1%
AFT/ART/GDG	1	1%
ART/HAB	1	1%
GDG/PAD	1	1%
AFT/PAD	1	1%
Reassessed and are 'not a site'	17	16%
Subtotal	**107**	**100%**

Figure 3.1 Approximate location of AHIMS sites



One site (AHIMS 45-5-2645) is located in the project area. Recorded in 1996, this scar tree (Figure 3.2) was located close to the southern boundary of the property on its eastern side.

Figure 3.2 AHIMS 45-5-2645 (AHIMS site card)

Researching both the regional and local archaeological contexts, the following archaeological patterning is evident:

- the majority of sites are located on elevated landforms (very gently inclined slopes, terraces, flats) within 50 metres of a reliable water source with a drop in site number and densities from 50 metres of water;

- 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 of discarded artefacts;
- 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.
- the data suggests that elevated landforms in close proximity to water sources were the preferred location for camping which manifests in the archaeological record as low to high density open camp sites (depends on the reliability of the water source) that may include a variety of artefact types, raw materials, heat treatment, grind stones, oven pits, hearths etc;
- the data also indicates that all landforms and unreliable water sources were utilised for transitory activities such as traveling and, or, hunting and gathering which manifests in the archaeological record as a background scatter of very low density discarded artefacts;
- 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 quartz, mudstone and silcrete with a variety of other raw materials also utilised but in smaller proportions;
- 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;
- the vast majority of artefactual material in the region was observed on exposures with good to excellent ground surface visibility, and
- the majority of sites have been subject to disturbances including human and natural

3.1.1 PREDICTIVE MODEL

A search of the AHIMS register identified 107 known Aboriginal sites recorded within three kilometres of the project area. One site (AHIMS 45-5-2645) is located in the project area. Recorded in 1996, this scar tree was located close to the southern boundary of the property on its eastern side. Based on the environmental, ethnographic, cultural and archaeological research, Research from similar environments indicates that areas and in close proximity to the major Rivers were favoured locations for camping with peripheral activities such as hunting, and gathering. Given the presence of a scar tree in the project area, it is probable that further evidence may be present. However, previous land use within the project area has involved clearing a number of times, earthworks and construction works throughout the majority of the project area with the southeastern section appearing to remain relatively undisturbed. It is unlikely that intact deposits have survived in areas subjected to extensive clearing and excavation.

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 (Sections 4 and 5).

4 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

There are two methods of investigation including the gathering of cultural significance knowledge and archaeological assessment. These are outlined below.

4.1 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).

All responses to the 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.

4.1.1 PROPOSED METHODS: GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The aim of gathering of cultural knowledge and understanding any cultural significance in relation to the project rea and its surrounds is to facilitate a process whereby RAPs can;

a) Contribute culturally appropriate information
b) Contribute to the proposed methodology
c) Provide information that will enable the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the project area to be determined.

4.1.2 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 cultural 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) which provides guidelines to identify traditional knowledge holders. Knowledge holders are defined as follows:

a) Traditional knowledge holder of specific, detailed knowledge passed directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner
b) Traditional knowledge holder of general knowledge passed directly by a traditional knowledge holder in a traditional manner

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).

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.

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).

4.1.3 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).

4.1.4 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.

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?

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 your history?
- Is the object or place important in showing patterns in the development of 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?

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?

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 your community identity or the identity of another particular cultural group?
- Is the object or place important to you, your community or other cultural group because of associations and meanings developed from long use and association?

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 you, your community or another cultural group?
- Is the place a repository of knowledge, traditional art or lore related to spiritual practice for you, your community or another a cultural group?
- Is the object or place important in maintaining the spiritual health and wellbeing of you, your community 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 Awabakal cultural practices or human-made structures, or inspire creative works?

4.1.5 PROVIDING YOUR KKNOWLEDGE 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 provided are 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 apologise for any offence taken as none is intended.

1) Discussion in the field during the field work
2) Written documentation (letter, e-mail)
3) Meeting to discuss and/or provide written documentation
4) Formal interview with specific questions/answers and/or discussions
5) Phone conversation
6) Internet video conversation
7) Using the attached form/questioner

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION METHODS

4.2.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the investigation is to determine whether surface and, or, subsurface cultural material exists in the areas identified as having archaeological potential. The detection of surface 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.

4.2.2 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY & REPORT

Overall, the ACHA will include, but not limited to, the following;

- Project background, including project description, detailed maps, legislative context, qualifications of the investigator
- Consultation outlining the process as per the Heritage NSW 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 field work results (see below for proposed methodology), detailed descriptions of landforms (survey units), vegetation cover, exposures, land uses and disturbances, site(s) and PAD(s). It will also include any 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

4.2.3 PROPOSED SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology is in accordance with the Heritage NSW, Department of Premier & Cabinet policy - Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010, Section 2.2. This proposed methodology is subject to variation due to unforeseen field conditions/constraints.

- Survey units identified based on landforms
- Transects will be via foot with the survey team spaced at 5-10 metres apart across the investigation area
- Ground surface visibility recorded for each survey unit and given a % rating of vegetation cover
- Exposures recorded for each survey unit given a % rating of exposure and exposure type
- Using the effective coverage and exposure information, calculate the effective survey coverage for each survey unit and the entire investigation area
- Disturbances recorded for each survey unit
- Take representative photographs of survey units

- All sites and/or PADs recorded in each survey unit and accurately mapped

Sites and their boundaries will be defined as;

- The spatial extent of the visible objects or direct evidence of their location
- Obvious physical boundaries where present such as, but not limited to, mound sites, middens, ceremonial grounds, disturbances (i.e., road, building)
- Identification by the Aboriginal community on the basis of cultural information

All sites and PADs will include, but not limited to, the following:

- Site type and content
- Survey unit (landform)
- Distance from water sources
- Vegetation cover (if any)
- Exposure (if any)
- Disturbances (if any)
- GPS co-ordinates
- Identified site boundaries
- Potential for in situ deposits
- Photographs (with a metric scale)

4.3 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 2nd May 2024.

5 ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF PARTIES

The roles, responsibilities and functions of all parties are outlined below and is taken from DECCW (2010).

5.1 HERITAGE NSW, DEPARTMENT OF PREMIER AND CABINET

The Chief Executive of Heritage NSW, Department of Premier & Cabinet 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 Heritage NSW, Department of Premier & Cabinet is responsible for ensuring the AHIP holder complies with those conditions. When considering an application under Part 6 of the NPW Act, the Chief Executive 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 Heritage NSW, Department of Premier & Cabinet is responsible for administering the regulatory functions under Part 6 of the NPW Act. Heritage NSW, Department of Premier & Cabinet expects that proponents and Aboriginal people should:

- be aware that Part 6 of the NPW Act establishes the Chief Executive or delegate of Heritage NSW, Department of Premier & Cabinet as the decision-maker; and
- recognise that the Chief Executive's (or delegates) decisions may not be consistent with the views of the Aboriginal community and/or the proponent. However, Heritage NSW, Department of Premier & Cabinet will consider all relevant information it receives as part of its decision-making process.

5.2 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 RAPs 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 RAPs 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 Heritage NSW, Department of Premier & Cabinet 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 ACHA report.

5.3 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 Heritage NSW, Department of Premier & Cabinet 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.

5.4 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.

5.5 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. Renumeration for any fieldwork is not part of the consultation process and MCH do not get involved in any such issues. However, please note that any renumeration offered by the proponent for any field work component of the assessment may be based on a number of factors, including but not limited to, the overall

project budget, job description, receipt of CVs and insurance certificate of currencies, and will be above the industry standard rate of pay for the specific work.

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 regardless of renumeration. Paid participation is determined by the proponent not MCH.

5.6 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 2nd May 2024.

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;

E-mail: penny@mcheritage.com.au

Postal address: MCH

PO Box 166

Adamstown, NSW 2289

ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDER SITE OFFICER APPLICATION

Position description (site officers are selected by the proponent and based on the information provided by you (CV, experience, reference check, insurances, rates).

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 the required PPE
- 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 NPWS 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:

- walking the project area
- 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 fieldwork 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 for renumeration for fieldwork.

Engagement & Payment

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. Engagement of the Service Provider will be a rate that may be based on a number of factors, including but not limited to, the overall project budget, job description, receipt of CVs and insurance certificate of currencies, offered rates of the RAPs and will be above the industry standard rate of pay for the specific work.

The quoted rate is the rate to be paid by the Proponent to the Service Provider - not to the individual site officer/trainee site officer. Payment will only be made for the provision of the services (actual hours worked), not for the time spent travelling to and from site, and there is no daily or half daily rate. 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

Pleasure Point

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	
Position applied for	Site officer ☐ Trainee Site Officer ☐
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)	
Please provide the contact details of at least one 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.

FINANCIAL (do not fill out GST column if you are not registered for GST)

Hourly rate	Excluding GST	Including GST	Other Information
$	$	$	

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY (OH&S)

All participants are required to comply with MCH and the proponents OH&S requirements, including PPE requirements (long pants, long sleeved shirt, high visibility clothing, hat, sunscreen and steel caped boots). You will be advised of any additional requirements. All fieldworkers will arrive on time at the meeting location and stay for the duration of the fieldwork. All fieldworkers will need to bring lunch, snacks and drinking water.

This also includes appropriate and acceptable behaviour at all times and be fit and ready for work (including being alcohol, drug and fatigue free).

Failure to comply will prevent you from participating in the field work.

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Pleasure Point

I, _____ (*please insert your name*) of _____ (*please insert the name of your group*), **agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in the information packet for the above-named project.

_____

_____

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 in the information packet for the above-named project 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

Pleasure Point

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 field work
2) Written documentation (letter, e-mail)
3) Meeting to discuss and/or provide written documentation
4) Formal interview with specific questions/answers and/or discussions
5) Phone conversation
6) Internet video conversation
7) Using the attached form/questioner

Other: Please provide details:

_____

_____

_____

_____

DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0415770163 Leanne Watson
0414962766 Justine Coplin
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com / justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Attention : MCH Date: 040424

Subject: Pleasure Point

Dear Penny

We have received and reviewed information pack for Pleasure Point.

Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Dharug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Dharug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Dharug history.

The Pleasure Point area is an area our group has a vast knowledge of, we have worked and lived in for many years, this area is highly significant to the Dharug people due to the connection of sites and the continued occupation. Our group has been involved in all previous assessments and works in this area as a traditional owner Dharug group for the past 40 plus years.

> *"Aboriginal peoples are the oldest continued culture…the land may have been taken from us for many tens of years and disturbed. However, they still have cultural values, as a culture we have had to adapt to a forever changing landscape, allowance for culture, way of practicing these cultures and even our language is forever changing and adapting."*

Key priorities of the development are to use sustainable materials, plant native plants that are from the area, using correct terminology, do not use the past tense and ensure that it is clear throughout the development that this is always has been and always will be Aboriginal land.

Our Dharug land can only be assessed by Dharug people, we have our song lines and creation places that only our people can identify, our connection to our nura is part of us and our country.

Our histories are held by our people and places, when we are looking for cultural aspects of an area they are not only seen but felt, our spiritual connections are our culture and heritage that connect us to our old people through the evidence that we see on our site visits.

People from other mobs should be respectful of our country and people if they are not respectful that the Dharug are the knowledge holders then they are not cultural, therefore should not be involved on cultural heritage on Dharug land.

Darug Custodians support this document.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards

Justine Coplin

ABORIGINAL SITE OFFICER APPLICATION FORM

Pleasure Point

An Aboriginal site officer application form must be filled out for each individual seeking engagement as a site officer.	
Name of organisation (if relevant)	Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc
Name	Wendy Morgan
Contact number	0414 964 657
Mailing address	113 Reservoir Rd Mt Pritchard NSW 2170
Email address	Wenlissa01@hotmail.com
Position applied for	Site officer x☐
Please list any formal qualifications or relevant experience to the position applied for (attach documentation as required)	Brad Maybury has had 5 yrs experience as the Cultural and Heritage Manager at Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council and 5 yrs experience working with Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc. Brad has spent time on his homelands with this Uncles and Grandmother learning about artefacts and sacred sites of our ancestors. Brad has also spent time with Sydney University learning how to identify the difference between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous bones.
Please list any previous archaeological, sites, survey, excavation or other relevant experience (attach additional sheets)	Brad has worked on numerous sites doing site surveys and excavations. AECOM with Archaeologist Dr Darran Jordan @ 546-640 Luddenham Rd Luddenham Western Sydney Aerodrome with Archaeologist Kelvin Officer The Upper Canal Project with Extent Heritage with Fenella Atkinson
Please provide the contact details of at least one archaeologist who can be contacted as a referee	Dr Darren Jordan Mobile 0431 835 993

INSURANCES

Public Liability	Expiry date: 28 Nov 2024	(attach certificate of currency)
Worker Compensation	Expiry date: 31 March 2025	(attach certificate of currency)
Comprehensive Motor Vehicle	Expiry date: 10 Oct 2024	(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.

FINANCIAL (do not fill out GST column if you are not registered for GST)

Hourly rate	Excluding GST	Including GST	Other Information

$ 110.00	$ including GST	$ 110.00	

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY (OH&S)

All participants are required to comply with MCH and the proponents OH&S requirements, including PPE requirements (long pants, long sleeved shirt, high visibility clothing, hat, sunscreen and steel caped boots). You will be advised of any additional requirements. All fieldworkers will arrive on time at the meeting location and stay for the duration of the fieldwork. All fieldworkers will need to bring lunch, snacks and drinking water.

This also includes appropriate and acceptable behaviour at all times and be fit and ready for work (including being alcohol, drug and fatigue free).

Failure to comply will prevent you from participating in the field work.

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Pleasure Point

I, _Wendy Morgan____ (*please insert your name*) of Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc _ (*please insert the name of your group*), **agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in the information packet for the above-named project.

_____Pleasure Point LGA Liverpool Council _____

Signed: WE. Morgan Date: _15/04/2024_____

Position within organisation: _CEO _____

I, _____ (*please insert your name*) of _____ (*please insert the name of your group*), **do not agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in in the information packet for the above-named project 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

Pleasure Point

Company Name):_Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc

Contact:__Wendy Morgan

Postal address:___113 Reservoir Rd Mt Pritchard NSW 2170

Mobile No:_0414 964 657

E-Mail:__wenlissa01@hotmail.com

Date:__15/04/2024

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 field work
2) Written documentation (e-mail) ✔
3) Meeting to discuss and/or provide written documentation
4) Formal interview with specific questions/answers and/or discussions
5) Phone conversation
6) Internet video conversation
7) Using the attached form/questioner

Other: Please provide details:

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Dean Delponte <mundawari.hc@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 22 April 2024 6:53 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: info pack

Hi Penny,

Thank you for providing us with a copy of the project information and assessment methodology. MHC is satisfied with the methodology to be used to investigate and assess the study area.

Kind Regards

Dean Delponte

0413186133

mundawari.hc@gmail.com

MUNDAWARI Heritage Consultants

IMPORTANT: The contents of this email and any attachments are confidential. They are intended for the named recipient(s) only. If you have received this email by mistake, please notify the sender immediately and do not disclose the contents to anyone or make copies thereof.

On Tue, 2 Apr 2024 at 08:00, <penny@mcheritage.com.au> wrote:

> Dear all,
>
> RE: **Heritage NSW 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 – development at Pleasure Point**
>
> 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/emailing the information packet.
>
> In order for the proponent to fulfil its cultural heritage consultation requirements per the Heritage NSW 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 outlines the proposed project including, but not limited to, details of the proposed the project including maps, 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

Nattai Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Consultation Service.

Date: 29/4/2024.

To, Penny McCardle, Director.

McCardle Cultural Heritage PTY LTD.

Ph: 0412 702 396.

Email: penny@mcheritage.com.au

RE: Pleasure Point Development Lot 1 DP 875804, Lot 2 DP 817692 ACHA.

Dear Penny,

Thank you for providing the opportunity to make comment on the proposed development of the Pleasure Point Lot 1 DP 875 804, Lot 2 DP 817692 development.

After reading through the proposed ACHA information package at this stage the only recommendations Nattai Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Consultation Service would like to put forward is that the area being proposed for development is (culturally) situated on Norongeeragal - Tharawal Country south side of the Georges river, while the Bediagal people (Darug Clan) lived on the northern side pre-European occupation.

The area became a significant melting pot between the two nations after colonisation.

Any Artifacts discovered need to be reburied close to the proposed development site as possible.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to make comment on this AHCA. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,

Alan Medhurst.

Nattai Aboriginal Culture & Heritage Consultation Service.

ABN: 13 893 884 094.

Ph: 0452 106 830.

Email: ngunduwaa@live.com.au

M
MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

mcheritage.com.au

3 May 2024

Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
Justine Coplin
justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au

Dear Justine,

RE: Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3) –Survey invitation and letter of engagement- Proposed development at Pleasure Point

The proponent (Hodge Developments 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 survey for the above-named project for the 23rd May starting at 10am at the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point. We anticipate work will be complete within half a day, 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 survey of the study area to identify known or potential cultural heritage features. A cultural heritage report must be prepared following the survey 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.

Hodge Developments 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 survey. If you accept the terms outlined in the Letter of Engagement (attached) please sign the Letter of Engagement and return to MCH. Participation in the program is dependent on the receipt of the Letter of Engagement and insurance certificate of currencies (Workers Comp, Public Liability and Comprehensive Motor vehicle).

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the Heritage NSW 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

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Aboriginal Site Officer/Trainee Site Officer

Letter of Engagement

Hodge Developments Pty Ltd wishes to engage «Company» (Service Provider) to provide one Site Officer to undertake an archaeological survey of the proposed development at Pleasure Point.

The proponent and Service Provider agree to the terms and conditions of the engagement as follows:

Services
The Service Provider will engage one Site Officer to undertake the following:

- Survey (walking) of the project area
- a cultural heritage report and invoice within 28 days of receiving the draft report from MCH

Fees
The proponent has determined the rate of pay based on the overall project and job description being offered. The proponent will pay the following Fees to the Service Provider for Services:

- $80.00 + GST per person per hour for work undertaken by a Site Officer (inclusive of travel)

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:
Hodge Developments Pty Ltd
C/o- MCH
penny@mcheritage.com.au

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 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, Public Liability and Comprehensive Motor Vehicle insurances. Field representatives participating in the field work will be required to wear PPE including 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. If field staff attend the site without the required PPE, they will not be permitted on site or to participate in the field work. It is the responsibility of the Service Provider to ensure all field staff are made aware of this.

Bullying, harassment and unacceptable behaviour
All field staff are required to treat others with dignity, courtesy and respect at all times. Behaviours that are unacceptable and may be against the law, include (but not limited to) discrimination, bullying, sexual harassment, racial and religious vilification are unacceptable and are covered by federal and state legislation, abusive language and threats in any form. Field staff found to have engaged in such conduct will be asked to leave the site immediately and their manager contacted. Failure to leave the site may result in the local Police being contacted. It is the responsibility of the Service Provider to ensure all field staff are made aware of this.

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 two copies, keep one for yourself, and return the other signed copy to MCH within 10 days.

Acceptance (Survey at Pleasure Point)	
Signed by «Company»	
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 «Company».** **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:**

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Sent: Friday, 3 May 2024 8:31 AM
To: 'cazadirect@live.com'; 'bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com'; 'butuheritage@gmail.com'; 'maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au'; 'BPartell@glalc.org.au'; 'goobahchts@gmail.com'; 'Wenlissa01@hotmail.com'; 'philipkhan.acn@live.com.au'; 'kooridigs@gmail.com'; 'lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com'; 'mundawari.hc@gmail.com'; 'gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au'; 'thoorganura@gmail.com'; 'scott@tocomwall.com.au'; 'pearl-depoma@hotmail.com'; 'ngunduwaa@live.com.au'; 'oncountryliving@gmail.com'
Subject: Pleasure Point survey

RE: Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3) –Survey invitation - Proposed development at Pleasure Point

The proponent received a number of applications and after careful consideration we regret to advise that your application for paid participation has been unsuccessful. We do appreciate the time taken to submit an application and wish to reconfirm our intention to positively engage with the local Aboriginal community. In this spirit, if you wish to still participate in the survey on an unpaid basis, or be kept up-to-date on the progress of the survey, please contact Penny McCardle. Please note that if you intend to participate in the site survey then:

- Before commencement you must notify MCH for access arrangements and notification and provide MCH with a Certificate of Currency for Workers Compensation, Public Liability and Comprehensive Motor Vehicle insurances. MCH will also provide you with our OH&S requirements for field staff and request that you ensure all field staff participating in the project have read and understood the document fully prior to going out on site; and

- All field participants must wear covered shoes, long pants and long shirt (hi-visibility) with appropriate sun protection including hat. It is recommended that participants bring adequate amounts of food and water for the day.

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the Heritage NSW 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.

Following the completion of the field work, a draft copy of the assessment will be made available to you for comment. Should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact Penny McCardle on 0412 702 396.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

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penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Thomas Dahlstrom <gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 3 May 2024 9:18 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Pleasure Point survey

Send me the draft but don't dare ask for comment.

Regards

On 3 May 2024, at 9:16 am, penny@mcheritage.com.au wrote:

HI Thomas. Will do. However, as per the consultation requirements we will have to send you a copy of the draft report and ask for your response.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

<image001.png>

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From: Thomas Dahlstrom <gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 3 May 2024 9:12 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Pleasure Point survey

Thank you again Penny. You be sure to let the proponent know that those selected for survey should also be relied on for comment on the draft achar. Please don't ask me.
I will still receive correspondence.

Regards
Thomas

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Sent: Tuesday, 28 May 2024 2:22 PM
To: 'cazadirect@live.com'; 'bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com'; 'butuheritage@gmail.com'; 'maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au'; 'BPartell@glalc.org.au'; 'goobahchts@gmail.com'; 'Wenlissa01@hotmail.com'; 'philipkhan.acn@live.com.au'; 'kooridigs@gmail.com'; 'lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com'; 'mundawari.hc@gmail.com'; 'thoorganura@gmail.com'; 'scott@tocomwall.com.au'; 'pearl-depoma@hotmail.com'; 'ngunduwaa@live.com.au'; 'oncountryliving@gmail.com'; 'justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au'
Subject: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report
Attachments: Pleasure Point Draft 28 5 2024.pdf

Dear all,

RE: Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3 & 4 – Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Please find enclosed a copy of the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the above-named project for your review.

The ACHA includes information provided by the knowledge holders and is included with their permission. As required by the Heritage NSW - 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 will be included in the final report.

MCH would like to provide further opportunity to provide your further input and request your comments on the draft ACHA. Additionally, any concerns you may have, are also important, and we would like to provide another 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 report, no later than C.O.B. 25th June 2024.

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the Heritage NSW 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.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

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penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Sent: Tuesday, 28 May 2024 2:25 PM
To: 'gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au'
Subject: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report
Attachments: Pleasure Point Draft 28 5 2024.pdf

Dear Thomas,

RE: Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3 & 4 – Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Please find enclosed a copy of the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the above-named project for your review.

The ACHA includes information provided by the knowledge holders and is included with their permission. As required by the Heritage NSW - 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 will be included in the final report.

As requested in your email dated 3rd May 2024, MCH are not asking for any response from you, we are simply providing you with the draft report.

As outlined in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), Stage 4 (S. 4.4.3) MCH have requested responses from the other RAPS no later than C.O.B. 25th June 2025.

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the Heritage NSW 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.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

M
McCARDLE
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Adamstown 2289 NSW
P: 0412 702 396
mcheritage.com.au

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penny@mcheritage.com.au

To: Wendy Morgan
Subject: RE: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report

From: Wendy Morgan <Wenlissa01@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 29 May 2024 4:57 PM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: RE: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report

Hi Penny,

Thanks for the DRAFT ACHA on the Proposed development at Pleasure Point.

I would like to apologise for not attending the community consultation day.

We live in the area and it is a short drive to the venue.

We support the ACHCR for this project.

We would like to work with you on this project during the excavation if possible? our cultural and heritage officer would be a benefit to your project. Brad Maybury has years of experience he can offer you.

We look forward to working with you.

Kind regards

Wendy Morgan
CEO GARI
0414 964 657

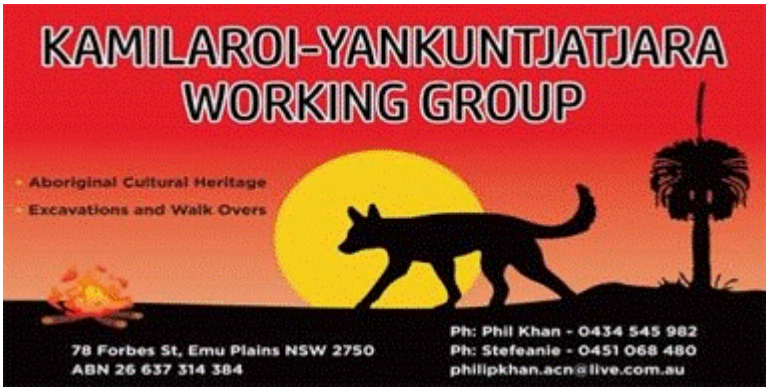
penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Phil Khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 5 June 2024 1:08 PM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: RE: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report

Hi Dr Penny,

Thank you for your Draft ACHAR for Pleasure Point, we would like to agree and support your recommendations.

Kind Regards
Phil Khan – Director
P 0451068480
E philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
ABN 26 637 314 384



Sent from Mail for Windows

From: penny@mcheritage.com.au <penny@mcheritage.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, May 28, 2024 2:22:13 PM
To: cazadirect@live.com <cazadirect@live.com>; bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com <bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com>; butuheritage@gmail.com <butuheritage@gmail.com>; maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au <maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au>; BPartell@glalc.org.au <BPartell@glalc.org.au>; goobahchts@gmail.com <goobahchts@gmail.com>; Wenlissa01@hotmail.com <Wenlissa01@hotmail.com>; philipkhan.acn@live.com.au <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>; kooridigs@gmail.com <kooridigs@gmail.com>; lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com <lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com>; mundawari.hc@gmail.com <mundawari.hc@gmail.com>; thoorganura@gmail.com <thoorganura@gmail.com>; scott@tocomwall.com.au <scott@tocomwall.com.au>; pearl-depoma@hotmail.com <pearl-depoma@hotmail.com>; ngunduwaa@live.com.au <ngunduwaa@live.com.au>; oncountryliving@gmail.com <oncountryliving@gmail.com>; justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au <justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au>
Subject: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report

Dear all,

RE: Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3 & 4 – Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Please find enclosed a copy of the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the above-named project for your review.

penny@mcheritage.com.au

From: Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>
Sent: Sunday, 23 June 2024 10:08 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report
Attachments: A1.PL.2025.pdf; A1.WC.2025.pdf

Contact: **Carolyn Hickey**
Mobile: **0411650057**
Email: **Cazadirect@live.com**
Address: **10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745**
ABN: **: 20 616 970 327**

Hi Penny,
I have reviewed the document and support the draft ACHA Information and Methodology.

I would like to be included in all Meetings, Reports, Sharing Cultural Information, and Field Work.
I have attached A1 Indigenous Services Insurances.

A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES, Represents over 100 Indigenous Locals

When Selecting Groups for Engagement;
Please consider that **A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES** is a member of the **NSW INDIGENOUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**
We carry the NSWICC Assured logo showing that **A1 Indigenous Services** has met National Policy requirements as upheld by the First Australians Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FACCI) for being identified as a **100% First Nations Owned Indigenous Business** That has demonstrate compliance with Government and Industry Regulators.

I agree to my details being supplied to OEH and the LALC
Please feel free to contact me on details supplied

Kind Regards,
Carolyn Hickey

M
McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

mcheritage.com.au

26 June 2024

Via email

Dear All,

RE: Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 4 –Final Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed development at Pleasure Point

MCH and Hodge Developments Pty Ltd (Proponent) would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your involvement in the above-named project. Your time and input have been instrumental throughout the project

As outlined in the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), Stage 4 (S. 4.4.5please find a copy of the final ACHA attached for your records.

We look forward to continue working with you in the future.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

mcheritage.com.au

27 May 2025

Via email

Dear all,

RE: Pleasure Point

MCH has been engaged by Hodge Developments Pty Ltd (Project Manager) on behalf of Pedlove Pty Ltd (Landowner) to undertake an Archaeological test excavation of an area identified by Heritage NSW within the above-named project area.

PROPOSED TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Following direction from Heritage NSW, the test excavation will be located in the south eastern section of the project area (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Location of test pits

The methodology will be in accordance with the Heritage NSW Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010, Section 2.2. and will include:

- the test excavation units will be placed on a 5m x 5m cross section pattern at the location of a previous scar tree;
- test excavations will cease when enough information has been recovered to adequately characterise the objects/site(s) present with regard to their nature and significance;
- 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. 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 the base of the identified Aboriginal object-bearing units, or until the B horizon is reached;
- 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; and
- all artefacts will be removed at the end of each day for security and held with MCH until the artefact analysis is complete and will be handed to the RAPs (care and control to be determined).

Following the completion of the test excavation, an artefact analysis was 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). Artefact 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.

TEST EXCAVATION RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The assessment is designed to address a number of research hypothesis. The research questions listed below derive from 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 single or multiple episodes of occupation 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?
- 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?

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 24th June 2025. **An earlier response would be greatly appreciated**.

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the Heritage NSW, please ensure that if any response is deemed confidential that this is either stated at the beginning of a conversation or stamped/written on each piece of paper/email 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 and MCH as your indication that your organisation has no comments.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Pleasure Point

I, _____ (*please insert your name*) of _____ (*please insert the name of your group*), **agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in the information packet for the above-named project.

_____

_____

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 in the information packet for the above-named project 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: _____

ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDER SITE OFFICER APPLICATION

Position description (site officers are selected by the proponent and based on the information provided by you (CV, experience, reference check, insurances, rates).

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 the required PPE
- 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 NPWS 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:

- manual digging, heavy lifting, sieving
- 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 fieldwork 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 for renumeration for fieldwork.

Engagement & Payment

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. Engagement of the Service Provider will be a rate that may be based on a number of factors, including but not limited to, the overall project budget, job description, receipt of CVs and insurance certificate of currencies.

The quoted rate is the rate to be paid by the Proponent to the Service Provider - not to the individual site officer/trainee site officer. Payment will only be made for the provision of the services (actual hours worked), not for the time spent travelling to and from site, and there is no daily or half daily rate. 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

Pleasure Point

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	
Position applied for	Site officer ☐ Trainee Site Officer ☐
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)	
Please provide the contact details of at least one 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.

FINANCIAL (do not fill out GST column if you are not registered for GST)

Hourly rate	Excluding GST	Including GST	Other Information
$	$	$	

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY (OH&S)

All participants are required to comply with MCH and the proponents OH&S requirements, including PPE requirements (long pants, long sleeved shirt, high visibility clothing, hat, sunscreen and steel caped boots). You will be advised of any additional requirements. All fieldworkers will arrive on time at the meeting location and stay for the duration of the fieldwork. All fieldworkers will need to bring lunch, snacks and drinking water.

This also includes appropriate and acceptable behaviour at all times and be fit and ready for work (including being alcohol, drug and fatigue free).

Failure to comply will prevent you from participating in the field work.

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Pleasure Point

I, Phil Khan (*please insert your name*) of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (*please insert the name of your group*), **agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in the information packet for the above-named project.

Signed: Phil Khan Date: 3/06/2025

Position within organisation: Director

I, _____ (*please insert your name*) of _____ (*please insert the name of your group*), **do not agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in in the information packet for the above-named project 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: _____

ABORIGINAL SITE OFFICER APPLICATION FORM

Pleasure Point

An Aboriginal site officer application form must be filled out for each individual seeking engagement as a site officer.

Name of organisation (if relevant)	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group Pty Ltd
Name	Phil Khan
Contact number	0451068480
Mailing address	78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750
Email address	philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
Position applied for	Site officer [X] Trainee Site Officer [ ]
Please list any formal qualifications or relevant experience to the position applied for (attach documentation as required)	Our RAPS have up to 16yrs Cultural Heritage experience in fieldwork - manual excavations/digging, sieving,identifying artefacts, setting up transits setting/packing up equipment onsite, walk overs, meetings
Please list any previous archaeological, sites, survey, excavation or other relevant experience (attach additional sheets)	Transport - M6 Project - AMBS Archaeology - Testing 2025 Austral Archaeology - Glenfield - Testing 2025 Extent Heritage - Parramatta - Testing 2025 (required fit test)
Please provide the contact details of at least one archaeologist who can be contacted as a referee	Tyler AMBS - 0466846081

INSURANCES

Public Liability	Expiry date: attached	(attach certificate of currency)
Worker Compensation	Expiry date: attached	(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.

FINANCIAL (do not fill out GST column if you are not registered for GST)

Hourly rate	Excluding GST	Including GST	Other Information
$125	$125	$137.50	

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY (OH&S)

All participants are required to comply with MCH and the proponents OH&S requirements, including PPE requirements (long pants, long sleeved shirt, high visibility clothing, hat, sunscreen and steel caped boots). You will be advised of any additional requirements. All fieldworkers will arrive on time at the meeting location and stay for the duration of the fieldwork. All fieldworkers will need to bring lunch, snacks and drinking water.

This also includes appropriate and acceptable behaviour at all times and be fit and ready for work (including being alcohol, drug and fatigue free).

Failure to comply will prevent you from participating in the field work.

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Pleasure Point

I, CAROLYN HICKEY (*please insert your name*) of A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES (*please insert the name of your group*), **agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in the information packet for the above-named project.

_____

_____

Signed: _____ Date: 11/06/2025

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 in the information packet for the above-named project 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: _____

ABORIGINAL SITE OFFICER APPLICATION FORM

Pleasure Point

An Aboriginal site officer application form must be filled out for each individual seeking engagement as a site officer.

Name of organisation (if relevant)	A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES
Name	CAROLYN HICKEY
Contact number	0411650057
Mailing address	73 RUSSELL ST EMU PLAINS NSW 2750
Email address	CAZADIRECT@LIVE.COM
Position applied for	Site officer ☑ Trainee Site Officer ☐
Please list any formal qualifications or relevant experience to the position applied for (attach documentation as required)	OVER 25 YEARS IN CULTURAL AND HERITAGE WORK
Please list any previous archaeological, sites, survey, excavation or other relevant experience (attach additional sheets)	Northern Road Stage 5 & 6/ TFNSW -Warragamba Dam Project -Western Sydney Airport -Badgerys Creek -Elizabeth Drive/ Artefact -Bridge Street/ Artefact -Central Station/ Artefact -Parramatta River Tenth Avenue Austral -M12/ TFNSW -Box Hill/ Extent -Trinity Grammar School -Elizabeth Drive/Artefact -Transport M12 -Muswellbrook Bypass -Singleton Bypass Muswellbrook Solar farm Muswellbrook mine -Heatherbrae Hunter River School -Cessnock / Gillieston Heights -M1/Raymond Terrence -Hunter High school -APA New England Hwy -M1 New England Highway Many more
Please provide the contact details of at least one archaeologist who can be contacted as a referee	Crystal Garabedian / Biosis Archeologest Business Development Lead 0456 625 253 SARAH MANE / Umwelt Archaeologist 0415 293 874 RYAN DESIC / Umwelt Principal Archaeologist 0411 329 712

INSURANCES

Public Liability	Expiry date:	9/2/ 2026	(attach certificate of currency)
Worker Compensation	Expiry date:	31/01/2026	(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.

FINANCIAL (do not fill out GST column if you are not registered for GST)

Hourly rate	Excluding GST	Including GST	Other Information
$ 156.25	$ 156.25	$171.88	

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY (OH&S)

All participants are required to comply with MCH and the proponents OH&S requirements, including PPE requirements (long pants, long sleeved shirt, high visibility clothing, hat, sunscreen and steel caped boots). You will be advised of any additional requirements. All fieldworkers will arrive on time at the meeting location and stay for the duration of the fieldwork. All fieldworkers will need to bring lunch, snacks and drinking water.

This also includes appropriate and acceptable behaviour at all times and be fit and ready for work (including being alcohol, drug and fatigue free).

Failure to comply will prevent you from participating in the field work.

The quoted rate is the rate to be paid by the Proponent to the Service Provider - not to the individual site officer/trainee site officer. Payment will only be made for the provision of the services (actual hours worked), not for the time spent travelling to and from site, and there is no daily or half daily rate. 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

An Aboriginal site officer application form must be filled out for each individual seeking engagement as a site officer.

Name of organisation (if relevant)	Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated
Name	Wendy Morgan
Contact number	0414 964 657
Mailing address	113 Reservoir Road Mt Pritchard NSW 2170
Email address	Wenlissa01@hotmail.com
Position applied for	Site officer [x] Trainee Site Officer [ ]
Please list any formal qualifications or relevant experience to the position applied for (attach documentation as required)	.I wish to apply for a Sites Officers Position on this Project for Guntawang's Cultural and Heritage Officer Brad Maybury. Brad has years of experience working as a casual sites officer for Guntawang, He has been Educated by his Great Uncle who was a sites man on our homelands Guboo Ted Thomas of the Yuin Nation. Brad has also been educated by Dean Kelly a sites man from the La Perouse Area. He has participated in excavations with numerous archaeologist and site surveys. This education can not be taught in any University it is handed down knowledge by Elders in our Community.
Please list any previous archaeological, sites, survey, excavation or other relevant experience (attach additional sheets)	1/ Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd Sandy Creek Road and Dendorbium Mine Area. (Sites Survey) 2/ AECOM Badgery Creek Western Sydney Airport (Sites Survey and Excavation) 3/ Austral Archaeology Turner Road Currans Hills (Excavation) 4/ Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd 2414 Tullimbar Stages 5 to 9 (excavation)
Please provide the contact details of at least one archaeologist who can be contacted as a referee	Dr Darren Jordan (Principal Archaeologist) AECOM Mobile number is +61 431 835 993 email address Darran.jordan@aecom.com

INSURANCES

Public Liability	Expiry date:	11/11/25	(attach certificate of currency)
Worker Compensation	Expiry date:	11/11/25	(attach certificate of currency)
Comprehensive Motor Vehicle	Expiry date:	29/5/26	(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.

FINANCIAL (do not fill out GST column if you are not registered for GST)

Hourly rate	Excluding GST	Including GST	Other Information
$ 100.00	$ N/A	$	

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY (OH&S)

All participants are required to comply with MCH and the proponents OH&S requirements, including PPE requirements (long pants, long sleeved shirt, high visibility clothing, hat, sunscreen and steel caped boots). You will be advised of any additional requirements. All fieldworkers will arrive on time at the meeting location and stay for the duration of the fieldwork. All fieldworkers will need to bring lunch, snacks and drinking water.

This also includes appropriate and acceptable behaviour at all times and be fit and ready for work (including being alcohol, drug and fatigue free).

Failure to comply will prevent you from participating in the field work.

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

I, ____Wendy Morgan of _Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc, **agree to the methodology** outlined by MCH in the information packet for the above-named project.

_____

_____

Signed: _____ Date: ___17/06/2025_____

Position within organisation: _CEO GARI Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Inc_____

From: penny@mcheritage.com.au
To: "cazadirect@live.com"; "Wenlissa01@hotmail.com"; "philipkhan.acn@live.com.au"
Subject: Pleasure Point
Date: Sunday, 6 July 2025 12:01:00 PM
Attachments: Invitation & Letter of Eng.pdf
image001.png

Hi all,

Please see the attached

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION
This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and are intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, or the person responsible for delivering the email to the intended recipient, you have received this email in error. If so, please immediately notify us by reply email to the sender and delete from your computer the original transmission and its contents. Any use, dissemination, forwarding, printing or copying of this email and any file attachments is strictly prohibited. Thank you for your assistance.

MCCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

mcheritage.com.au

6 July 2025

Via email

Dear All,

RE: Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3) –Test excavation invitation and letter of engagement- Proposed development at Pleasure Point

The proponent (Hodge Developments 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 for the 4th August 2025 at 8am at the corner of Heathcote Road and Pleasure Point Road, Pleasure Point. We anticipate work will be complete within half a day, 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 survey of the study area to identify known or potential cultural heritage features. A cultural heritage report must be prepared following the survey 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.

Hodge Developments 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 survey. If you accept the terms outlined in the Letter of Engagement (attached) please sign the Letter of Engagement and return to MCH. Participation in the program is dependent on the receipt of the Letter of Engagement and insurance certificate of currencies (Workers Comp, Public Liability and Comprehensive Motor vehicle).

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the Heritage NSW 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

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Aboriginal Site Officer/Trainee Site Officer

Letter of Engagement

Hodge Developments Pty Ltd wishes to engage «Company» (Service Provider) to provide one Site Officer to undertake an archaeological test excavation of the proposed development at Pleasure Point.

The proponent and Service Provider agree to the terms and conditions of the engagement as follows:

Services
The Service Provider will engage one Site Officer to undertake the following:

- Test excavation – digging, lifting, sieving
- a cultural heritage report and invoice within 28 days of receiving the draft report from MCH

Fees
The proponent has determined the rate of pay based on the overall project and job description being offered. The proponent will pay the following Fees to the Service Provider for Services:

- $80.00 + GST per person per hour for work undertaken by a Site Officer (inclusive of travel)

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:
Hodge Developments Pty Ltd
C/o- MCH
penny@mcheritage.com.au

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 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, Public Liability and Comprehensive Motor Vehicle insurances. Field representatives participating in the field work will be required to wear PPE including 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. If field staff attend the site without the required PPE, they will not be permitted on site or to participate in the field work. It is the responsibility of the Service Provider to ensure all field staff are made aware of this.

Bullying, harassment and unacceptable behaviour
All field staff are required to treat others with dignity, courtesy and respect at all times. Behaviours that are unacceptable and may be against the law, include (but not limited to) discrimination, bullying, sexual harassment, racial and religious vilification are unacceptable and are covered by federal and state legislation, abusive language and threats in any form. Field staff found to have engaged in such conduct will be asked to leave the site immediately and their manager contacted. Failure to leave the site may result in the local Police being contacted. It is the responsibility of the Service Provider to ensure all field staff are made aware of this.

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 two copies, keep one for yourself, and return the other signed copy to MCH within 10 days.

Acceptance (Test excavation at Pleasure Point)	
Signed by «Company»	
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 «Company».** **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:**

From:	penny@mcheritage.com.au
To:	"bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com"; "butuheritage@gmail.com"; "maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au"; "BPartell@glalc.org.au"; "goobahchts@gmail.com"; "kooridigs@gmail.com"; "lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com"; "mundawari.hc@gmail.com"; "thoorganura@gmail.com"; "scott@tocomwall.com.au"; "pearl-depoma@hotmail.com"; "ngunduwaa@live.com.au"; "oncountryliving@gmail.com"; "justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au"; "gamila_roi@yahoo.com.au"
Subject:	Development at Pleasure Point
Date:	Sunday, 6 July 2025 12:00:00 PM
Attachments:	image001.png

RE: Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3) – Test excavation invitation – Proposed developmnet at Pleasure Point

The proponent thoroughly evaluates all responses submitted by the RAPs in relation to the information packets. This includes reviewing CVs, references, experience, insurance details, and proposed rates of pay. Such careful consideration enables the proponent to make an informed decision when it comes to selecting participants who will receive renumeration for their participation in the survey.

Regrettably, your group did not provide any response to the information pack, thereby leaving the proponent without any knowledge or information about your group, experience, or qualifications. Consequently, the proponent is unable to offer your group renumeration for participation in the survey.

If your group is still interested in participating in the survey on an unpaid basis, or if you would like to stay updated on the progress of the survey, please contact Penny McCardle. Please note that if you intend to participate in the site survey then:

- Before commencement you must notify MCH for access arrangements and notification and provide MCH with a Certificate of Currency for Workers Compensation, Public Liability and Comprehensive Motor Vehicle insurances. MCH will also provide you with our OH&S requirements for field staff and request that you ensure all field staff participating in the project have read and understood the document fully prior to going out on site; and

- All field participants must wear covered shoes, long pants and long shirt (hi-visibility) with appropriate sun protection including hat. It is recommended that participants bring adequate amounts of food and water for the day.

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the Heritage NSW 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.

Following the completion of the field work, a draft copy of the assessment will be made available to you for comment. Should you have any further questions, please do not

hesitate to contact Penny McCardle on 0412 702 396.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

M
McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION
This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and are intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, or the person responsible for delivering the email to the intended recipient, you have received this email in error. If so, please immediately notify us by reply email to the sender and delete from your computer the original transmission and its contents. Any use, dissemination, forwarding, printing or copying of this email and any file attachments is strictly prohibited. Thank you for your assistance.

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 two copies, keep one for yourself, and return the other signed copy to MCH within 10 days.

Gunaetang Aboriginal Resources Inc

Acceptance (Test excavation at Pleasure Point)

Signed by «Company» CEO

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 «Company».
Please provide your ABN: 85 329 510 928

Signature of Witness	**Signature of authorised person**
Print name of Witness	**Print name of authorised person**
	Wendy Morgan CEO
	Print title and position of authorised person
Date: 10/02/2025	**Date:** 10/02/2025

From:	penny@mcheritage.com.au
To:	"cazadirect@live.com"; "Wenlissa01@hotmail.com"; "philipkhan.acn@live.com.au"; "bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com"; "butuheritage@gmail.com"; "maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au"; "BPartell@glalc.org.au"; "goobahchts@gmail.com"; "kooridigs@gmail.com"; "lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com"; "mundawari.hc@gmail.com"; "thoorganura@gmail.com"; "scott@tocomwall.com.au"; "pearl-depoma@hotmail.com"; "ngunduwaa@live.com.au"; "oncountryliving@gmail.com"; "justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au"
Subject:	Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report
Date:	Tuesday, 5 August 2025 12:55:00 PM
Attachments:	Pleasure Point Draft 5 8 2025.pdf image001.png

Dear all,

RE: Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3 & 4 –Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Please find enclosed a copy of the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) archaeological test excavation for the above-named project for your review.

The ACHA includes information provided by the knowledge holders and is included with their permission. As required by the Heritage NSW - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCA 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 will be included in the final report.

MCH would like to provide further opportunity to provide your further input and request your comments on the draft ACHA. Additionally, any concerns you may have, are also important, and we would like to provide another opportunity to address any concerns you may have.

Although outlined in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCA 2010), Stage 4 (S. 4.4.3) 28 days are provided for a response, Heritage NSW have allowed MCH to request a response in 2 weeks as the first half of the ACHA was previously reviewed. The new additions to the current ACHA include ….

MCH would appreciate your input and your comments on the draft report, no later than C.O.B. 2nd September 2025.

As all communications, including phone calls, faxes, letters, and e-mails must be included in the consultation component of the report as per the Heritage NSW 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.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

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From: penny@mcheritage.com.au
To: "Phil Khan"
Subject: RE: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report
Date: Thursday, 28 August 2025 4:45:00 PM
Attachments: image001.png

HI Phil,

No problem, sent on 7/7/2025

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Working days: Monday - Thursday, 9am - 5pm
NSW Police & Forensic Medicine: Available any time

M
McCARDLE
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From: Phil Khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 28 August 2025 11:16 AM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report

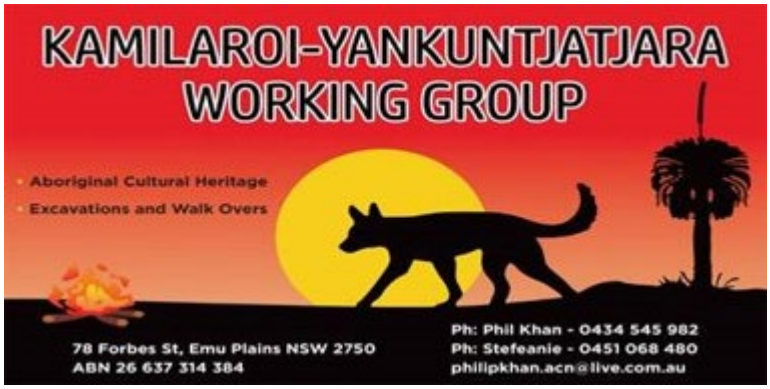
Hi Penny,

I double checked through all my records and cannot fid anything regarding the site survey or testing, not sure what happened there.

I appreciate you confirming the details of when the testing invite came through.

Have a nice day.

Kinds Regards
Stefeanie
P 0451068480
Email: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
ABN 26 637 314 384



From: penny@mcheritage.com.au <penny@mcheritage.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 25 August 2025 3:36 PM
To: 'Phil Khan' <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Subject: RE: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report

HI Phil,

I checked our records and an invitation was sent to you on 6th July 2025. (see attached).

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Working days: Monday - Thursday, 9am - 5pm
NSW Police & Forensic Medicine: Available any time

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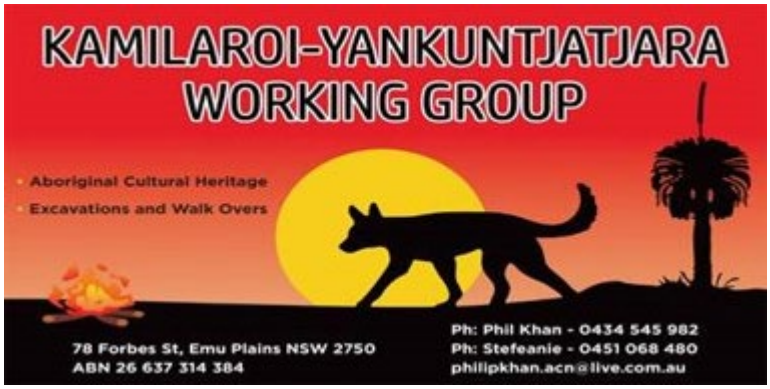
From: Phil Khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 25 August 2025 1:03 PM
To: penny@mcheritage.com.au
Subject: Re: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report

Hi Dr Penny,

Thank you for sending the Draft ACHA for Pleasure Point. **We would like to note that we were not invited to participate in the site survey or the test excavations,** as mentioned in your report. Despite this, we agree with and support your recommendations. Additionally, we suggest that monitoring be conducted by RAP during the bulk earthworks.

We look forward to collaborating with you on this project.

Kinds Regards
Phil Khan – Director
P 0451068480
Email: philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
ABN 26 637 314 384



From: penny@mcheritage.com.au <penny@mcheritage.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 5 August 2025 12:58 PM
To: cazadirect@live.com <cazadirect@live.com>; Wenlissa01@hotmail.com <Wenlissa01@hotmail.com>; philipkhan.acn@live.com.au <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>; bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com <bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com>; butuheritage@gmail.com <butuheritage@gmail.com>; maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au <maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au>; BPartell@glalc.org.au <BPartell@glalc.org.au>; goobahchts@gmail.com <goobahchts@gmail.com>; kooridigs@gmail.com <kooridigs@gmail.com>; lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com <lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com>; mundawari.hc@gmail.com <mundawari.hc@gmail.com>; thoorganura@gmail.com <thoorganura@gmail.com>; scott@tocomwall.com.au <scott@tocomwall.com.au>; pearl-depoma@hotmail.com <pearl-depoma@hotmail.com>; ngunduwaa@live.com.au <ngunduwaa@live.com.au>; oncountryliving@gmail.com <oncountryliving@gmail.com>; justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au <justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au>
Subject: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report

Dear all,

RE: Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 3 & 4 –Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed development at Pleasure Point

Please find enclosed a copy of the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) archaeological test excavation for the above-named project for your review.

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MCH would like to provide further opportunity to provide your further input and request your comments on the draft ACHA. Additionally, any concerns you may have, are also important, and we would like to provide another opportunity to address any concerns you may have.

Although outlined in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCA 2010), Stage 4 (S. 4.4.3) 28 days are provided for a response, Heritage NSW have allowed MCH to request a response in 2 weeks as the first half of the ACHA was previously reviewed. The new additions to the current ACHA include ….

MCH would appreciate your input and your comments on the draft report, no later than C.O.B. 2nd September 2025.

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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.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

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From: penny@mcheritage.com.au
To: "cazadirect@live.com"; "Wenlissa01@hotmail.com"; "philipkhan.acn@live.com.au"; "bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com"; "butuheritage@gmail.com"; "maz_lolli@yahoo.com.au"; "BPartell@glalc.org.au"; "goobahchts@gmail.com"; "kooridigs@gmail.com"; "lyndsayaurquhart@gmail.com"; "mundawari.hc@gmail.com"; "thoorganura@gmail.com"; "scott@tocomwall.com.au"; "pearl-depoma@hotmail.com"; "ngunduwaa@live.com.au"; "oncountryliving@gmail.com"; "justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au"
Subject: RE: Proposed development at Pleasure Point - draft report
Date: Monday, 1 September 2025 2:54:00 PM
Attachments: image001.png

Dear all,

Please note that the deadline for submitting comments or reports for the above-mentioned project is tomorrow, September 2nd, 2025, at close of business.

Kind regards,

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal & Forensic Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

Working days: Monday - Thursday, 9am - 5pm
NSW Police & Forensic Medicine: Available any time

M
McCARDLE
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M
McCARDLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

mcheritage.com.au

2 September 2025

Via email

Dear All,

RE: Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Stage 4 –Final Cultural Heritage Assessment - Proposed development at Pleasure Point

MCH and Hodge Developments Pty Ltd (Proponent) would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your involvement in the above-named project. Your time and input have been instrumental throughout the project

As outlined in the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010), Stage 4 (S. 4.4.5) please find a copy of the final ACHA attached for your records.

We look forward to continue working with you in the future.

Yours sincerely,
for McCardle Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd

Dr. Penny McCardle
Principal Archaeologist
Forensic Anthropologist

APPENDIX B

AHIMS search results

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : Pleasure point

Client Service ID : 861263

Penny Mccardle

Po Box 166

Adamstown New South Wales 2289

Attention: Penny Mccardle

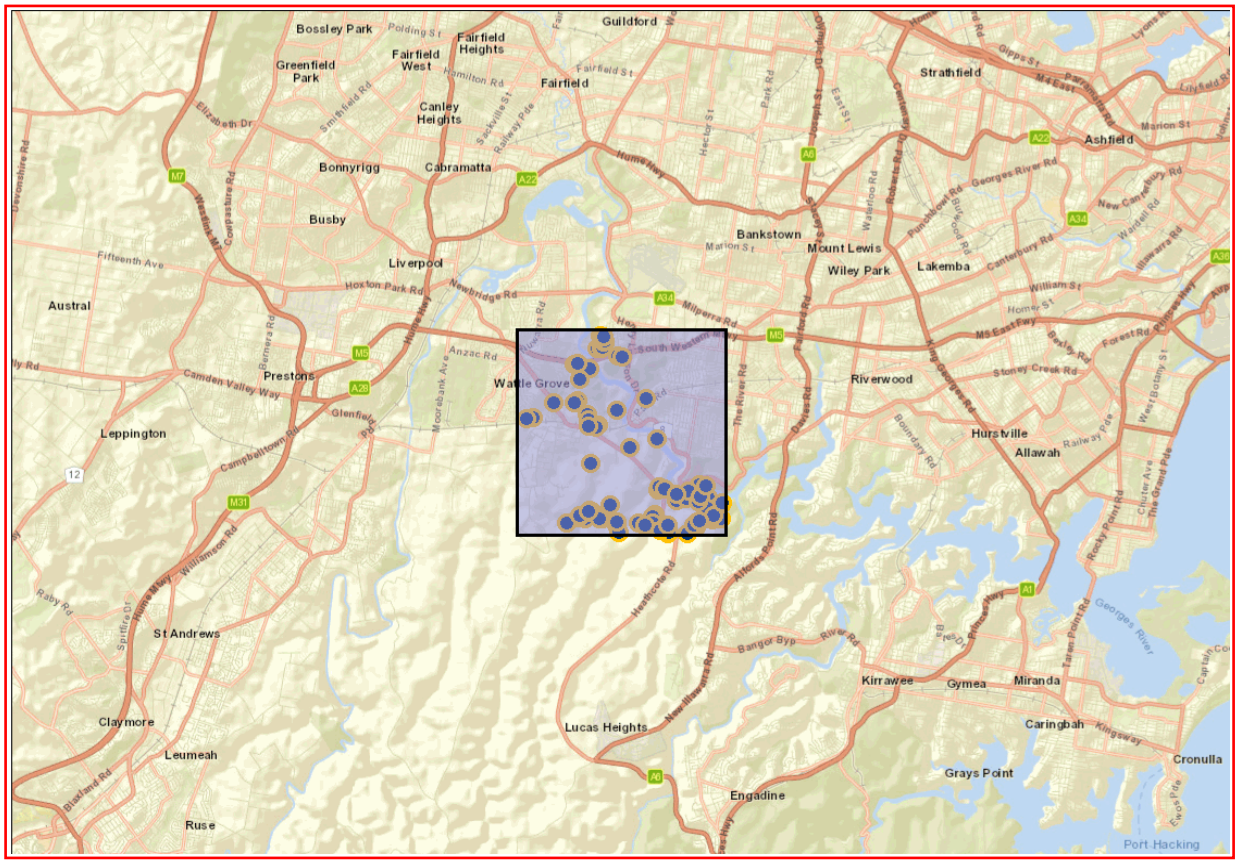
Email: penny@mcheritage.com.au

Date: 05 February 2024

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 310300.0 - 316300.0, Northings : 6236750.0 - 6242750.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Penny Mccardle on 05 February 2024.

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 Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

107	**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 (https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW 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 Heritage NSW 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.

Level 6, 10 Valentine Ave, Parramatta 2150
Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta NSW 2124
Tel: (02) 9585 6345

ABN 34 945 244 274
Email: ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Pleasure point

Client Service ID : 861263

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2873	MPO5	AGD	56	316106	6237040	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw					**Permits**		
45-6-2984	HR PAD 9	GDA	56	315525	6237022	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
52-2-1786	Moore Reserve Shelter;MRS;	AGD	56	312328	6238600	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -, Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove,Rock Engraving,Shelter with Art,Shelter with Deposit	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Bobbie Oakley					**Permits**		
45-5-2920	H438	AGD	56	312710	6236980	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
45-5-4827	Riverlands Scar Tree 6	GDA	56	312736	6242256	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		
45-5-2944	H366	AGD	56	314620	6236570	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**						**Permits**		
45-5-2355	WGO 3-1; (duplicate copy 45-5-0972)	AGD	56	310620	6239950	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Philip Boot					**Permits**		
45-5-2901	H336	AGD	56	313130	6236800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
45-5-2967	H1013	AGD	56	313175	6236575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**						**Permits**		
45-5-4832	Riverlands Scar Tree 16	GDA	56	312649	6242331	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		
45-5-4823	Riverlands Scar Tree 2	GDA	56	312770	6242434	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/02/2024 for Penny Mccardle for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 310300.0 - 316300.0, Northings : 6236750.0 - 6242750.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Pleasure point

Client Service ID : 861263

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-4109	HR PAD 12	GDA	56	315285	6236784	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-6-2872	MPO4	AGD	56	316066	6237040	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw					**Permits**		
45-6-1842	Blackwall Rock;	AGD	56	315516	6238050	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	1333
	Contact	**Recorders**	Warren Bluff					**Permits**		
45-5-2923	H435	AGD	56	312200	6236960	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
45-5-4831	Riverlands Scar Tree 15	GDA	56	312712	6242455	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		
45-5-0442	Holsworthy Picnic Point M7	AGD	56	314846	6237570	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1018
	Contact	**Recorders**	Shelly Greer					**Permits**		
52-2-0215	Red Hand Stencils Shelter	GDA	56	314956	6237925	Closed site	Valid	Habitation Structure : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Guy Holloway,Mr.Graham Avery,Sutherland Shire Council - Graham Avery					**Permits**		
45-5-3209	SPL 2	AGD	56	313051	6241800	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 2		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**		
45-5-4814	Scar Tree 11	GDA	56	312550	6242220	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		
45-5-1060	Voyager Point ISF 3;VP ISF3;	GDA	56	312633	6239938	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jo McDonald,Elizabeth Rich					**Permits**		
45-5-4817	Scar Tree 9	GDA	56	312672	6242225	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		
45-5-4816	Scar Tree 8	GDA	56	312672	6242236	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 05/02/2024 for Penny Mccardle for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 310300.0 - 316300.0, Northings : 6236750.0 - 6242750.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Pleasure point

Client Service ID : 861263

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					Permits		
45-5-2958	Site H 895	AGD	56	314170	6237000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Bobbie Oakley					Permits		
45-5-2450	PP1	AGD	56	314230	6239390	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Michael Therin					Permits		
45-5-2928	H594	AGD	56	312400	6237185	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.K Heffernan					Permits		
45-5-0337	Greenwood 1;Freeway No.5;	AGD	56	311800	6241530	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	260,824,1018,2132
	Contact	Recorders	F Cain,Ms.Laila Haglund					Permits	285,337	
45-5-2933	H574	AGD	56	312325	6237230	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
45-5-4303	New Brighton Isolated Find	GDA	56	312347	6241606	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Fenella Atkinson					Permits	3623,3628	
45-5-4824	Riverlands Scar Tree 3	GDA	56	312759	6242392	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	Recorders	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					Permits		
45-5-2925	H636	AGD	56	313850	6236850	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					Permits		
45-5-0972	WGO3-1	AGD	56	310620	6239950	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2826
	Contact	Recorders	Philip Boot					Permits	702,905	
45-5-2966	H1012	AGD	56	314225	6237125	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3390	MPO10	AGD	56	315136	6237640	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	Recorders	Helen Brayshaw					Permits		
45-5-2645	HCRST2	AGD	56	313450	6239110	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	**Recorders**	Jeff Thomas					**Permits**		
45-6-2870	MPO2	GDA	56	315954	6237290	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw,Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-6-2871	MPO3	GDA	56	316004	6237210	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw,Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-6-1843	Anvill Rock;	AGD	56	315696	6237600	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1333
	Contact	**Recorders**	Warren Bluff					**Permits**		
45-6-1654	Georges River;M2;	GDA	56	316154	6237240	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	2005
	Contact	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw,Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-6-0960	Georges River;White Boomerang Cave;	GDA	56	315541	6236963	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	122
	Contact	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw,Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-6-2985	HR PAD 10	GDA	56	315552	6237046	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-6-2983	HR PAD 8	GDA	56	315658	6237171	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-6-3230	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Colin Davison,OEH-Hurstville					**Permits**		
45-5-1059	Voyager Point ISF 2;VP ISF2;	AGD	56	312210	6240050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jo McDonald,Elizabeth Rich					**Permits**		
45-5-2930	H592	AGD	56	312290	6237150	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.K Heffernan					**Permits**		
45-5-5286	Riverlands Golf Course PAD	GDA	56	312705	6242392	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont,Artefact Heritage and Environment -					**Permits**		
45-5-4826	Riverlands Scar Tree 5	GDA	56	312745	6242310	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Pleasure point

Client Service ID : 861263

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		
45-5-2948	Site H751	AGD	56	314450	6236810	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Kelvin Officer					**Permits**		
45-5-2949	Site H752	AGD	56	314530	6236810	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Kelvin Officer					**Permits**		
45-5-2369	WGO3-2;(REFER TO 45-5-0971)	AGD	56	310430	6239900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Philip Boot					**Permits**		
45-5-5109	Sirius Rd Midden - (NOT AN ABORIGINAL SITE)	GDA	56	313175	6240405	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : 1		103915
	Contact	**Recorders**	Ms.Tory Stening,Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage					**Permits**	4501	
45-5-2922	H436	AGD	56	312600	6237050	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
45-6-2875	MPO7	AGD	56	316166	6237450	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw					**Permits**		
45-5-2917	H682	AGD	56	312000	6237000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
45-5-3208	SPL 1	AGD	56	311954	6241094	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Doug Binns					**Permits**	2501	
45-5-2373	VP2;Voyager Pt. 2;	AGD	56	312240	6239780	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	3561
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jo McDonald,Elizabeth Rich					**Permits**		
45-5-2371	VP3;Voyager Pt. 3;	AGD	56	312240	6239800	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	3561
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jo McDonald,Elizabeth Rich					**Permits**		
45-5-4819	Riverlands Scar Tree 7	GDA	56	312704	6242251	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2961	Site H898	AGD	56	313740	6236880	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Bobbie Oakley					**Permits**		
45-5-2960	Site H897	AGD	56	313965	6236750	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Bobbie Oakley					**Permits**		
45-5-4157	DCS2	GDA	56	314425	6238055	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Josh Symons					**Permits**		
45-6-1656	Georges River;M6;	AGD	56	315756	6237660	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	2005
	Contact	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw					**Permits**		
45-5-2900	H335	AGD	56	313110	6236900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
45-5-3210	SPL 3	AGD	56	313187	6241793	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**		
45-5-2921	H437	AGD	56	312600	6236980	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
45-5-3638	Fitzpatrick Park - Geaorges River NP - AFT01	GDA	56	315314	6238052	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Mark Simon					**Permits**		
45-5-2927	H634	AGD	56	314000	6236800	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
45-6-2874	MPO6	GDA	56	316274	6237240	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw,Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-6-1657	Georges River;M5;	AGD	56	316166	6237500	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	2005
	Contact	**Recorders**	S Geer					**Permits**		
45-6-2982	HR PAD 28	GDA	56	315556	6237135	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Pleasure point

Client Service ID : 861263

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2916	H683	AGD	56	311650	6236820	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
45-5-1058	Voyager Point ISF 1;VP ISF1;	AGD	56	312240	6239910	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jo McDonald,Elizabeth Rich					**Permits**		
45-5-4830	Riverlands Scar Tree 14	GDA	56	312718	6242459	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		
45-5-4828	Riverlands Scar Tree 13	GDA	56	312722	6242511	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		
45-5-4825	Riverlands Scar Tree 4	GDA	56	312750	6242402	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		
45-5-5193	wiley pk cnr canterbuty and king georges	GDA	56	314013	6240763	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Bankstown Bushland Society,Mr.Chris Brogan					**Permits**		
45-5-4155	DCAS 1	GDA	56	314440	6238135	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 13		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Josh Symons					**Permits**		
45-5-2953	Site H756	AGD	56	314660	6236600	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Kelvin Officer					**Permits**		
45-6-2877	MPO9	GDA	56	315835	6237540	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw,Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-5-5334	RGC2020-AS01	GDA	56	312644	6242602	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont,Mr.Ryan Taddeucci					**Permits**	5014	
45-5-2965	H894	AGD	56	314150	6237080	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**						**Permits**		
45-5-2959	Site H896	AGD	56	314175	6236875	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Bobbie Oakley					**Permits**		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

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Client Service ID : 861263

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-4822	Riverlands Scar Tree 1	GDA	56	312771	6242427	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		
45-6-2869	MPO1	GDA	56	315484	6237030	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw,Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-6-2986	HR PAD 11	GDA	56	316058	6237330	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
52-3-0478	Georges River-	AGD	56	315490	6237530	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1333
	Contact	**Recorders**	Warren Bluff,Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					**Permits**		
45-6-2981	HR PAD 27	GDA	56	315625	6237170	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-6-3231	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Colin Davison,OEH-Hurstville					**Permits**		
45-6-2876	MPO8	AGD	56	316186	6237530	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Searle	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw					**Permits**		
45-5-2344	Holsworthy IF 4;	AGD	56	311200	6240380	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mrs.Robynne Mills					**Permits**		
45-5-2345	Holsworthy IF 2,3;	AGD	56	311900	6240480	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mrs.Robynne Mills					**Permits**		
45-5-1061	Voyager Point ISF 4;VP ISF4;	AGD	56	312450	6239690	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jo McDonald,Elizabeth Rich					**Permits**		
45-5-4829	Riverlands Scar Tree 12	GDA	56	312732	6242569	Open site	Not a Site	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		103636
	Contact	**Recorders**	AHIMS APP Users,Doctor.Paul Wynn					**Permits**		
45-5-2926	H635	AGD	56	313940	6236800	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Pleasure point

Client Service ID : 861263

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2950	Restriction applied. Please contact ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au.					Open site	Valid			
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Kelvin Officer					**Permits**		
45-6-2016	Georges R.S.R.A.;	AGD	56	315707	6238003	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	1333
	Contact	**Recorders**	Warren Bluff					**Permits**		
45-5-0971	WGO3-2	AGD	56	310430	6239900	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2826
	Contact	**Recorders**	Philip Boot					**Permits**		
45-5-2448	PP1	AGD	56	314230	6239390	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	**Recorders**	ASRSYS					**Permits**		
45-5-2932	H575	AGD	56	312920	6237400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**		
45-5-0837	Toll Plaza Site 1;TPS 1;	AGD	56	311900	6241580	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2132
	Contact	**Recorders**	F Cain					**Permits**		
45-5-2918	H681	AGD	56	312030	6237070	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**						**Permits**		
45-5-2372	VP1;Voyager Pt. 1;	AGD	56	312240	6239730	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	3561
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jo McDonald,Elizabeth Rich					**Permits**	1095	
45-5-2929	H593	AGD	56	312300	6237200	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.K Heffernan					**Permits**		
45-5-4156	DCS1	GDA	56	314595	6238100	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Mr.Josh Symons					**Permits**		
45-5-2945	H365	AGD	56	314600	6236840	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**						**Permits**		
45-5-0225	Georges River;Red Hand Ceiling Cave;	GDA	56	314956	6237924	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	122
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.R Taplin					**Permits**		
45-5-2346	Holsworthy IF 1;	AGD	56	311810	6240410	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mrs.Robynne Mills					**Permits**		

**** Site Status**

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX C

Test pit data

Pit No	Strat. Unit	Depth	Spit #	Soil pH	Munsell	Disturbances
1	1	4	1	7	7.5YR 3/3	grass roots, clays and topsoils mixed, small to large rocks throughout, weathered sandstone pieces, broken glass
2	1	9	1	7	7.5YR 3/3	grass roots, clays and topsoils mixed, small to large rocks throughout, weathered sandstone pieces
3	1	6	1	7	7.5YR 3/3	grass roots, clays and topsoils mixed, small to large rocks throughout, weathered sandstone pieces, broken brick piece
4	1	5	1	7	7.5YR 3/3	grass roots, clays and topsoils mixed, small to large rocks throughout, weathered sandstone pieces, broken glass
5	1	10	1	7	7.5YR 3/3	grass roots, clays and topsoils mixed, small to large rocks throughout, weathered sandstone pieces, broken hard plastic and glass
6	1	5	1	7	7.5YR 3/3	grass roots, clays and topsoils mixed, small to large rocks throughout, weathered sandstone pieces
7	1	6	1	7	7.5YR 3/3	grass roots, clays and topsoils mixed, small to large rocks throughout, weathered sandstone pieces
8	1	10	1	7	7.5YR 3/3	grass roots, clays and topsoils mixed, small to large rocks throughout, weathered sandstone pieces, broken glass
		13	2			
9	1	8	1	7	7.5YR 3/3	grass roots, clays and topsoils mixed, small to large rocks throughout, weathered sandstone pieces

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 9

APPENDIX D

Unexpected finds procedure

Unexpected finds procedures

Unexpected find protocols have been developed to provide procedures for unexpected finds including Aboriginal objects and the discovery of human remains. These protocols must be followed throughout all stages of the development.

Unexpected Aboriginal objects

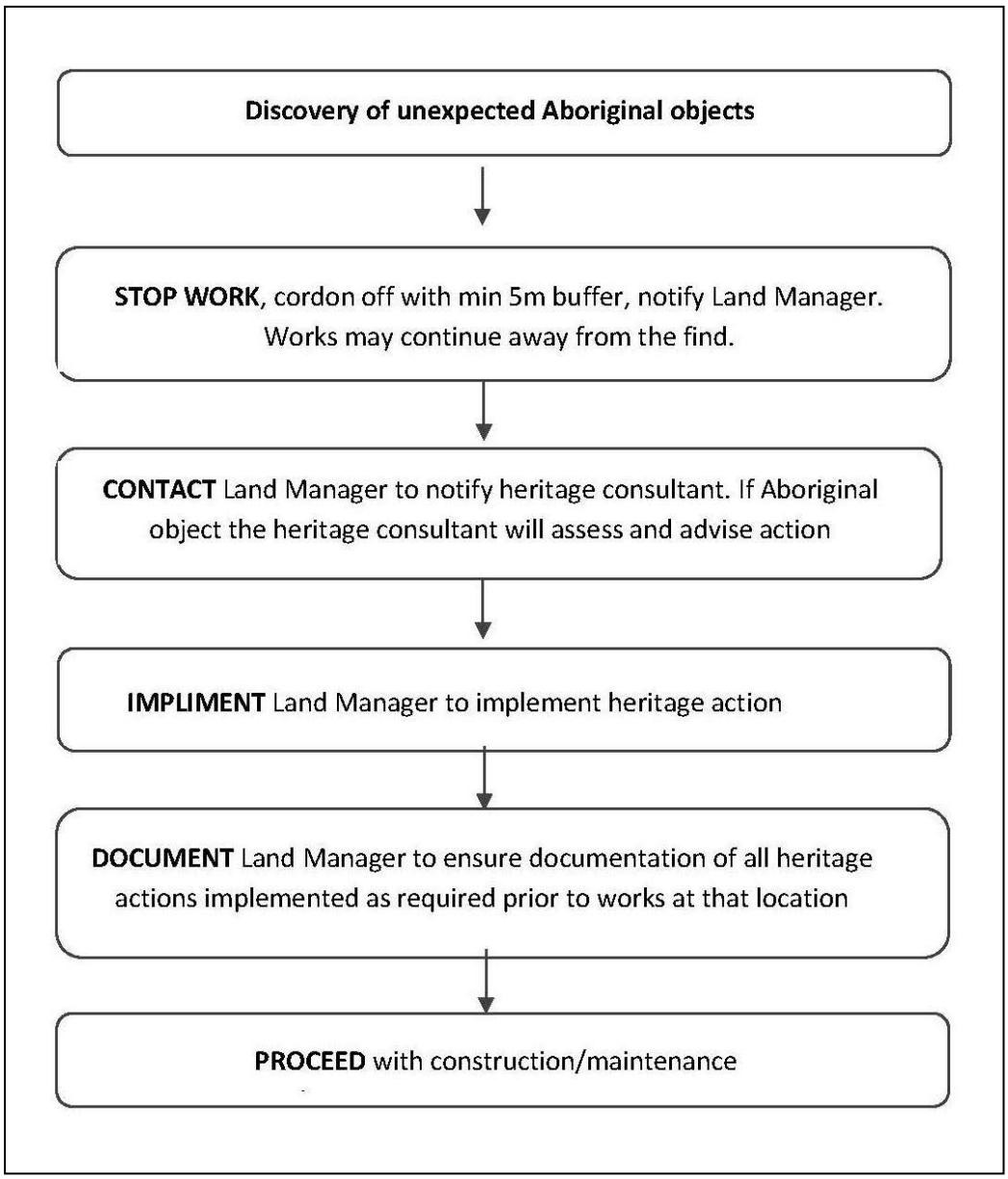
Should unexpected Aboriginal objects be uncovered during any stage of the development, Figure 1 illustrates the protocols. Unexpected Aboriginal objects may include, but not limited to, isolated artefacts, artefact scatters, scarred trees, hearths and shell middens (descriptions of such objects are provided).

Work must stop immediately in that location, the objects cordoned off with at least a 5m perimeter surrounding the object(s) with high visibility fencing/barrier and the Land Manager notified immediately. The Land Manager will then contact the heritage consultant who will assess the object(s) and recommend appropriate mitigation measures, inlcuding contacting the Environmental Line if required. The Land Manager is to implement all reasonable mitigation measures recommended by the heritage consultant and in accordance with Heritage NSW regulations and the NSW NPW Act.

If additional works are required, such as an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) with or without est excavations) or an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) (with collection or salvage excavations), the Land Manager is to arrange for the heritage consultant to undertake those works in accordance with all Heritage NSW requirements, procedures and Code of Practice. The methodology for undertaking additional works will be dependant on a number of factors including, but not limited to, site/object type and disturbances. Due to the unknown nature of unexpected objects, methodologies for furthe investigatiosn (if required) of unexpected Aboriginal objects will be determined during consultation with Heritage NSW.

Provided these heritage unexpected finds protocols have been followed, construction/maintenance works in that location may proceed.

Figure 1. Unexpected finds protocol flow chart



Discovery of human remains

Human skeletal remains are of the highest significance and importance to Aboriginal people, and all care, respect and dignity will be extended by all parties should human remains be uncovered.

If human remains or unidentified bone are uncovered during any stage of the development and maintenance activities, the appropriate State legislation will be followed. All human remains fall under the *Coroners Act 2009* in the first instance. If they are identified as Aboriginal and older than 100 years old, they will fall under the *NSW NPWS Act 1974* (as amended). If they are identified as Aboriginal and 100 years or less, they will remain under Police derestriction under the *Coroners Act 2009.* Figure 2 outlines the required protocols should human remains be uncovered.

Should any human remains or unidentifiable bone be found, work is to stop in that area immediately and an area of 15m cordoned off surrounding the remains/bone in high visibility fencing. The Land Manager is to be notified immediately.

The Land Manager will contact the heritage consultant and local NSW Police immediately, who will then contact the NSW Forensic Services who will determine if they are:

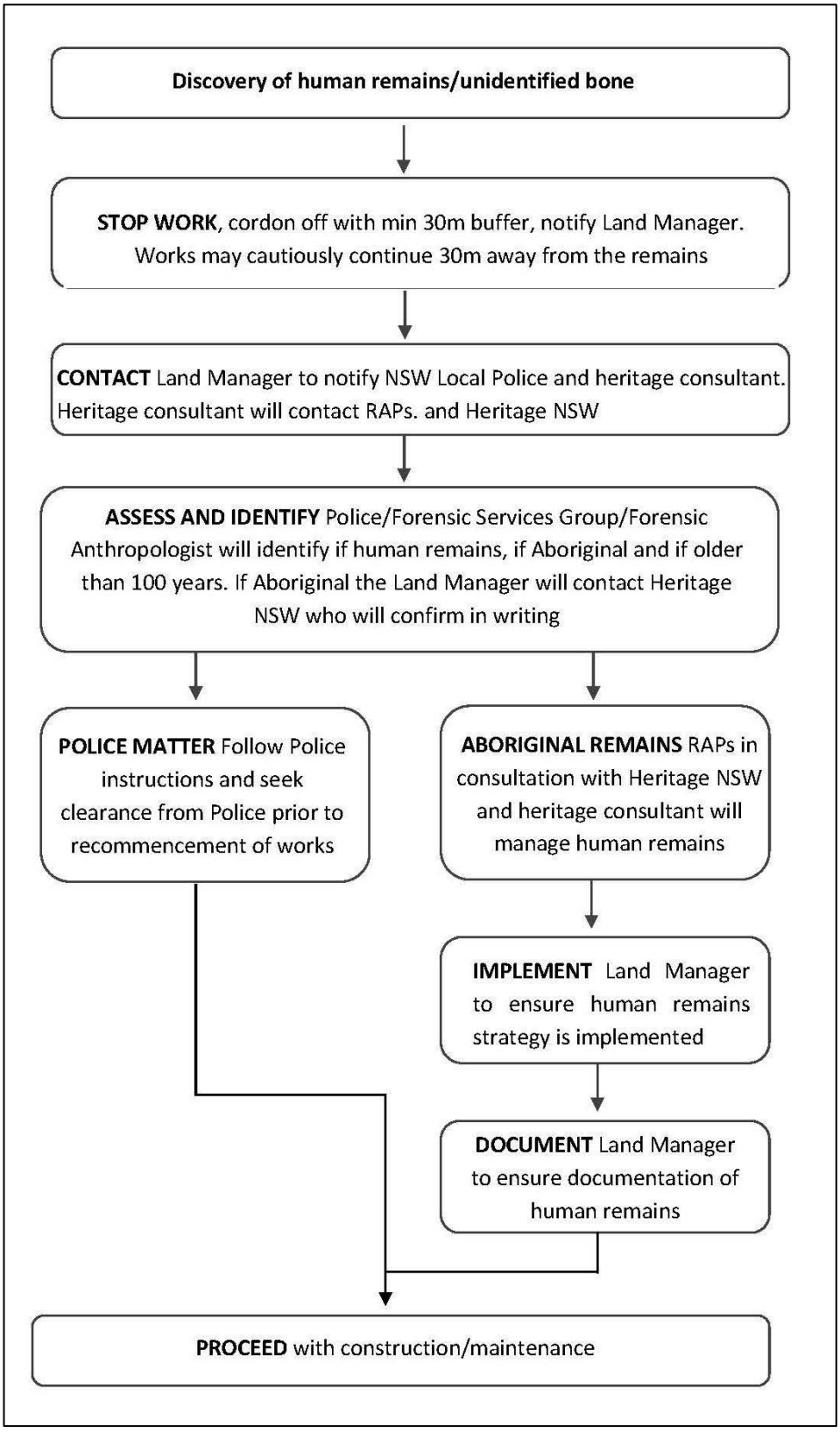
1) Human;
2) Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal;
3) If Aboriginal, determine antiquity (older or younger than 100 years)

If it is determined the remains are Aboriginal and older than 100 years old, the Police will notify the Land Manager who must contact the Environmnetal Line and Heritage NSW immediately. Heritage NSW, in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal community and the heritage consultant will develop a human remains management strategy and the Land Manager is to ensure this strategy is implemented. The Land Manager must also document the human remains management strategy and the heritage consultant will provide a letter of clearance prior to any works recommencing at that location.

If the remains are determined to be a Police matter, Police instructions will be followed and clearance to recommence works should be sought from the Police.

Provided the human skeletal protocols have been followed and documented, and a clearance letter from the heritage consultant has been obtained, construction/maintenance works may proceed in that location.

Figure 2 Human remains protocol flow chart



Verification of all Aboriginal objects (sites)

All potential Aboriginal sites will be verified by the heritage consultant in the first instance, and Heritage NSW if required.

The purpose of the verification process is to determine whether or not the objects in question are in fact Aboriginal objects to ensure appropriate management measures be implemented.

The verification process will include the following provisions:

1. A heritage consultant may assess the scientific status of the Aboriginal object (site) and provide evidence and justification for significance;
2. If it is an Aboriginal object the Environmental Line will be contacted and the site reported;
3. An AHIMS site card will be completed for each Aboriginal object (site); and
4. Management recommendations specific to each Aboriginal object (site), will be determined by Heritage NSW.

Surface 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 or 200 metres of each other and may include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts, shell, and sometimes hearths, stone lined fire places and 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) and access ways can also expose surface campsites. Artefact scatters may represent evidence of;

- 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;
- Hunting and/or gathering events;
- Other events spatially separated from a camp site, or
- Transitory movement through the landscape.

If a potential artefact scatter has been identified, the Unexpected Finds Protocol must be followed immediately.

Examples of artefact scatters (MCH)

Surface 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.

If a potential isolated find has been identified, the Unexpected Finds Protocol must be followed immediately.

Examples of isolated artefacts (MCH)